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Hyderabad
Information

Vol. 6
1945

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The Osmania Hospital and the River Gardens.

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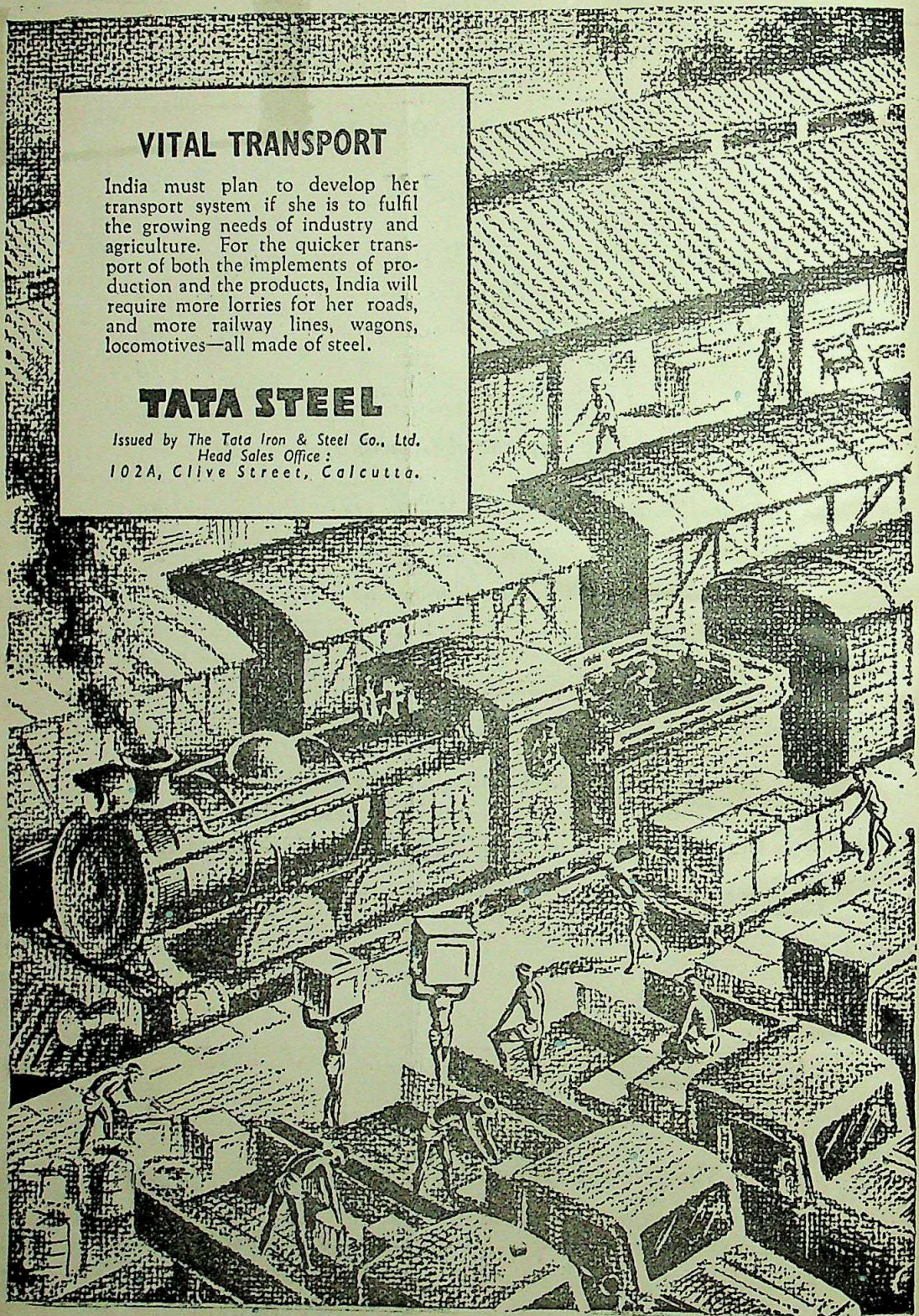

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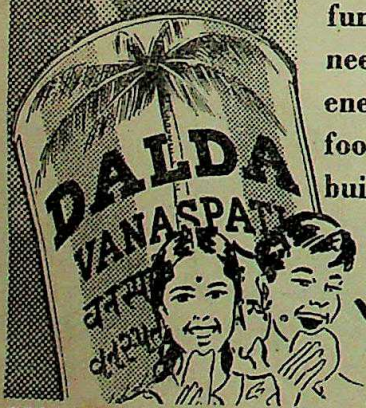
Energy means Happiness!

Life is grand fun—when you've energy enough to enjoy it. Think of the happiness children miss if they can't take part in all the fun. They're only young once, so keep them full of energy. They need plenty of good food, and the food should be cooked with energising Dalda. This pure vitaminised cooking food supplies food-factors that are Nature's richest energy-makers. It helps to build the energy that ensures happiness and safeguards health.

You should have a copy of the Dalda Cook Book (in English), containing useful information about diet, and 150 Indian recipes. Send As. 4 in stamps to Dept. D41 , P.O. Box 353, Bombay.



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GUARANTEED ALL VEGETABLE—SOLD ONLY IN SEALED TINS—1 lb., 2 lbs., 5 lbs., 10 lb

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NAGNATH TEMPLE, AUNDHA

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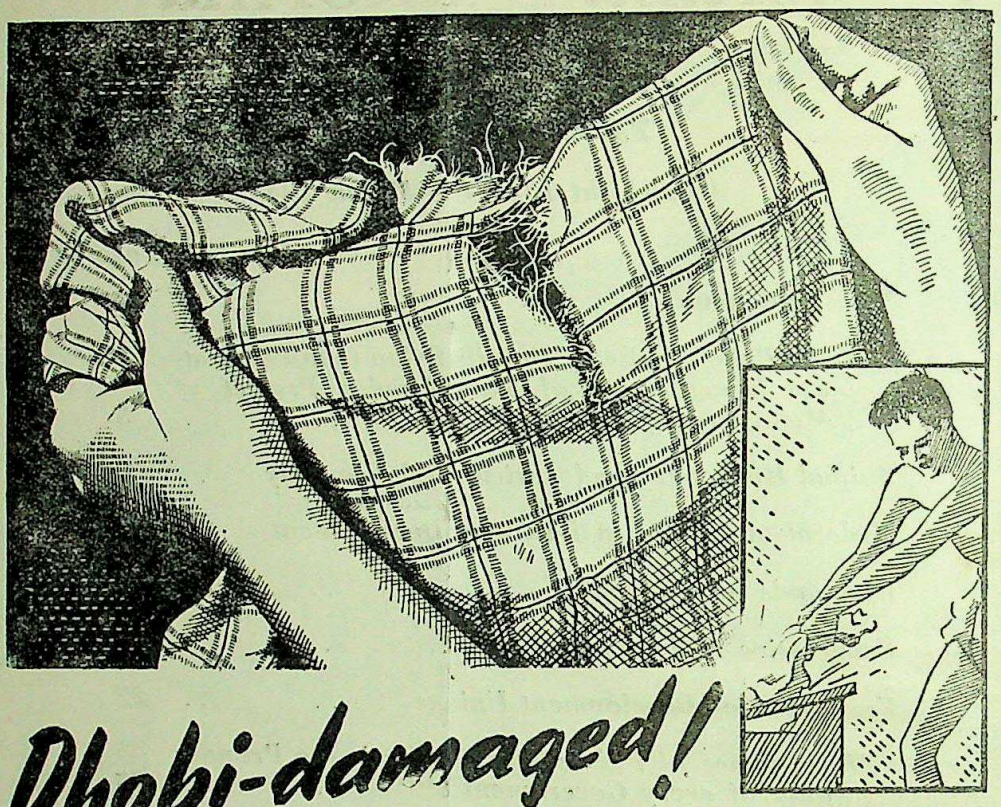

Dhobi-damaged!

— think how much it will cost to replace

With clothes the price they are to-day, it is just throwing money away to let the dhobi beat holes in them. You must make clothes last—you must take care of them. There's no need for these rough dhobi-methods of washing, anyhow. You can get all the dirt out of the dirtiest clothes *gently* with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's lively "self-acting" lather just *lifts* dirt out of dirty clothes—makes them as clean as the very best of dhobis can—and does no harm to the fabric while getting the dirt out. Read the simple directions below, and start the Sunlight "Soap-and-Save" way of washing clothes to-day—in your home.

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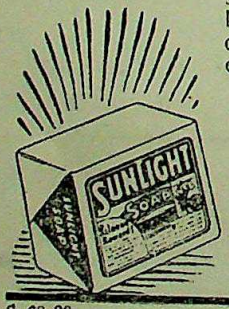

SUNLIGHT SOAP SAVES CLOTHES

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H. H. THE PRINCE OF BERAR UNVEILS PYLON AT MALLAPURAM.

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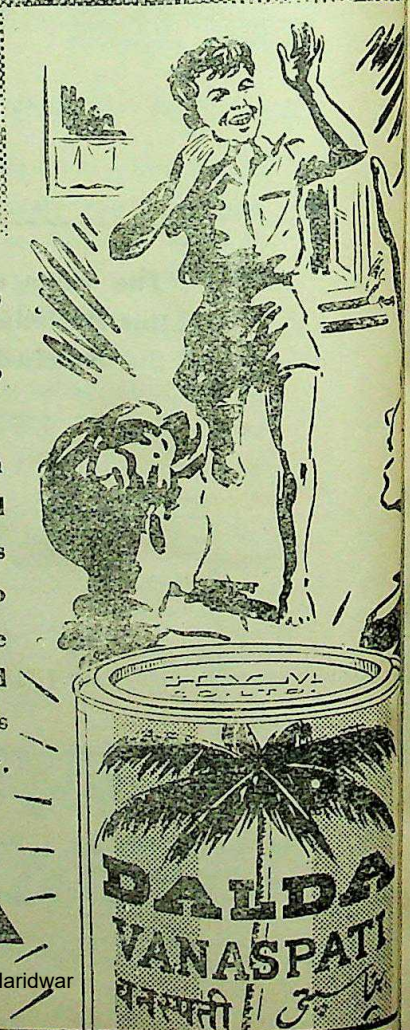
He MUST have plenty of energy-food

. . . if he's to grow up strong and vigorous

Your child's future depends a great deal on the food you give him *now*. He needs energy-making food in abundance—food that will maintain and build up his natural reserve of activity while he is growing—if he is to be a strong, vital man when he grows up. So remember the help Dalda can give in making all kinds of food more energising. Always prepare the family meals with this pure, vitaminised cooking food. Dalda supplies "food-factors" which are Nature's very richest energy-makers; and everyone, at every age, needs energy.



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BULLS INSIDE THE WARANGAL TEMPLE

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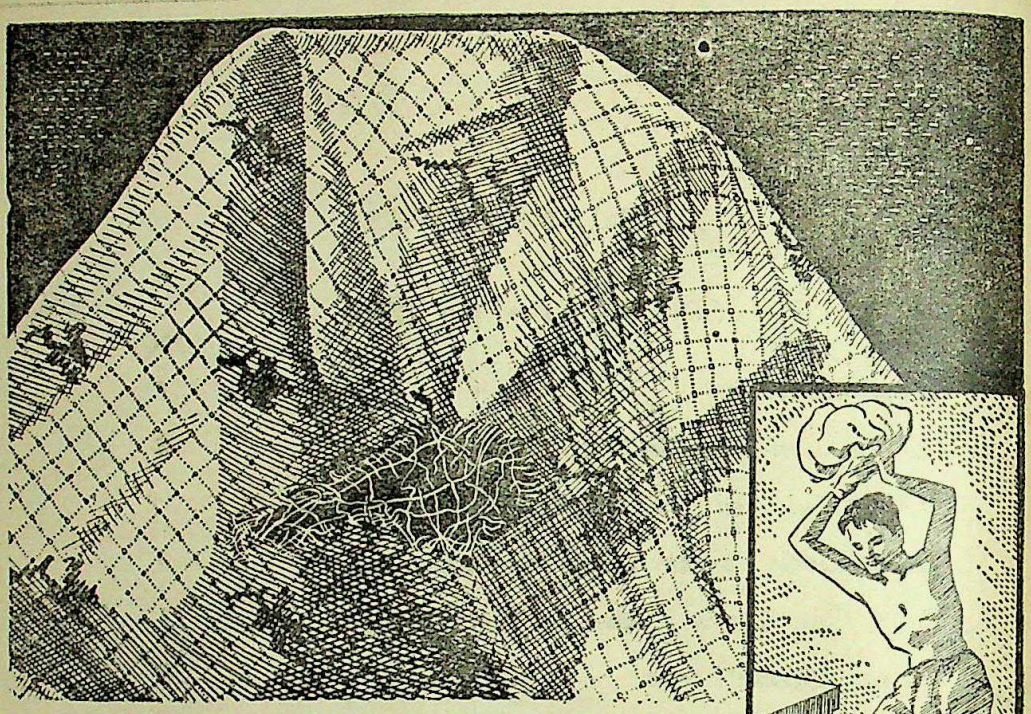

Dhobi-damage AGAIN!

—and every thing so expensive

Yes, that dhobi will ruin you, if you let him go on doing this. Think what it's going to cost you—at present prices—to replace the things he tears! You mustn't tolerate his destructive methods any longer. They're not only wasteful—they're *unnecessary*. Clothing and household linen can be beautifully washed, without the slightest risk of damage, by the Sunlight "Soap-and-Save" method. It's a *gentle* method—no beating, no hard rubbing. The "self-acting" lather of Sunlight Soap just *lifts* the dirt out of dirty clothes—makes them cleaner and whiter than the dhobi will, and without harming a thread. Explain the simple directions given below to your servant, and do save cloth and your money by having everything Sunlight-washed at home.

TEACH YOUR SERVANT THE SUNLIGHT "SOAP-AND-SAVE" METHOD

1. Thoroughly soak the clothes. This makes the fabric ready for soaping. 2. Rub Sunlight all over the clothes. On particularly dirty places rub Sun-light *generously*. 3. Gently knead the soap into the clothes. Don't beat. Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will loosen all the dirt from the fabric *and hold it*. 4. Rinse well—rinse out every speck of lather, for the lather now contains the dirt. An extra dirty garment may require another soaping.

SUNLIGHT SOAP SAVES CLOTHES

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PANI MAHAL (WATER DAM), NALDRUG FORT

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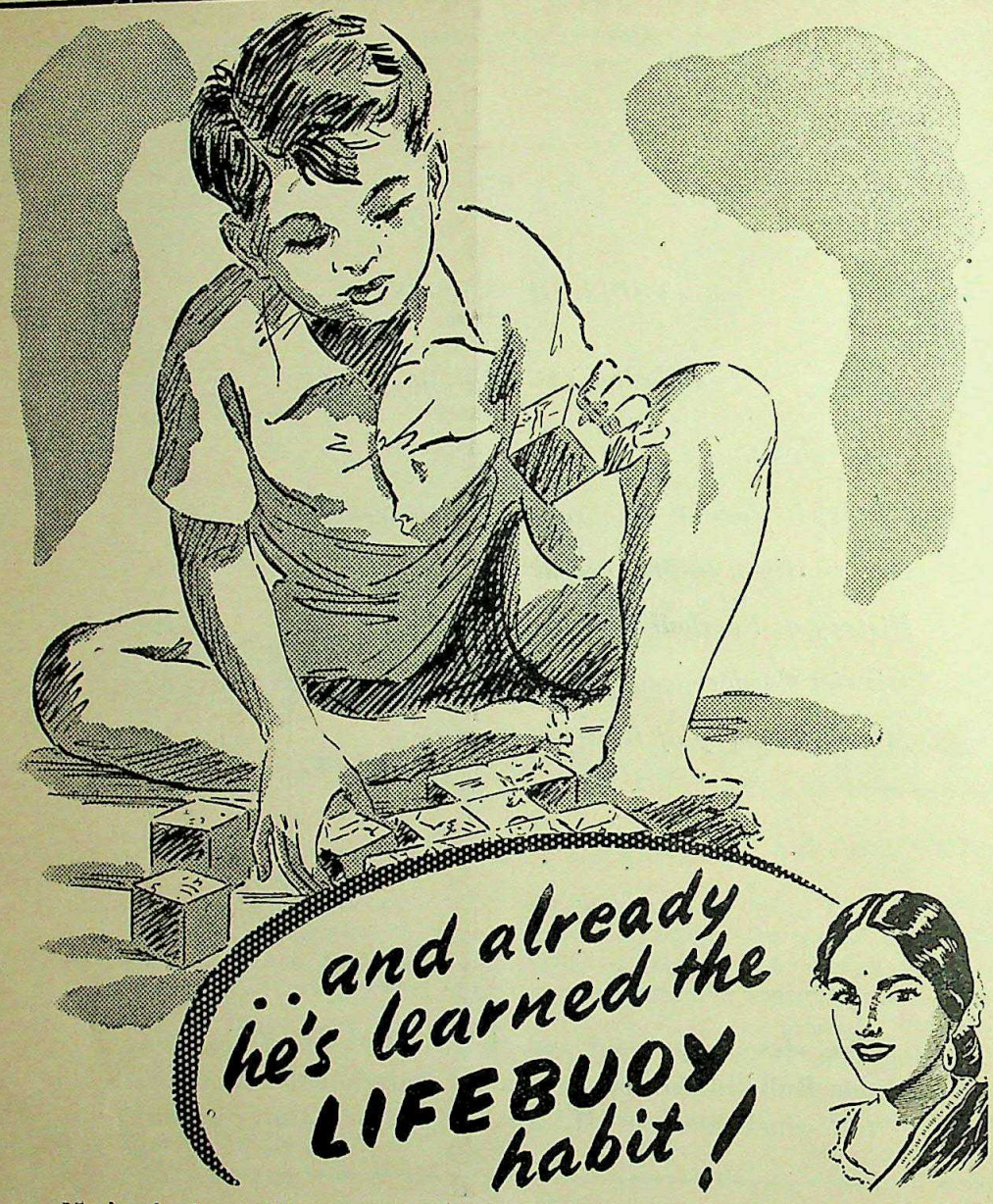
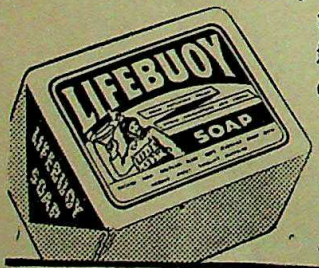


He is playing with bricks now and, as he plays, he is training mind and hand to work together—and so he learns the habit of dexterity. His Mother watches him and knows there is one habit he has learned from her, which protects him even now as he plays—the daily use of Lifebuoy Soap that saves him from "dirt-danger" which lurks unseen but ever-present even in his own home and his toys



Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — its a good habit

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PALACE SCENE—ELEPHANT PROCESSION (CAVE No. 1, AJANTA).

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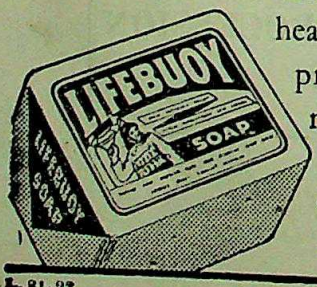
...and she's learned the LIFEBUOY habit too!

She's learning, with every stitch she makes, to be a useful little woman. She will be a healthy little woman too, her Mother knows, for she herself has taught her the habit which safeguards health — to use Lifebuoy Soap daily, and so protect against "dirt-danger," the hidden menace to health and strength.



Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — its a good habit

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RANGIN MAHAL AND OTHER BUILDINGS IN DAULATABAD FORT.

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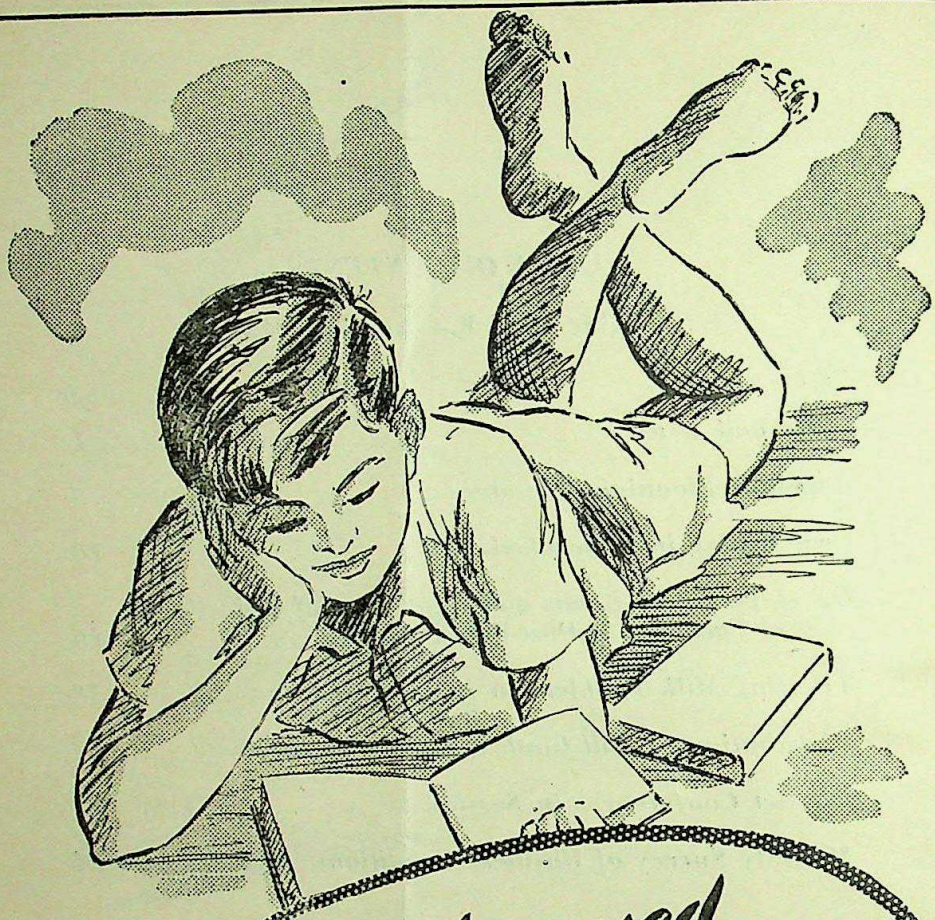
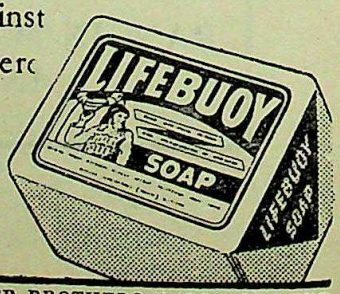


he's learned the LIFEBUOY habit too!

He is learning a lot just now, but nothing that will stand him in better stead than the daily habit of using Lifebuoy Soap. His mother can be proud and happy that her lessons have given him protection against "dirt-danger" — danger which is everywhere ready to attack the unguarded.



Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — it's a good habit

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GENERAL VIEW OF BIBI-KA-MAQBARA, AURANGABAD.

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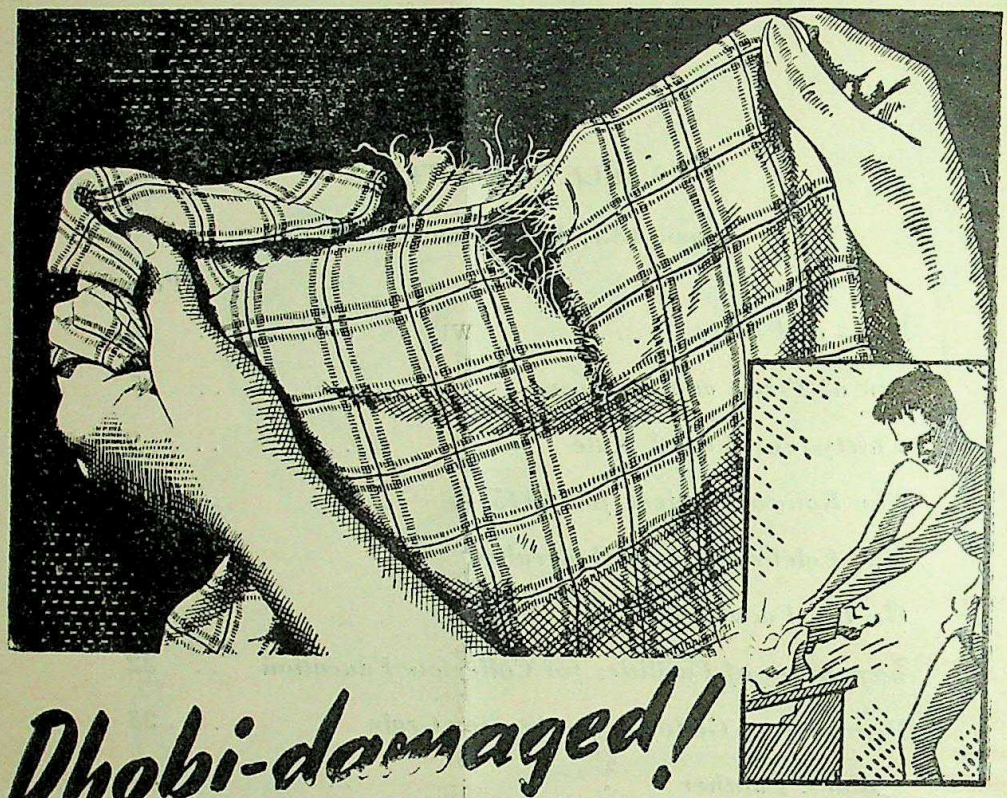

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— think how much it will cost to replace

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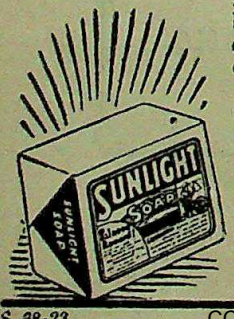

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JAIN TEMPLE AT KUNTALGIRI, OSMANABAD.

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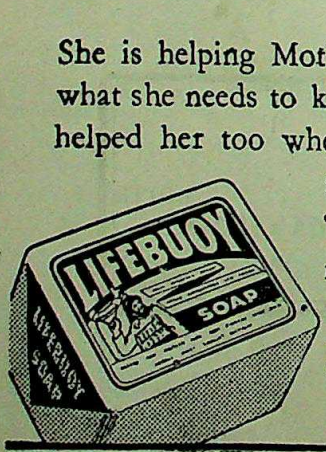
...and she's learned the LIFEBUOY habit!

She is helping Mother now and learning, step by step, what she needs to know for her own life. But Mother helped her too when she taught her to use Lifebuoy Soap daily and so has given her its protection against "dirt-danger" which is every household's menace to health and to happiness.



Lifebuoy is more than a good soap — its a good habit

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Isfandar 1354 F.—January 1945. No. 4.

Notes and News

The Hon'ble Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur.—We offer our warmest congratulations to Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur on his appointment as Labour and Ecclesiastical Member of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. The Nawab Saheb is a graduate of the Osmania University and a premier nobleman of this State. He has also had an all-round training in district administration both in Hyderabad and in Berar and, for the last three years, has been managing his own Estate as Amir. We wish the Nawab Saheb all success in his new assignment.

* * * *

A Tribute to Our Supply Administration.—We congratulate Mr. W. V. Grigson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Revenue, Police and Supply Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, on the high honour of C.S.I. conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor on New Year Day—1945. Mr. Grigson is one of the most hard-worked Members of the Executive Council, as he holds a portfolio which is both heavy and important, especially during the present abnormal times. As Police Member he is responsible for maintaining law and order in these Dominions; as Revenue Member he is charged with the duty of keeping the agriculturists happy and contented; and as Supply Member it is his task to ensure the supply of food to all at reasonable prices, while not neglecting the moral obligation of supplying food to other needy parts of India after the local requirements have been fully met. That Mr. Grigson has been able to do all this without the use or display of force is a tribute to his tact and understanding. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable gratification to us that his services should have received such well-merited recognition at the hands of His Majesty's Government.

* * * *

Rice Position in the Dominions.—Out of a total production of 437,000 tons of rice last year, Government had procured barely about 84,000 tons leaving the balance for the cultivator's own requirements and for normal trade purposes. If traders had sold their rice at controlled prices in the open market, there should have been no cause for complaints, but this did not happen and the result was that rice-eaters all over the Dominions looked up mainly to the Supply Department for the fulfilment of their needs. The Supply Department, on the other hand, could not, owing to its limited stocks, satisfy all claimants; it had, therefore, to cut

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down the supply of rice in rationed towns from 4 chhataks per head per day to 3 chhataks per head per day, while the rice-eaters in Marathwara and Karnatak districts, though few in number, had in most cases to go without rice or to manage with very little. All this happened because the parties that had managed to corner about 3½ lakh tons of rice last year believed more in hoarding and profiteering than in plying an honest trade.

The bitter experience of last year has compelled Government to promulgate an Order that none but the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation shall purchase paddy from the cultivator. To enforce this Order effectively, free inter-village movement of paddy or rice has been banned. This Order is not an untried innovation in the field of procurement. Other Provinces and States in India have promulgated it long before and have found it very useful as an anti-hoarding and anti-profiteering measure. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have, really, lagged far behind certain other Provinces and States in adopting such drastic measures. It was only when their faith in the bona fides of big cultivators and traders of paddy and rice received a rude shock last year, that they thought of enforcing it. The Order has not come a day too early. Its lenient provisions and the fact that the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation intends to utilize Co-operative Unions as its procuring agents, constitute a guarantee that the interests of the cultivators have been duly safeguarded. Let us hope that as a result of this Order, more and better rice will be available for distribution in an equitable manner to all those whose staple diet happens to be rice. It is a good sign of the times that non-officials, including traders and cultivators, are at one with the Government in appreciating the urgent necessity of this measure. The consumers will, of course, be grateful to the Government for the additional and heavy responsibilities that the Supply Department has taken upon itself primarily in their interests.

* * * *

The "Hyderabad War Week".— Under the joint patronage of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, the Resident at Hyderabad, and His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, a "Hyderabad War Week" is being organised and observed from 26th February (25th Farwardi) to 9th of March (5th Ardibehisht). A representative Committee, with Mr. Camar S. Tayabjee as Chairman, has been set up to make the necessary arrangements. An interesting programme has been drawn up which includes a procession of troops, military tattoos, an aerial display, a fête, a play and a cricket match. A Raffle, in which handsome prizes will be offered, will also be held.

The "War Week" is for the purpose of raising funds for amenities to persons wounded, blinded and disabled in war. The proceeds will be distributed proportionately between the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund and the Residency War Purposes Fund. At the inaugural meeting of the "War Week" Committee, His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari appealed for contributions and reminded people that the country owed a deep and everlasting debt of

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gratitude to those who had staked their lives to protect our hearths and homes. Though occasions for war-funds may disappear, the need for helping those who had saved us from destruction would continue to exist. The Nawab Saheb has himself set a practical example by announcing a personal donation of Rs. 1,000.

Our readers will be interested to know that His Excellency the Viceroy has been gracious enough to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the "War Week" Fund and has also sent a message which is most encouraging. Wishing the venture all success, His Excellency says: "My wife and I send our best wishes for the success of 'Hyderabad War Week.' A single effort, from which both the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund and the Residency War Purposes Fund will benefit, is an excellent idea, and we are sure that Hyderabad will respond with its usual generosity."

It is hoped that the public of Hyderabad will respond generously to the appeal for funds. Contributors will have the satisfaction of contributing their mite for the furtherance of an eminently noble cause. There can be no better way in which we, who have been spared the actual horrors of war and the privations that it inevitably entails, can demonstrate our active sympathy for those who have made selfless sacrifices for the preservation of all that humanity holds precious. We trust that the people of Hyderabad will rise to the occasion and do everything in their power to make the "Week" a thundering success.

* * * *

Importance of Physical Education.—The importance of physical education in the life of a nation and the need for introducing it both in urban and rural areas was stressed by Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Home and Education Secretary, in opening the Physical Educational Conference. Explaining the policy of the Hyderabad Government in the matter, the Nawab Saheb said that they were fully alive to the utility of physical education and had made ample provision for its expansion in their post-war plans. Physical education in its modern bearing, he added, was something quite different from the older conception of drill-masters. In its modern sense, it was the result of much deep thought and research into nutrition, posture, the use and care of the body and human psychology. And, therefore, activities connected with physical education could no longer be pursued in isolation but had to be co-ordinated with the activities of other departments such as agriculture and medical and public health.

The Education Secretary pleaded for public co-operation for the successful implementation of the various elaborate and ambitious schemes which are under preparation for promoting the physical and moral well-being of the people of the State. Moreover, what was needed most for the successful execution of the expanded programme of education was an adequate supply of trained and qualified teachers with a proper perspective of the noble and responsible work falling to their lot. The Nawab Saheb said that he was glad to know that the military authorities had appreciated the work done by the students of the College of Physical Education in applying physio-therapy to wounded soldiers.

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Viceroy Appreciates Plans for Future Well-Being of Hyderabad People

STATE'S VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EFFORT

His Exalted Highness's Inspiring Lead

"Hyderabad looks forward to an era of all-round progress," declared His Exalted Highness the Nizam, in proposing the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Viscountess Wavell at the State Banquet given in their honour. His Exalted Highness made a rapid survey of the weighty contributions made by himself, his Government and his people to step up the tempo of the general war effort of the country and outlined the measures taken in the State to meet the problems arising from "one of the most terrible wars in history." In this connection, the Ruler referred in particular to Hyderabad's unstinted co-operation in fighting inflation and in meeting the food situation, and to the mobilization of the entire industrial resources of the State to maximise its industrial war effort.

His Exalted Highness also alluded to the abnormal rise, due to the war, in the State revenues (nearly 90 per cent. over the pre-war figure), which had enabled his Government to provide larger sums of money than before for expanding and broadening the basis of nation-building activities and for building large reserves for post-war requirements. As for post-war development, His Exalted Highness remarked: "While we intend to co-operate in measures for the planned and ordered economic development of India, I believe that I can confidently rely on Your Excellency's Government in the same spirit to give Hyderabad all help necessary for the successful execution of her plans."

The Viceroy expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the war effort of the State under the guidance of His Exalted Highness and observed: "In this fight against totalitarian domination Your Exalted Highness has never faltered even in the darkest days." The Viceroy was gratified to know that the Hyderabad Government had already taken in hand plans for post-war reconstruction and assured His Exalted Highness that he would do his best to see that in this matter the fullest possible help and co-operation was extended by the Government of India to the States.

THE NIZAM'S SPEECH

"IT GIVES ME great pleasure to welcome in our midst tonight Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Wavell. Field-Marshal Viscount Wavell is one of the most distinguished men to hold the high office of Viceroy. A great soldier, a wise and far-seeing statesman and an accomplished scholar and man of letters, he combines in himself the qualities necessary for guiding the destinies of India at a difficult time like the present.

"Gallant Sons of India"

"In the defence of liberty the Allied Nations have become involved in one of the most terrible wars in history. I thank God that after some vicissitudes of fortune in the

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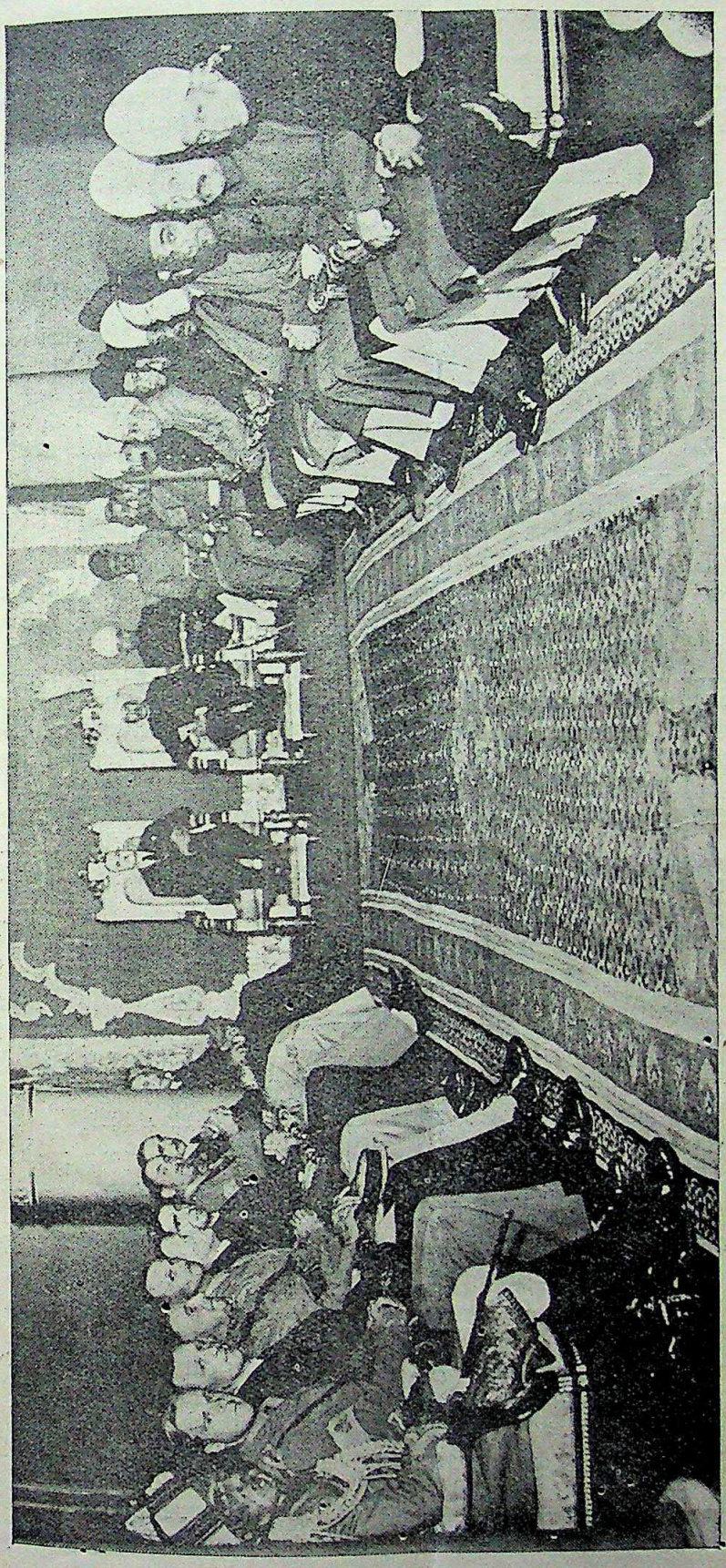

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to H.E.H. the Nizam at Chowmahalla, Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.

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early days of war victory has again crowned the allied arms, and the enemy hordes both in the east and in the west are being hurled back in defeat and confusion thus liberating a large part of Europe and also saving India from the threat of invasion. The General who first stopped the destructive tide of German onslaught on African soil was no one else than our honoured guest of this evening, Lord Wavell. It is gratifying to know that the strong shield with which Britain and her allies have protected India from the horrors of war, is in *no small measures made up of the gallant sons of India herself who have acquitted themselves so nobly and courageously in the different theatres of war.*

Value of British Connection

"Hyderabad has always valued the British connection as a guarantee of peace and tranquillity in India, and never more so than at a time when the safety of the country is being threatened by a powerful and ruthless enemy. It is for this reason, apart from considerations of sentiment, that I have always taken a personal pride in the title "Faithful Ally" bestowed upon me by the King-Emperor and have tried to live up to its ideals.

Mobilisation of Resources

"Hyderabad from the very beginning of the war mobilised all its resources and placed them unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and therefore this is an appropriate occasion for a brief summary of Hyderabad's War Effort.

Modernised Army

"*I can speak with pride of the expansion of my Army which has almost been doubled since the outbreak of the war and of the modernization of all units.* There are now 8 units serving under the Crown, of which 3 have been in action against the enemy; all except 3 of these units are serving outside India and another is shortly to go overseas. Of the units serving in the Dominions the most important are the three Training Centres for Artillery, Mechanised Cavalry and Infantry. All three are organised and equipped on the same up-to-date lines as the similar Training Centres of the Indian Army. Nor have we omitted to take thought for the resettlement of these soldiers in civil life after the war. Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided in the current year's budget for this purpose and further sums will be made available in subsequent years as the Resettlement Committee extend their plans.

Ruler's Contributions

"My private contributions to the war amounted to £60,000 for equipping Fighter Air Squadron and Rs. 7 lakhs for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Direct and indirect war expenditure and contributions by my Government amount to Rs. 6 crores 31 lakhs. My Government did not accept the Grant-in-Aid offered by the Government of India to my State to meet the increased expenditure on my troops serving in various theatres of war outside Hyderabad, as I felt, as a 'Faithful Ally,' that my Dominions should meet the whole of this additional expenditure. My Government also donated nearly Rs. 52½ lakhs to the British Air Ministry and the British Admiralty for the Hyderabad R. A. F. Squadrons and for the purchase of a Corvette named 'Hyderabad' and presented the Basset Trawler H.M.I.S. 'Berar' to the Royal Indian Navy.

Counteracting Inflationary Tendencies

"Hyderabad has given full co-operation in fighting inflation. Apart from other effective steps taken, I am glad to say that my Government have been able so far to invest over 50 crores of rupees in various Defence and other loans of the Government of India. The public of Hyderabad have also contributed over 24 lakhs of rupees to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund and provided one Squadron for the R. A. F. at a cost of another 24 lakhs of rupees.

Supply of War Requirements

"The industrial resources of the State were mobilised and as a result of our representation at the Eastern Group Conference —so wisely convened through the foresight of your predecessor—new industries and workshops were created to supply some of

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those essential requirements which were so desperately needed. All these resources were freely placed at the disposal of the Supply and the Army Departments for war purposes. The technical, educational and other institutions of my Dominions were also used unreservedly for war service and a large number of technicians have been trained. A number of young men has also been trained for Civil Air Reserve Corps.

State Railway's Role in War

"The State Railway has played a prominent part in handling heavy military traffic and the Road services have effectively met the transport of food-grains to rail heads, and is now carrying as many as 18 million passengers a year. The air services organisation was thrown over to the maintenance of aircraft for the training of pilots in the early days of the war. 10 locomotives, 130 covered wagons as also brake vans and mechanical equipment were released for overseas and our aircraft were handed over to assist in the defence of the country. An important aerodrome was also constructed.

Training of Technical Staff

"The Railway Workshops have manufactured over a million intricate armament parts whilst a special contribution at our expense has been the training of some 5,500 driver-mechanics for the Indian Army and 2,000 ground engineers and mechanics. In addition, for about 18 months 150 vehicles and instructors were provided every day for the training of Army drivers. Ready assistance was given in the dark days of 1941-42 to Army divisions passing through, by the manufacture of essential equipment, and the supply of technical trainees, so that we may claim that Hyderabad had given of its best in material and men.

Construction of Aerodromes and Military Buildings

"My P.W.D. constructed several aerodromes and other military buildings in different parts of the Dominions for the Indian Defence Services costing more than a crore of rupees, and the P.W.D. Workshops executed war work of the total value of about Rs. 14 lakhs.

Expansion of Nation-building Activities

"Despite the war, the last few years have been years of prosperity and the *annual income of the State has risen from 9 to nearly 17 crores of rupees. This has enabled large sums of money to be allotted for nation-building activities such as expansion of higher, technical and general education, an aboriginal education scheme, improvement in public health and medical facilities and the large sums to be kept in reserve for post-war requirements.* A Central Industrial Research Laboratory and a College of Agriculture are being set up. In the Osmania University, Departments of Technical Chemistry, Geography and Commerce have been opened and provision has been made for opening a Department of Mining Engineering and for providing new buildings for Women's College. Under a five-year plan, free primary education is being provided in every village with 1,000 and more inhabitants.

Food Situation

"We, like the rest of India, have had our economic difficulties. The most serious of these has been the Food question. My Government, in spite of its own grave shortage of rice caused by the cessation of imports from abroad, and despite acute scarcity in the Karnatak districts and poor harvests generally, *has co-operated with the rest of India in this vital matter, as fully as we could, considering our own difficulties.* Hyderabad City and suburbs have been rationed since last May, Waraganal City since September and several other towns have since been or will shortly be rationed. We have by a compulsory grain levy system and wide-scale Government grain purchases *advanced far towards complete Government control of wholesale grain dealings.* By legislation and propaganda we have in this year's kharif harvest *reduced the cotton area by 60 per cent. The total expenditure on the Grow-More-Food Campaign up to the end of the current year is estimated at Rs. 117 lakhs. My Government is taking every*

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THE STATE BANQUET AT CHOWMAHALLA

Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.

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possible step to increase production of food and to ensure its proper distribution. Unless unseasonable conditions defeat our expectations, we hope to be able to continue to help other less fortunate parts of India.

Post-War Planning

"My Government some time ago set up a Post-War Palnning Committee and Secretariat which have made *considerable progress in planning future economic, industrial, agricultural, public health and general development.* Hyderabad looks forward to an era of all-round progress. While we intend to co-operate in measures for the ordered and planned economic development of India, I believe that I can confidently rely on Your Excellency's Government in the same spirit to give Hyderabad all help necessary for the successful execution of her plans. I am glad that an agreement has been reached between my Government and the Government of Madras for the partial distribution of the waters of the Tungabhadra *which will enable us to provide cheap electric power for wide areas and irrigation facilities for the famine tracts of the Raichur Doab.*

Progress with Constitutional Reforms.

"While the attention of my Government has been focussed mainly on the war effort, *they have meanwhile been steadily at work on the implementing of the scheme of Constitutional Reforms,* which I announced in 1939. *The key-note of these Reforms is my intention to make provision for the more effective association of the different interests in my Dominions with my Government.* Accordingly, District Conferences have already been inaugurated; Statutory Advisory Committees have been set up, consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials, to advise my Government on Agricultural Development, Education, Finance, Industrial Development, Public Health, Religious Affairs, and Labour. I have also given my assent to certain constitutional laws or *A'ins,* designed to establish throughout my Dominions a network of local bodies, great and small, with non-official majorities. In pursuance of these *A'ins* my Government have already brought into being District Boards for 15 districts, some Jagir Boards and large numbers of Municipal Committees and Town Committees and several Village Panchayats. The laws and rules for the proposed reformed Legislature are under active preparation. All these measures will, I trust, do much to fulfil my desire that the closer association thus effected between my Government, my officers and my people will bring out still more *the real identity of interests which exists between them.*

"I will now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to rise and drink with me to the good health, happiness and prosperity of our honoured guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wavell."

VICEROY'S REPLY

"I thank Your Exalted Highness for the cordial manner in which you have proposed the health of my wife and myself, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it.

Moghul City Converted into Lovely Modern Town

"My wife and I have long looked forward to visiting this historic State and making Your Exalted Highness' acquaintance in person. Our first impression of your fine capital has not belied our expectations, and those responsible for its development are to be congratulated on the success they have achieved *in creating a modern town of magnificent wide thoroughfares and stately buildings out of an old Moghul City, without destroying the evidences of its historic past.*

Ruler's Unshaken Faith

"The war must inevitably be an ever present background to all our thoughts, even at a social function like this. It has rightly been described by Your Exalted Highness as one of the most terrible wars in history, how terrible only those who have been through the scenes of devastation caused by it can fully judge. *In this fight against totalitarian domination Your Exalted Highness has never faltered even in the darkest days,* and my distinguished predecessor has already

THE STATE BANQUET AT CHOWMAHALLA Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.

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placed on record his deep appreciation of the *part played by Your Exalted Highness not only in mobilising to the utmost for the prosecution of the war all the resources of this great State, but also in inspiring your people with belief in the justice of the Allied cause and confidence in its eventual triumph.* I myself also, in December last year, had the pleasure of writing to tell Your Exalted Highness how *greatly I valued the efforts of yourself and of Hyderabad in the prosecution of the war.* The survey which Your Exalted Highness has just given of the multifarious contributions to the war effort of yourself and of your State amply justifies these tributes.

Plans for Post-War Reconstruction

"*It has given me great satisfaction to hear that plans for post-war reconstruction have already been taken in hand for the future well-being of the people of this State.* For it is essential that every Government should be prepared in advance to meet the restoration of peace conditions. A very difficult period of economic readjustment is bound to follow, and wise planning, combined with the provision of funds now, when money is plentiful, will do much to ease the period of transition. The Government of India are making extensive preparations to deal with the many vital problems which lie ahead; and I can assure Your Exalted Highness that I shall do my best to see that the fullest co-operation and help possible is extended to the States. The achievement of an agreement between the Government of Madras and Your Exalted Highness' Government over the Tungabhadra irrigation scheme is a great step forward, and shows the mutual advantage of co-ordinating Hyderabad schemes with those of her neighbouring administrations.

Pressing Problem

"As you know, the feeding of India's ever-increasing population is one of the most pressing problems which has confronted me ever since I assumed my present office. Thanks to the co-operation of the Provinces and States in working the basic plan, the rapid extension of rationing, the success of the "Grow More Food" campaign, and imports from overseas, the position has much improved during the past year; but food must remain a source of anxiety to the whole of India, not only while war-time conditions continue to interfere with transport, but also for some years to come, until international co-operation has brought back food production and distribution to normal in all countries of the world. It is most important therefore that no administration in this country should relax its efforts to widen the field of rationing and to increase the production of food-grains. *I appreciate what Hyderabad has already done in this most important field,* but while congratulating the State administration on the measure of success they have achieved to date, would urge them to make even greater efforts in future, not only in the interests of their own people, but also to bring some relief to their less fortunate fellow countrymen in the deficit areas beyond the State's frontiers.

Educational Facilities for Backward Classes

"I was interested to hear of the good use which Hyderabad has made, and proposes to make, of the large increase which the war has brought to the State's annual income. The aboriginal education scheme to which Your Exalted Highness has referred will, I trust, help to raise the standard of living amongst a class of the population whose interests are often neglected. I also commend the five-year plan to provide free primary education in every village of more than 1,000 inhabitants. If India is to derive the full benefit of post-war development, her sons and daughters must possess at least the rudiments of education. I congratulate this State on the steps which its Government have taken to counter financial inflation. I shall be interested to see to what extent the compulsory savings scheme which has recently been introduced by Your Exalted Highness' Government succeeds in filling the gap caused by the absence of any regular system of income-tax in the State.

Constitutional Reforms

"Your Exalted Highness has referred to the Reforms announced in 1939 on which

(*Continued on p.* 15)

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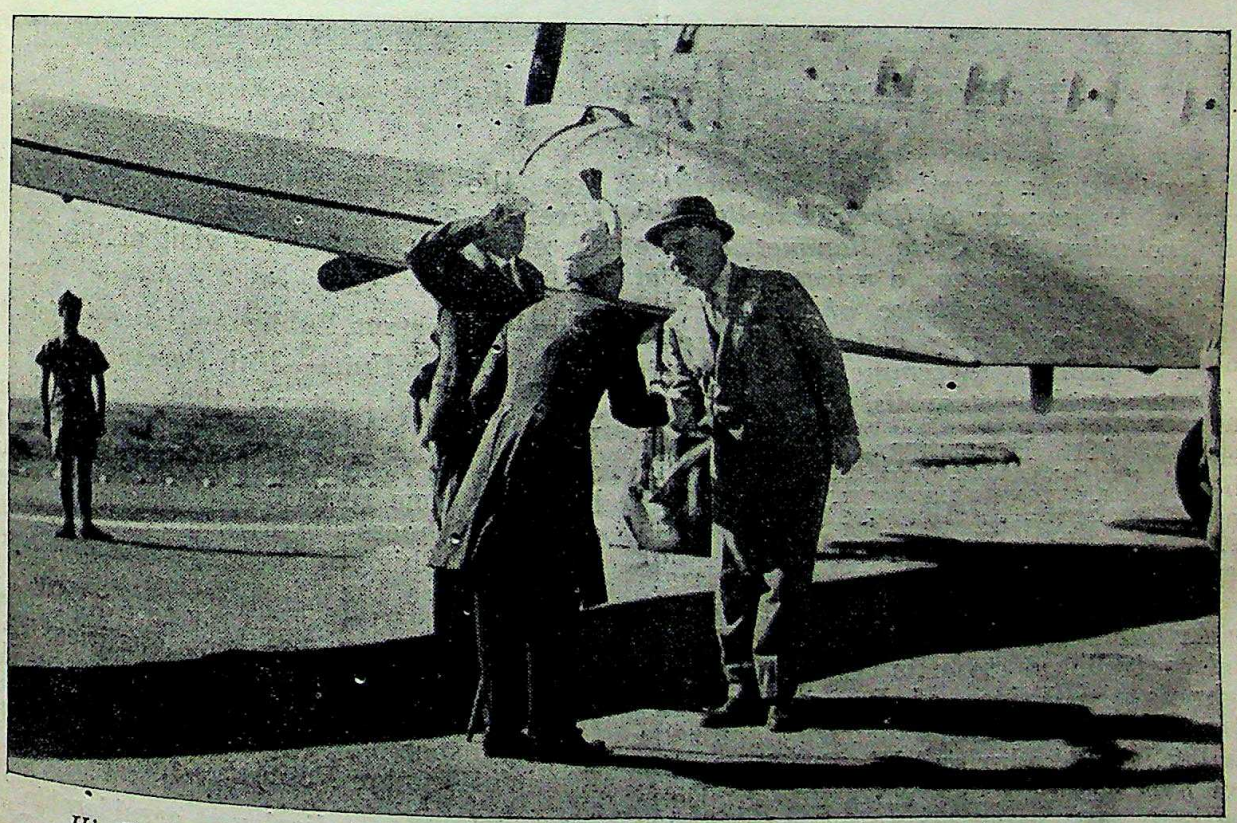
Viceregal Visit to Hyderabad

IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

Crowded Programme

It was but appropriate that His Excellency the Viceroy should have found time, in the midst of his multifarious and exacting duties and responsibilities, to pay an official visit to the capital of the biggest of Indian States, the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the "Faithful Ally of the British Government."

Shorn almost completely, due to the exigencies of the times, of the traditional pomp and splendour which constitute a feature of such visits, the occasion was marked by the warmth and spontaneity of the welcome extended to the distinguished guest by the Ruler and the people of Hyderabad. Thus, what it lacked in respect of ceremonial formalities was more than made up in other ways.



His Exalted Highness the Nizam receiving His Excellency the Viceroy on Arrival.
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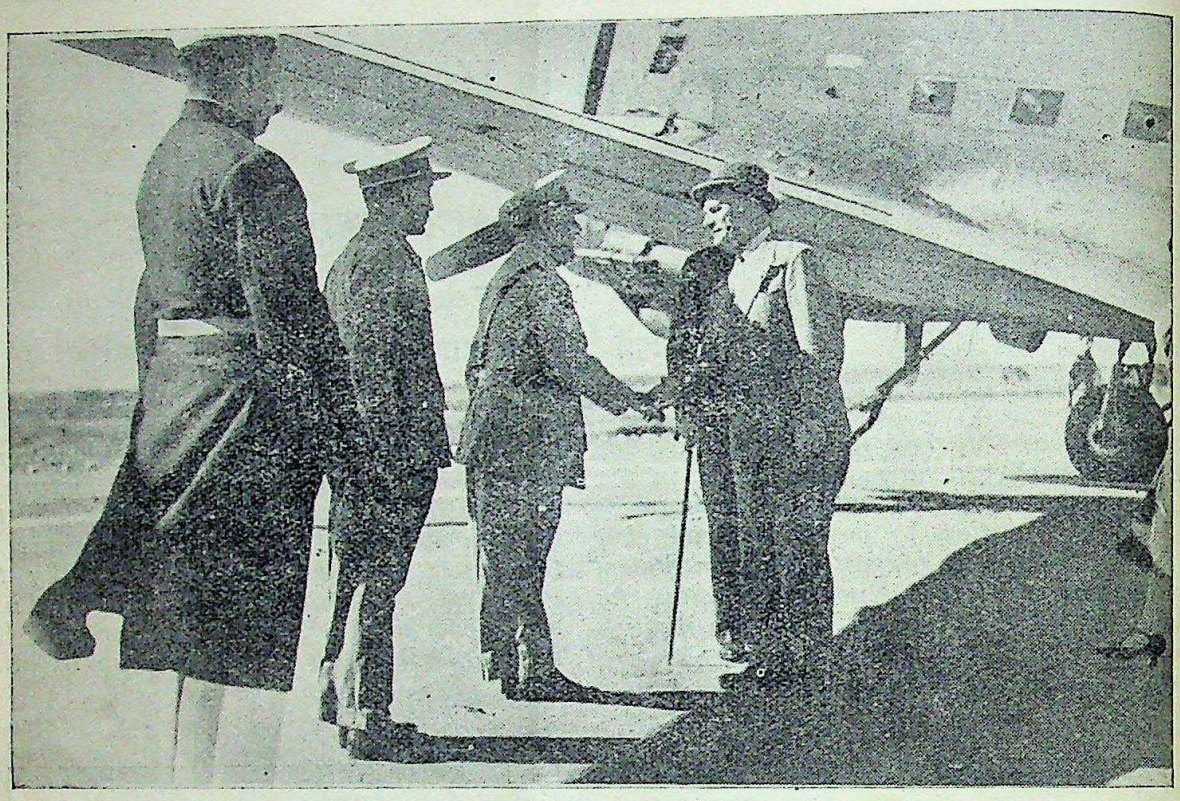

His Highness the Prince of Berar Greeting His Excellency the Viceroy.

Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.

Apart from a round of social functions arranged in honour of Their Excellencies' visit including the State Banquet at the Chowmahalla Palace and a private dinner at Nazri Bagh (the residence of His Exalted Highness), the Viceroy and the Vicereine had a crowded programme during their 5-day stay at the Metropolis.

ARRIVAL, 9TH DECEMBER.—For the first time in the history of Viceregal visits to Hyderabad State, the Crown Representative arrived by air. Their Excellencies were greeted by His Exalted Highness the Nizam on alighting from the plane. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian, the Resident at Hyderabad, introduced to His Excellency His Highness the Prince of Berar, Walashan Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur, Sahibzada Basalat Jah Bahadur and His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari. Presentations over, the Viceroy, accompanied by His Exalted Highness, drove to the Falaknuma Palace. Shortly after, His Exalted Highness the Nizam formally called on the Viceroy at the Falaknuma Palace, His Excellency returning the visit at the Chowmahalla Palace.

Some Important Public Activities—Visit to Army Units—10th December

It was but natural that as "soldier-Viceroy" His Excellency's first concern should have been to see at first hand what has been done recently, under the guidance of His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of State's Regular Forces, to modernize the State Army in order to bring its technical efficiency to a high pitch and to improve its fighting qualities. Accordingly, the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Prince of Berar, made a 3-hour tour of inspection of the various units of the Nizam's Regular Forces.

His Excellency displayed considerable interest in the lay-out plan of the Military Pensioners' Colony and also in the model of a

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His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the President of the Nizam's Executive Council at the Garden Party at Shah Manzil.

Photo by Raja Deen Dayal.

colony to be set up at Fatehnagar for soldiers returning from war. His Excellency's concern for the returning soldier was shown by the number of questions he put on the subject.

Her Excellency Lady Wavell visited the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. At the Hospital she was particularly interested in the Children's Ward and the Maternity Ward. She paid a tribute to the excellent work being done by the Osmania Hospital. The Industrial Section at the Victoria Memorial Orphanage greatly pleased Her Excellency and she expressed her appreciation of the splendid work being turned out there, particularly cane-work.

In the afternoon, Their Excellencies visited the Osmania University and were struck by the fine lay-out and the imposing structure of the various University buildings. The Viceroy visited the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition and was interested to learn of the remarkable progress made by it within the short period of seven years. The Viceroy was much impressed by exhibits of local manufacture. The Demonstration Section, a new addition this year intended to encourage artisans and craftsmen to improve their methods, was greatly appreciated by His Excellency.

There was a large and representative gathering of members at the Hyderabad Ladies' Club when Her Excellency Lady Wavell visited it. The Vicereine was greeted by Princess Niloufer, President of the Club, who introduced her to Her Highness the Princess of Berar and members of the Club Committee. Her Excellency was interested to learn of the various measures the Club was adopting for the amelioration of women and children of all communities in the State. She was deeply impressed to know how actively the Club was participating in Hyderabad's War Effort.

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The day's programme ended with the State Banquet at the Chowmahalla Palace.

Visit to Military Hospitals—11th December

Their Excellencies went through another crowded programme on the third day of their visit to Hyderabad. His Excellency visited certain military hospitals and convalescent depots and the air-borne division. Meanwhile, Her Excellency visited the Mahbubia Girls' School, established by the late Nizam and named after him. The institution is being run on English public school lines. The Vicereine next visited the Town Hall to see the Women's War Work Centre which is being conducted under the personal supervision of its organiser, Her Highness the Princess of Berar, who fully shares in the labours of her devoted band of women workers in the various kinds of work done at the Centre. The Vicereine completed her morning round of visits at the Secunderabad Ladies' Association, where she saw the packing of parcels for troops.

Their Excellencies lunched with Walashan Prince Moazzam Jah Bahadur and Princess Niloufer at their residence, Hill Fort. They next visited the Royal Air Force Station. The day's programme concluded with a dinner at Bella Vista with Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Berar.

Visit to Golconda Fort—12th December

Their Excellencies visited the historical fort of Golconda. They had a picnic lunch near the tomb of Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, founder of the Hyderabad City. The famous Char Minar and other magnificent buildings still in existence also were built during his reign. Their Excellencies closely inspected the tomb the architecture of which is a fusion of the Hindu and Moslem styles. They next visited the tomb of Hyat Bakhshi Begum who played a prominent role in Qutubshahi history. They drove through Fateh Darwaza ("Victory Gate") so named in commemoration of the Emperor Aurangzeb's capture of Golconda after a siege lasting eight months, on their way to the Petlaburj bastion. There they inspected one of the famous bronze guns of Aurangzeb cast by Mohammed Ali Arab.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies attended a garden party given in their honour by His Excellency the President of the Executive Council, the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari. The last item on the day's programme was a quiet dinner with His Exalted Highness the Nizam at Nazri Bagh.

Departure

On the morning of 13th December, Their Excellencies left by plane for Calcutta. They were seen off at the air field by His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

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VICEROY APPRECIATES PLANS FOR FUTURE WELL-BEING OF HYDERABAD PEOPLE—

(*Continued from p. 8*)

Your Government has been at work. It gives me pleasure to learn that Advisory Committees in association with the various Departments of your Government have been set up and have started their duties, and I feel assured that the *laws which you have passed for the promotion of local bodies to assist in the administration of the country will bear fruit in the enhanced contentment and prosperity of the people of your State.*

Timely Advice

"I have been informed also that Your Exalted Highness recently issued a Firman to your jagirdars urging the necessity of their residing in and taking a personal interest in the administration of their jagirs and doing something for their people. *No advice could have been more timely, for in these days no persons in a privileged position can hope to remain so, without rendering some service to those from whom they draw their livelihood.*

" Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to rise and drink the health of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, and to wish him many more years of health and happiness as Ruler over his State."

To Our Readers

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3

Women and War

ACTIVITIES OF HYDERABAD WOMEN'S WAR WORK CENTRE

The women of Hyderabad, under the energetic leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, have done valuable work for intensifying the general war effort of the State. Ever since the outbreak of war our womenfolk have been engaged systematically in promoting the organisation of Red Cross work and activities intended to provide comforts to disabled soldiers.

In September 1939, the fateful month in which war was declared, a committee was formed under the presidentship of the late Lady Hydari to organize the preparation of Red Cross articles and the training of personnel for Red Cross work. Her Highness the Princess of Berar accepted the presidentship of the Committee on the death of Lady Hydari. In July 1941, the expansion in the volume of the work and its growing variety led to the formation of what has come to be known as the Hyderabad Women's War Work Committee. The Committee has been accorded representation on the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund Committee.

The Committee produces articles of comfort for troops through work parties, arranges entertainments for disabled soldiers in Military Hospitals and fit troops in the station and provides Christmas and Id gifts for troops at the front and the dependants of deceased soldiers and prisoners of war. It has the formation of the Hyderabad Nursing Division to its credit.

OUTPUT OF WORK PARTIES.—At present no less than thirty work parties are engaged in making knitted articles and hospital accessories. During the last five years (October 1939 to September 1944) a total number of 247,201 articles, including 4,954 woollen articles, have been turned out. These have been prepared mainly to meet the needs of eight Military Hospitals which have been

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adopted by the Hyderabad War Work Committee for the supply of comforts and may be grouped under the following categories:

1. Hospital clothing and ward accessories,
2. Bandages and surgical dressings,
3. Operation stockings and bed socks,
4. Knitted woollens, and
5. Extras.

Entertainment of Troops

In July 1942, the War Work Committee took up the work of regularly entertaining British and Indian troops. Parties are held at places of interest, at private houses and at the Y. M. C. A. buildings. The Committee also arranges entertainments for convalescents and its members pay weekly visits to Military Hospitals bringing gifts to the disabled and the sick.

Airmen's Club

A Club was opened in January 1944 for providing recreational facilities for the personnel of the Air Force. Here Indian Other Ranks and British Other Ranks are entertained. Dramatic, variety and cinema shows are organized once a week and a Buffet is provided every evening with light meals and hot and cold drinks at very reasonable rates. The Club, which is housed in a building at Amirpet adapted and furnished to meet the needs of a club, has accommodation for 500 men.

Hyderabad Nursing Division

In response to an appeal made by the Hyderabad War Work Committee, 36 women of Hyderabad volunteered to join the Hyderabad Nursing Division. All of them qualified by passing the First Aid and Nursing Tests and then all, with only one exception, received practical training at the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad, the K. E. M. Hospital, Secunderabad, or the Indian Military Hospital, Trimulgherry. Fifteen members of the Hyderabad Nursing Division joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service for military duty in any part of India. One of them accepted service overseas while another became a Matron at the Hyderabad Military Hospital. Twelve members joined local service in the A.R.P. Department for First Aid and Nursing. Of the remainder, one is attached to the R.A.F., one has joined the W. A. S. (Burma) and two are doing Diversional Therapy work in India.

Princess of Berar's Christmas and New Year Gifts

A spontaneous, popular response to the Princess of Berar's appeal for contributions to her Christmas and New Year Gifts for Troops Fund places annually at Her Highness' disposal a sum that averages Rs. 40,000. This amount is utilised to provide Christmas gifts to 5,000 soldiers serving on the various fronts, Id gifts of clothes to the widows and dependants of Hyderabad soldiers killed in war, Id gifts of clothes to the wives of Hyderabad prisoners of war and Christmas gifts in money to the men of the three Hyderabad Air Squadrons and to the crew of the Corvette "Hyderabad."

Financial Aspect

During the last five years the Committee has incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 2,51,620 for implementing its programme of work. For financing its activities the Committee receives contributions from the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund, from the public and from the Princess of Berar's Gift Fund.

This demonstrates the active participation of the women of Hyderabad in measures designed to provide the much-needed comfort and succour to those who are fighting the battle of humanity on the various war fronts. The unqualified success of their efforts in this direction is attributable largely to the keen personal interest taken by Her Highness the Princess of Berar and to the band of zealous and selfless workers which she gathered together. When the history of Hyderabad's war effort is written a chapter will undoubtedly be devoted to the contribution of our womenfolk.

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Education and Post-War Reconstruction

IDEALS OF TRUE ISLAMIC INSTRUCTION

Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung's Convocation Address at Aligarh University

"Degrees are good qualifications. Nevertheless, they are not everything. Your value to your country lies more in the splendid training you have received during the corporate life you have lived in the University and the character you have built up," observed the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Education Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, in his Convocation Address at the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Nawab Saheb devoted a good part of his address to discussing the distinctive attributes of Islamic education the central idea of which was, he held, discipline—discipline of the mind, discipline of the body and discipline of the soul.

He advocated the extension of the degree course to three years, the establishment of special industrial schools and the expansion of facilities for female education. While of opinion that students should take an intelligent interest in the political questions of the country, he expressed himself in strong opposition to their taking active part in politics. "Surely, no country in the world wants immature student politicians."

The Nawab Saheb was emphatically of the opinion that education should be correlated to the present and future industrial needs of the country.

ALIGARH AND HYDERABAD.—The Nawab Saheb opened his address with a reference to the strong ties which bound Aligarh and Hyderabad. He said: "His Exalted Highness has been pleased to accept the Chancellorship of the Moslem University for the fourth term in succession. That he has done so in spite of his many occupations in his own Dominions, and in spite of dynastic traditions which usually preclude a Ruler of Hyderabad from taking up responsibilities outside the State, shows his keen personal interest in this University and his desire for its advancement. These sentiments he expressed in his reply to the Address given to him by the authorities of the Moslem University in March 1936 when His Exalted Highness came to Aligarh to confer an honorary doctorate on His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the then Viceroy. His Exalted Highness is Patron of the Osmania University which he founded at Hyderabad. Osmania and Aligarh are the twin Universities which have been most honoured by his personal favour.

"Hyderabad has always had close associations with Aligarh from the very inception of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. Apart from the financial help given by the State and by individual nobles of Hyderabad, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's labours always received warm encouragement and support from Hyderabad. Some of his co-workers and successors who had been high officials of Hyderabad, were men of great ex-

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perience and insight and rendered notable service to Aligarh."

Educational Backwardness of Moslems

Tracing the causes of the comparative backwardness of Moslems in the educational field, the Nawab Saheb said that it was primarily attributable to the obstinate opposition, in the early stages, to English education. Although Moslem education had made great strides, it was nevertheless still comparatively backward, "and it can even now be said, though not with such force as in Sir Syed's time, that the Moslems cannot assume the position in the country to which they are entitled by their numbers and importance unless there is a great deal more education among them."

Corporate Life

Urging the need and importance of corporate life at the University, Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung said: "In order to develop a corporate life with fine traditions and a cultural background, it is necessary that a university should be residential and not merely an examining body. I may say here that one of the best features of Aligarh is its corporate life and the way the professors and students live and mix together. To have been through such a 'varsity life is the hall-mark of Aligarh boys and their passport to success in future life. We must keep up the fine traditions built up by Sir Syed Ahmad and by great Principals like Theodore Beck and Morrison.

"In order to secure that university life proper—that is to say residential life while studying for the degree—is of reasonable duration, I am in favour of the degree course being lengthened to three years. This would be in accordance with the practice of Delhi University and the strong recommendations of the Inter-University Board as well as the Sargent Committee. It means the elimination of the Intermediate Examination and raising of the High School standard to such an extent that after passing the School Leaving or Matriculation examination the student should be ready to enter upon a degree course of three years in a university. This is what happens in British universities, and there is no reason why it should not be aimed at here.

"To further this end, however, what is most needed in our system of secondary education is improvement in quality and in standards and not merely in quantity. This means more teachers and much better trained ones if standards are to improve, and the addition of one year of the Intermediate to the High School course besides greatly raising the standard. Mere multiplication of secondary schools will not secure this end as it is no use producing large numbers of students from our schools who are unfit for a university career and, for that matter, for any other occupation."

Education and Industrialization

The Nawab Saheb alluded to the great destruction of material wealth caused by the war and suggested that all future educational schemes be so framed as to be of assistance in rehabilitating the general economy of the country and accelerating the pace of industrial progress. He said: "The immense havoc wrought by the war and the incredible waste and destruction of material wealth have left the world poorer. This havoc must be repaired and the destruction made good..... Unless we could produce wealth, that is, things of value, in large quantities and thus employ on a large scale labour of all grades, from the unskilled labourer to the highly skilled mechanic and inventor, the country is sure to suffer from unemployment and its attendant evils—poverty and disease—during the depression that is likely to follow the present temporary prosperity. Education must be so planned and educational means so employed, as to help in this reconstruction and avert calamity. In other words, the country must be industrialized and education must be so shaped as to fit men and women for industrial occupations. Our people are not trained to work with their hands, nor are they industrially minded. As industries are already springing up and will spring up after the war, a demand is arising for workers of all grades. The large number of youths who are not fit for a university career, must be

(*Continued on p.* 31)

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Towards Checking Unplanned Growth of Hyderabad City

MASTER PLAN FOR REGIONAL PLANNING OF METROPOLIS

The outlines of a tentative Master Plan for Greater Hyderabad, to prevent a straggling and haphazard development of the City, have been chalked out by Mr. Fiazuddin, Town Planning Officer, Local Funds Department. The plan includes a number of regional planning schemes, besides a comprehensive scheme for the City of Hyderabad, and is engaging the attention of His Exalted Highness' Government; a Special Committee of the Executive Council has been set up to deal with the matter. The question of constituting a Central Regional Planning Board, to study the requirements of regional and local planning in the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs, is under consideration. The Board will, after study, prepare a Master Plan, complete in all details, to meet the present and future needs of the Metropolis.

The planning problem of Greater Hyderabad is essentially regional in character; the work of the Central Planning Board therefore, by its very nature, is restricted to the determination of the details and the limits of development within which the various executive authorities are to operate and carry out their respective development schemes. This would inevitably entail administrative control by the Central Board over lands lying within Greater Hyderabad which at present are under the jurisdiction of various local authorities.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.—Three distinct stages mark the metamorphosis of the town, which originally started as an off-spring of Golconda, into one of the most modern cities of India—the Hyderabad of to-day. Its foundations were laid in 1590 A.D. by Sultan Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah. He clearly saw that Golconda town was unable to cater to the growing social and civic needs of a rapidly multiplying population. It the main consideration which weighed with the Sultan was political in nature: he did not consider Golconda a fit setting for the capital of his Kingdom. With the Charminar occupying the central position and the four main roads radiating from it the new town started its career in the basin of the River Musi and gradually developed into a fine mediæval town of 12,000 houses. It contained royal palaces, government offices, residential buildings of nobles, market places and factories. Encircling the town were beautifully laid out gardens spread over extensive areas.

Second Phase

The next phase of the growth and development of Hyderabad town may be said to have coincided with the advent of the Asaf Jahi rule in the Deccan. Some selected localities of the town were girdled by fortifications which divided it into two parts—the inner and the outer. The open land or the forecourts (حلو خالے) in the vicinity of the Charminar as also dilapidated royal palaces were auctioned to enable the development of residential localities and the repopulation of desolate parts of the town. This led to the building of ill-assorted residential places in the heart of the town. The process continued for a hundred years or so and, in the absence of any "zonal" planning, the inner part of the town became a conglomeration of disorderly and congested localities which ultimately outgrew its limits. Similarly the outer part of the town—and even open spaces, gardens and agricultural lands lying beyond it—were gradually converted into residential localities. During this period the suburbs of the town projected into areas as

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far away as Secunderabad, Begumpet and Somajiguda.

Present Phase

The beginning of the third or the present phase dates back to the disastrous flood of 1908, when the Musi overflowed its banks and many of the dilapidated localities of the City were almost completely wiped out. Government took up the work of reconstruction immediately after the flood. Measures were taken for slum-clearance and the beautification of the City as well as the construction of dust-proof roads, the provision of parks and other open grounds for recreational purposes, the establishment of an up-to-date drainage system and the provision of other civic amenities. Imposing buildings such as the Osmania University, the High Court, the Osmania Hospital and the Unani Shafa Khana and a number of other magni-

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ficent structures, of which any modern city can be legitimately proud, have been constructed. An extensive network of cement roads of the finest type have been laid out. In addition, thousands of beautifully designed buildings in modern style have been built in recent years. But whatever developments and improvements have taken place have been on a piece-meal basis without any comprehensive planning. In the absence of any scheme of regional planning, therefore, certain undesirable features, such as the appearance of pockets of industrial areas in some of the residential localities, have come in.

Potentialities

The City of Hyderabad and its suburbs cover an area of about 80 sq. miles. On account of its uncontrolled and unsystematic growth many beauty spots have been spoiled, while the trunk roads have carried the town

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"NOWHERE is there greater need for modern regional planning than in and around Hyderabad, not only if further progress is to be achieved, but even if the advances of recent years in mosquito and general public health control are to be maintained; it might also be urged that nothing is more necessary than the enlargement of the City boundaries and the emergence of a more powerful local authority to control not only the present municipal area but also the areas within several miles' radius of the Charminar which now come under the jurisdiction of the Medak or Baghat Districts or of various non-khalsa estates."—*The Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, Revenue Member.*

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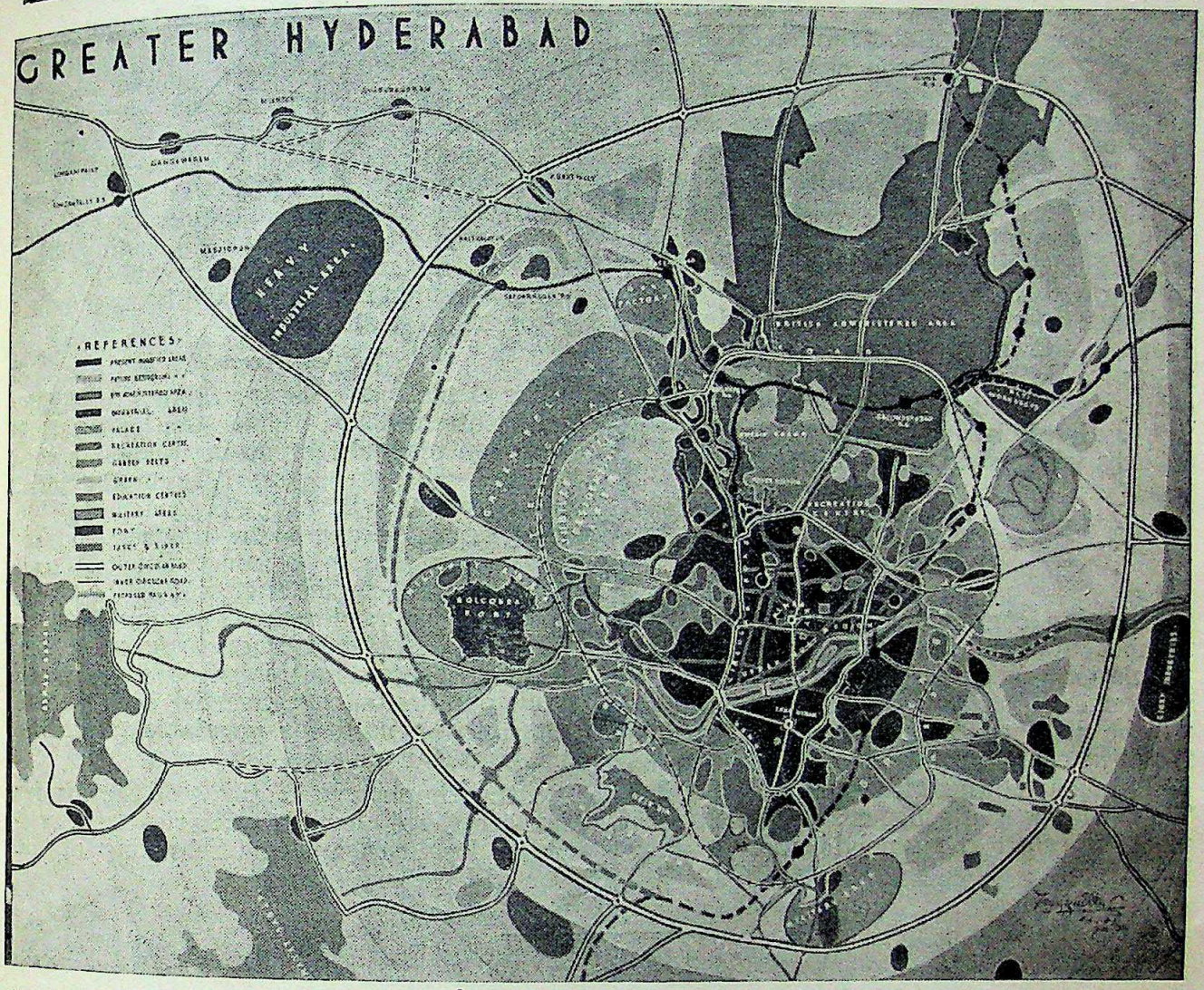

far into the country by long ribbons of unattractive suburban houses which stretch monotonously for miles on both sides of them. This has led not only to the rapid and progressive destruction of the countryside but has also rendered municipal administration cumbersome and the sanitary arrangements and services unnecessarily expensive and less efficient.

Hyderabad City, however, still has potentialities of systematic development. It has a precious background of tradition, culture and art. Nature, too, has been bountiful. The River Musi, the large water reservoirs, the wild scenery interspersed with vegetation and the charming hills and valleys —all these contribute towards its magnificence and grandeur and may be utilized to greater advantage in the future planned development of the City.

Outlines of the Plan

The basic principle of the Master Plan for the regional development of Hyderabad is to retain, with or without modifications, what has already come into existence and then to fit into the existing framework all schemes for future development. The modern conception of a town is that it should be compact, divided into distinct civic, commercial, residential and factory zones, served with a good system of roads and provided with

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efficient sanitary services. Where it outgrows its predetermined limits, further expansion should take the shape of satellite towns, each a complete whole in itself and a complementary element of the greater unit. The "Greater Hyderabad" plan has taken this conception into account. Factories have been placed beyond the outer Green Belt, military establishments have been concentrated in definite zones, recreation grounds will form part of residential areas, the inner and outer Green Belts will afford outing grounds, the inner and outer circular roads will provide pleasure drives besides interconnecting the various localities, and the railway lines circumscribing the city and its suburbs will provide an additional means of transport for men and materials.

Satellite Towns

The plan contemplates the creation of a number of satellite towns to thin out the population and thus relieve the pressure on the congested parts of the City. These towns will be developed at a distance of ten miles from the central point of the City which has been taken as the Moazzam Jahi Market. They will be self-sufficient and planned on what is called the "neighbourhood unit" basis.

Replanning of the traffic lay-out

The present system of internal communications in the City has been allowed to develop on what is known as the chess-board system of communications which is unable to cope with the growing volume of traffic. Improvement is suggested in the direction of having radial roads and outer-ring roads. Radial roads will serve as connecting links between the important centres of the City while the outer-ring roads will be used mainly for heavy traffic.

Open Areas

The plan stresses the desirability of paying special attention to the question of creating social centres and recreation grounds in congested localities. According to the plan, every locality will have "open spaces" to serve as play-grounds for children and recreation grounds. The construction of residential and other buildings will not be allowed on existing gardens and open areas within municipal limits. It is also suggested that all open spaces and gardens outside the municipal limits be converted into "green belts" to be used for vegetable gardening and fruit farming.

Other important features of the master plan are the removal of factories from residential localities and the rehousing of the poor and factory labourers.

INSURE WITH

The Crescent Insurance Company Ltd.

Head office: TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY. [EST. 1919]. *Branch office*: SULTAN BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

Managing Director, P. R. BHATT, ESQ., J. P, *Chief Agent*, J, G, PATHAK, ESQ.

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Responsibilities of Educated Young Men

VAST OPPORTUNITIES OF SERVICE

Finance Member's Convocation Address

"Acquire and hold on to an intensely realistic view of life and acute alertness of mind"—this was the quintessence of the advice given to students by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, in the course of his Convocation Address at the Andhra University. While attaching due importance to old traditions and values of life, he reminded his audience that "the world for you is the world of today and tomorrow" and said that mere harping on past glories and achievements would not do. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed laid stress on the realistic side of our present-day needs and requirements and exhorted students to face practical problems with the one idea of adding to human knowledge and culture and to the general well-being of their fellow-men. They should in no case allow themselves to fall a prey to the desire to escape the struggle of life, to avoid issues which create bitterness and to ignore the movements which agitated the world around them. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed also dwelt at length on the cordiality and intimacy of the traditional relationship existing between Hyderabad and Andhra. He said that His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his Government had always taken a keen interest in preserving the cultural heritage of the Andhras.

AT THE OUTSET Mr. Ghulam Mohammed referred to Hyderabad's intimate relations with Andhra. He said: "As such every step which cements relations between the Andhra institutions inside and outside Hyderabad should be a matter of deep satisfaction to all concerned with the welfare of the Andhra people and with the conservation and promotion of Andhra culture.

Home of Andhra Culture

"The relations between Hyderabad and the Andhras have always remained cordial and intimate. As a home of Andhra culture, as the field in which the various Andhra Dynasties, at one time or the other, ruled and as the country where the great Andhra artists have left their impressions, in stone or in plaster, of their emotional and devotional art and in which the Andhra poets sang songs of their glory and Andhra scholars made valuable contributions to the literature of the world, Hyderabad cannot but feel an intimate interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Andhra people. Your emotions, your dreams and your hopes touch a responsive chord in the minds of the people of Hyderabad who, in spite of political barriers, retain with you cultural affinities of great and deep significance.

Establishment of Closer Contacts

"His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his Government have always taken keen interest in the preservation of cultural heritage of the Andhra people and the recent finds make a valuable contribution to the presentation to the world of the great heights that Andhra

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culture had achieved. The bonds of friendship so delicately woven by your Vice-Chancellor in recent years between your University and the Osmania University will, I have every hope, be strengthened as time passes on, so that the two young Universities find greater opportunities of collaboration and establishing more intimate contacts for an understanding of the past and chalking out lines for development in the future.

Economic Potentialities of Andhra Regions

"This occasion has a special significance as it marks the beginning of an era of economic development for the Andhra areas, be they situated in Hyderabad or form part of Madras Presidency. The agreement recently reached between the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad over the partial distribution of the waters of the Tungabhadra, made possible by the far-sighted statesmanship and concern for the good of the people, on the part both of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and His Excellency the Governor of Madras, marks the beginning of a new understanding and a greater promise for collaboration in the economic field in the future. *His Exalted Highness the Nizam's concern for the welfare of his subjects and for raising the economic level of his people is borne out by the many-sided developments during his reign.* This co-operation and understanding, as time goes on, is bound to lead to similar action in regard to Godavari and Kistna as it is realised that regional planning, on basis of natural advantages, must form the basis of future economic advancement. Political barriers should be no hindrance to collaboration for mutual good in the economic field. The far-sighted policy recently displayed both by Hyderabad and Madras in the matter should pave the way for closer co-operation in economic and cultural fields. We in Hyderabad are seriously considering the possibilities of developing the natural resources of the Andhra tracts, so that the general economic level of the country could be raised. With the possibility of large hydro-electric and irrigation schemes and with the assistance of a more extensive geological and industrial survey, the prospects appear brighter and the day may not be far when, in the heart of the Andhra tracts, you may find the growth of a large industrial centre leading to still greater and intensive utilisation of the natural resources and gifts with which Nature has endowed this region, all focussed at the one object of raising the standard of life of the people."

"What is going to be your Contribution?"

"While the social fabric and civic life of a people must have their roots in their past history and traditions," Mr. Ghulam Mohammed went on to say, "the world for you is the world of today and tomorrow. Your forefathers had made great contributions in their times which, judging by the standard of the time in which they lived, do credit to them. We, however, live in an age of realism and peoples and communities, if they are content to rest on the laurels of the past and are satisfied with singing the praises of the achievements of their forefathers without trying to make their own contribution and carrying the work further, are doomed. It would be a pertinent question to ask: what is the contribution of the people of today to that rich treasure of culture and fine achievements? It would be still more imperative to ask: what is going to be your contribution tomorrow? Are you, young people, going to be content with what is passed on to you from the past or are you going to carve out new paths and add to the knowledge, culture and well-being of your people by fresh contributions in the various fields of human activity?..... In the modern age, India could not allow her young people to grow in an atmosphere of complacency and self-satisfaction. You who are entering the threshold of active life must be imbued with that divine discontent to seek every opportunity for adding to knowledge, to look for every avenue of service, examine every item of accepted beliefs and common concepts from the point of view of their utility to the people and to the country."

Functions of Indian Universities

Turning to the functions of Indian Universities, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed pleaded that considerable thought and attention should be given to co-ordinate the work and activities of our Universities with the actual require-

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ments of the India of tomorrow. "Realism, whether in education or in any other field, is an asset. While seats of learning should continue to add to human knowledge, it would be almost impossible to neglect the broad human problems of aligning their work to the needs of the country. In the economic field, there are before the country various plans of large developments embracing agriculture, industry, education, public health and other fields of activity. When such gigantic tasks are being considered and set before people as ideals to be attained within a given period of time, the part that our Universities are required to play in assisting towards the achievement of these ideals cannot be ignored. Universities have to train the Doctors, the Engineers and the Scientists who have to build the India of tomorrow, an India rid of disease and poverty, an India with a higher standard of living. This is an important aspect to which Universities must give anxious thought so that Governmental and University activities are co-ordinated.

Choice of Career

"I shall take advantage of the opportunity your University has kindly granted me and ask you a question which I know should not be asked casually, because it is too comprehensive and intricate to admit of a ready answer. You are young men who have received education at one of the leading centres of Indian culture. What do you understand by culture? In other words, I am sure, it cannot be that you aspire to a life of ease, cultivating your personality like an exotic hot-house plant that can exist only under artificial conditions. Nor will I admit that you have resigned yourself to fate, believing that you can only take what comes. What, then, do you desire? What is your conception of the highest form of life for yourself? Have you come to love your books so well that you will only live with them and in them, and pass on to posterity an example of devotion to knowledge to the exclusion of all else? Or have you decided that books are merely means to an end, and the end is success in the career you have chosen? If so, what has determined your choice of a career and how would you measure your success? How would you, as literary men, historians, economists, scientists, or servants of the State realise your idea of culture? There must be many among you whom the atmosphere of this seat of learning has filled with desire for knowledge, because they are assured that fullness of knowledge alone will yield what is for them the highest pleasure of life. But are they equally certain that their isolated pursuit of knowledge for its own sake will not, even when their goal is attained, be embittered by a sense of futility? Will not the ignorance around them mock at their knowledge, will they not be haunted by the feeling that in what appeared to be a disinterested search for truth they were really indulging an artificially stimulated appetite? It is just those, I think, who love knowledge for its own sake that should suffer most keenly to see its faint light flickering in the surrounding darkness. It is they who should strive for its dissemination, not in the haphazard, ineffective way that has been characteristic up till now, but in a proper scientific spirit. There is a vast field open to them. The primary school, to which we have so far paid no serious attention, the secondary school, which has suffered equally from neglect, the illiterate and semi-literate adult population, and last of all the educated citizen, all these await the attention and care of people who love knowledge and who realise that there is nothing they can call their own until they have shared it with the largest number of the community to which they belong. I am not by any means recommending you to choose teaching or writing as your profession. Your career you will select for yourselves, and you will be guided by your own discretion or intention in the choice of method. But you owe to this institution, which has given you the culture you possess, and still more to your people, upon whom your self-realisation as men of culture depends, to prove that you are rich in culture, not because of what you have acquired but because of what you are able to give."

Work—the only Career

Elaborating the point further, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed remarked: "Our problem is to build up our economy, for which the basic

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condition is not a correct ideological affiliation but an intensive study of Indian resources and Indian conditions and, above all, the creation of the human material necessary for the execution of any plans that are made. You are the material. Have you decided what your own share is going to be in the stupendous tasks that your own scheme of things involves? Have you felt it your duty, as men who believe in cultural values, to search within yourselves for aptitudes that would be of the greatest immediate benefit to your people? What your country needs is people who will give it their best. There are no jobs and no prospects. There is only work to be done, and work is your only career. Believe in this whole-heartedly and you will find in it not the meagre substance of an impractical maxim but all the richness that life can possess; dismiss it as useless wisdom and you will lose everything, including the job which you expect from a kind fate or the sympathy and ingenuity of your elders.

Heavy Responsibility

"India after this war will find itself on the threshold of a new era, when stupendous tasks shall await every young man and young woman. India looks forward to a freer growth and to reconstructing the fabric of her social, political and economic life. India looks forward to a new synthesis of values and is creating for herself new ideals and new concepts. This process will continue and in the achievement of these ideals every ounce of thought, energy and sustained effort shall be required if India's freedom is to have any significance for the ordinary man and what is more real if that freedom is to be preserved and maintained. It is far easier to win freedom, it is far more difficult to retain it. It is work in the field and the factory, the labour of thinkers and research workers in the Universities and other seats of learning that shall go to form the basis of a freer life. With low standards of living, education and health prevailing practically all over India, the task of raising the economic level, of preserving human life and avoiding disease, providing better and cleaner houses for every one, achieving better yield from land, disembowelling from the earth the rich minerals Nature has endowed this land with, and making the best use of the raw materials and labour available, form the great task that lies ahead of you. The development of those high qualities and moral virtues, which blend the civic life of people and the exercise of tolerance and understanding are essential for success in this task. Recognition of human dignity and rights of man, close examination of past traditions in the laboratory of realism and development of individual and national character are our greatest needs. Freedom, to be real, must not be of the few or for the few. Freedom devoid of spiritual and emotional values, and without ideals of service and co-operation between people and people, would in the world of tomorrow be of no significance. Your goal is set and you, young men and women, who leave the University today have a very heavy responsibility before you, for the present moment is perhaps the most significant in the history of this country. Clarity and sincerity of thought, shedding of prejudices and maintenance of high ideals are your compass and chart in these uncharted seas. You will be judged by the degree to which you are equipped to play this role in actual life and the contribution you make to the advancement of your country and the understanding between various peoples of the human race."

Concluding, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed said: "May you have the guidance, the courage and the far-sightedness to give to your country all the best in you that this University has helped to develop."

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Improved Administration of Food Laws

REASON FOR NON-ADOPTION OF BOMBAY LEVY SYSTEM

Clarification of Position

A Press Note has been issued setting forth the considerations which weighed with Government against the introduction of the Bombay levy scheme in these Dominions and detailing the practical difficulties bound to arise from its adoption. Apart from involving the preparation of a large number of schedules of a complicated nature, it was feared that the adoption of the Bombay system will not be in the best interests of the cultivators inasmuch as it will lead to the compulsory collection of larger quantities of grain than under the system now in vogue. Another factor which influenced Government's decision in the matter was that none of the non-official members of the Central Food Advisory Committee was in favour of the idea of experimenting with the Bombay scheme.

The Press Note also indicates the lines on which further improvement in the working of the present levy system is contemplated. In the Village Committees, for instance, not only is the non-official element to be strengthened but steps are also to be taken to ensure a more effective representation of the view-point of the cultivator. Similarly, arrangements have been completed for the introduction of a more scientific system of distribution of food-grains in rural areas through the agency of Co-operative Societies. Steps have already been taken for ensuring prompter payment for grain collected under the levy system.

IN ORDER FULLY TO CLARIFY THE POSITION the following Press Note has been issued by the Supply Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

Certain local organizations appear to be disappointed that Government have not considered it advisable to introduce the Bombay Levy Scheme in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

The Bombay system lays down that every holder in actual possession of agricultural land shall sell to Government, at prices fixed by them, the quantity of cereals specified in schedules prepared for the purpose. The schedules, which number over 100, are based on the agricultural assessment levied on the entire agricultural land in actual possession of the holder. This is done by taking into account the proportion of the area under food-grains to the total assessed area in the taluqa, the differences in the quality of the soils and the rates of assessment in different settlement groups. All assessments at or below the figure corresponding to an outturn of 27.5 maunds are exempted from the levy. On higher assessments, the levy increases with the assessment. The levy scale is, again, determined in accordance with the "annawari" of the season as compared with the average conditions assumed in fixing the scale. In case the holder in actual possession of an agricultural land is a tenant paying crop-share to the landlord as fixed by custom or agreement, both the landlord and the tenant are deemed to be holders in actual

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possession of such parts of the land as bear assessment proportionate to the crop-share obtained by them. The landlord, not in actual possession of land, is required to pay the levy at a higher rate.

Addressing a public meeting at Parbhani about four months ago, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member, after explaining the *prima facie* difficulties of introducing the Bombay system in the State, had stated that Government were examining the possibility of introducing it experimentally, in a modified form, in the three Districts of Osmanabad, Bir and Aurangabad. He, however, made no promise that it would be introduced. Accordingly, Government did examine the matter thoroughly, but came to the conclusion that the introduction of the Bombay system in our districts would, in view of the special local conditions, lead to confusion and entail hardship on both cultivators and traders. The reasons for arriving at this conclusion are summarised below:—

(1) The rate of assessment is neither a safe nor the sole criterion for judging the fertility of the soil, because it is fixed in consideration of other economic factors also, such as proximity to markets and transport facilities.

(2) The Bombay Scheme involves the preparation of a large number of schedules, first, on the basis of assessment and then on the basis of "annawari" and, lastly, on the basis of the fact whether the land is cultivated by the holder himself or by his lessee. The correct application of these schedules with their numerous permutations and combinations is a type of work considered to be beyond the capacity of the average patel and patwari.

(3) The application of the Bombay system would result in the *compulsory collection of a much larger quantity of grain than is contemplated by Government under their present levy system*, thereby hitting hard both the cultivator and the trader in food-grains.

(4) The Bombay scheme involves absolute Government monopoly of purchase and strict control over movement of grain from one village to another. These restrictions deprive even genuine traders—and their number is quite large—of their chief means of subsistence.

(5) The Bombay scheme imposes the obligation on Government of distributing grain in all rural as well as all urban areas, involving the introduction of country-wide provisioning. Apart from the heavy cost involved, country-wide provisioning is at present neither feasible nor necessary in these Dominions.

(6) All non-official members of the Central Food Advisory Committee were emphatically opposed to the idea of experimenting with the Bombay Scheme, as they thought that it was really designed for deficit provinces and would not work smoothly in Hyderabad.

(7) Both cultivators as well as our village officials have become so well-acquainted with the existing system of levy that a change-over, at this stage, might lead to confusion and consequent harassment. *Moreover, our system is fairly lenient in so far as Government do not compulsorily procure more than* 1/5*th of the produce in the case of millets and* 1/4*th of the produce in the case of paddy*, leaving the balance for the cultivator's own needs and for normal trade purposes. It is also equitable in so far as those engaged in dry cultivation of land measuring less than 10 acres have to sell only half of what is acquired from the bigger cultivators. Further, the system of purchases by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation or the Co-operative Societies does ultimately ensure that grain is procured from cultivators on a voluntary basis and in accordance with their capacity to sell. Moreover, concession to the extent of half the prescribed quantity is given to cultivators whose produce is less than 6 annas in the rupee while no levy grain is purchased from those whose produce is less than 3 annas in the rupee.

This clarification should convince the cultivator that it was mostly in his interest that the Bombay scheme, which would have brought a larger quantity of grain into Government godowns, was not introduced.

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To ensure better administration of the collective levy order, instructions have been given to all Taluqdars to strengthen the non-official element in the Village Committees by the inclusion of cultivators of all classes, particularly those imbued with a spirit of public service and those who will not be mere 'yes-men' of patels and patwaris.

Orders have also been issued to the effect that the Village Committees need not wait for the entire levy grain of the village to be collected before sending it to the nearest Government godown. It can be sent in instalments by separate challans and payments will be made forthwith. This facility will not merely ensure prompter payment but will also relieve the congestion on transport. If cultivators are dissatisfied with the prices paid to them, they can appeal to the Tahsildars against the evaluation of the local units.

The number of godowns will be considerably increased in 1354 Fasli, particularly in the deficit areas. These godowns will be opened mostly in the interior, so that the levy stocks may be available for distribution in villages, if need be. Government are also having a large number of godowns constructed in rural areas, which, after the war, may be utilized as Co-operative Grain Banks or warehouses of Marketing Societies.

The system of distributing food-grains to non-agriculturists in rural areas through local Co-operative Societies will be introduced in all districts. This system involves the purchase of grain by the Societies from big cultivators and its sale, during the lean months of the year, to non-agriculturists or petty cultivators. The Co-operative Societies will be allowed a fair commission on their transactions and the profits thus acquired will return to the agriculturists or consumers to whom the membership of these Societies is open.

Payments for grain purchased by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation will be made at all Government treasuries. Moreover, Tahsildars have been authorised to make immediate payments from the treasury for all purchases not exceeding 100 pallas at a time. The purchase price will not be less than the statutory ceiling price or the market price, whichever is less; while the levy prices will be the same as paid for the rabi and tabi crops, *i.e.*, Rs. 4 per palla higher than kharif prices of last year for jowar, bajra and other millets and Rs. 5-8-0 per palla higher than last year's abi prices of paddy.

In view of the tendency to stock food-grains in non-khalsa areas, powers have been given to the Taluqdars to check and counteract it. Permits from Taluqdars will be necessary for shifting grain from khalsa to non-khalsa areas.

(*Continued from p.* 18)

so trained as to become efficient industrial workers. For the purpose of vocational training, industrial bias must be given in urban schools and agricultural bias in rural schools. Special industrial schools must be started into which pupils could be switched off at different stages in their school education. The Aligarh Muslim University possesses a fine School of Technology. It should be able to teach applied sciences, especially applied chemistry, and train men for industrial research and invention."

In conclusion, the Nawab Saheb said: "A mere degree does not even make a scholar of a man. If you wish to become profound scholars you must read and study during the whole of your lifetime. But so vast is knowledge that, even thus, you will at the end be more conscious of what you do not know than of what you do know. Equally important is the physical fitness you have acquired through your sports and games. A weak man can achieve nothing in this world, and is despised for not being able to defend himself except with his tongue. The Islamic tradition is that every Moslem should be a real or a potential soldier. Try and live up to that tradition and keep so physically fit that you may be able to turn soldier at a moment's notice. Your University has done good war work by manufacturing and supplying certain war demands for chemicals. You can do better by joining the Indian Army or the Royal Indian Navy or the Air Force and thereby gaining valuable experience on active service. This will also help you when you return to civil life. Above all, keep untarnished and bright the honour of your University and do nothing that might bring it into disrepute. I wish you every success in life."

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in the State

SEPTEMBER 1944 (Aban 1353 F.)

During the month under review, general market conditions were dull.

Wholesale Prices

In the month under report the average index number of all food-grains remained stationary, while the average index number of all non-food articles depreciated by 5 points.

The general average index number come down by one point from 253 in August. As compared with last month and the month preceding it, the period under review was marked by a general downward tendency.

Retail Prices

During this period, retail prices of cereals, except Ragi, declined. The following table shows average retail prices for 11 food articles and their index number (August 1939=100).

(Average Retail Prices in Seers and Chhataks per O.S. Rupee)

Commodities.	Price for Sept. 1944	Index No. for Sept. 1944. Base: Aug. 1939.
Coarse Rice	.. 3 1	243.7
Paddy	.. 6 6	231.3
Wheat	.. 2 7	300.0
Jawar	.. 5 11	175.8
Bajra	.. 5 4	200.0
Ragi	.. 5 12	198.8
Maize	.. 6 0	180.2
Chena or Gram	.. 3 8	217.8
Tuar	.. 5 6	187.2
Salt	.. 6 2	143.8
Til Oil	.. 1 1	Not available.

Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 4,345 bales of cotton which is ten times the quantity pressed during September 1943.

Mill Consumption

Consumption of pressed cotton by local mills recorded a fall of 3.6 lakh lbs. during the month under review.

Cotton Manufactures

The production of cotton piece-goods during the month under review depreciated by 10.5 lakh yards and 12.2 lakh yards, respectively, as compared with the last month and the corresponding month of last year, the figures for September 1944 being 47.5 lakhs. The production of yarn also declined considerably, being 19.5 lakh lbs. as against 22.8 lakh lbs. in the preceding month.

Cotton Export

Export of cotton slightly increased from 10,041 bales in August 1944 to 11,649 bales in September 1944.

Industrial Production

The following statement gives the details of the production of certain articles for the month of September 1944 and comparative figures for August 1944 and September 1943.

(Figures in thousands)

[Statement.

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Commodities	Unit	Production during			(+) or (—) as compared with	
		September 1944	August 1944	September 1943	August 1944	September 1943
Cotton Piece-goods ..	Yds.	4,751.4	5,800.1	5,971.9	— 1,048.7	—1,220.5
Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	1,945.5	2,287.3	2,535.9	— 341.8	— 590.4
Cement ..	Tons.	10.9	17.8	13	— 6.8	— 2
Sugar ..	Cwt.	Seasonal	Monthly	Average	Output=58.1	..
Matches ..	Gross Box	12	16.9	14.4	— 4.9	— 2.4

Joint-stock Companies

There were 102 Joint-stock Companies in 1942-43. Since October 1943 (Azur 1353 F.), 13 new Joint-stock Companies have come into existence.

Support Mulki Industries

Buy Cloth and Yarn

Manufactured by:

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, Ltd., NANDED

and

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, Ltd., WARANGAL

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents:

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST FUND, H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, HYDERABAD (Deccan).

C. S. TYABJEE, Esq., Managing Agent,
159, Gunfoundry Road, HYDERABAD.

Telegrams:
"OSMANSHAHI," "AZAMJAHI"

Telephone:
2738

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Have a Tenor

For those who prefer **Prime Virginia Tobacco**, the ten minutes fragrance of de luxe Tenor Cigarettes is now within your reach despite these hectic days of higher prices. The flavour of Tenor Cigarettes, made from selected **Virginia Tobacco Leaf**, is accepted as the world luxury standard. Our blenders claim to have reached a new world standard of luxury smoking. . even for sensitive throats.

Tenor

..is truly a de Luxe Cigarette

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Farwardi 1354 F.—February 1945 No. 5.

Notes and News

The National Savings "Fortnight."—Inflation with its concomitant evils stalks the land. The result is that the economic equilibrium of the country has been violently disturbed. The man in the street finds his purchasing capacity outstripped by the soaring prices of all consumer goods. His Exalted Highness' Government have been compelled, in the consumer's interest, to take a series of measures to mop up surplus money.

In order to encourage the habit of thrift, especially among the lower and middle classes, the Hyderabad Government have sanctioned a Small Savings Scheme. Under the scheme, authorised agents have been appointed to popularize the sale of National Savings Certificates of various denominations issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Postal Department. Investment in the National Savings Certificates will bring in a return of 4 1/6 per cent.—a very tempting return considering the cheap money conditions prevailing in the market. It need hardly be emphasised that by saving and investing money with Government, people of comparatively small means will help to promote the economic health of the country by lowering the present prices which are causing wide-spread distress. They will also advance their own interests.

A National Savings "Fortnight" was organised all over the Dominions from 6th to 20th Isfandar (8th to 22nd January) to bring home to the public the advantages of saving money and investing it with Government. A vigorous press campaign was launched and a number of broadcast talks were made from the Hyderabad Station. The radio programme was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, who showed how vitally necessary it was to maintain our economic structure intact through effecting small savings. In addition, public meetings were held throughout the Dominions to explain to the people the advantages of cultivating the habit of thrift and investing their surplus money in the National Savings Certificates.

* * * * *

Stamping Out Corruption.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Central Food Advisory Committee the Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, Supply Member, revealed that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government were contemplating the setting up of suitable machinery to eliminate chances of

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corruption in the supply administration. It was proposed, he said, to appoint adequate staff to detect cases of corruption and to establish special tribunals to deal with such cases. It is understood that preliminary arrangements in this connection have been completed and the scheme is awaiting final sanction.

Again, in his presidential address at the Hyderabad Economic Conference, Mr. Grigson referred to the alleged spread of corruption among subordinate officials and the public. He admitted that the enforcement of the various food measures had given innumerable opportunities to the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. Undoubtedly there were, he said, village officers and even village committees who had in some cases deliberately tried to conceal or underestimate true food outturns in return for illegal gratification. To him it appeared that the only effective remedy for the evil lay in rousing the consciousness of the public against such malpractices. He argued that no man would take a bribe unless somebody was willing to give it to him. What was therefore needed was the creation of an enlightened public opinion.

It was with this end in view that Government were seeking and laying stress on the co-operation of non-officials through the Central Food Advisory Committee and the District and Village Committees. Moreover, he believed that the co-operative turn which was gradually being given to Government's procurement and distribution machinery would do a great deal to eliminate corruption. "Some of us therefore look forward," he added, "to the transformation of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation into an apex co-operative marketing organization for the whole Dominions on a permanent basis."

* * * * *

Converting Town Waste into Manure.—It is just over a year that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government launched a scheme, in collaboration with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, for converting town waste into manure. The scheme is intended to supply cheap manure to the cultivator to enable him to increase the yield from land.

A separate organization has been set up to undertake the work of composting through a process known as "Hot Fermentation." It is headed by a trained biochemist who has under him four assistant biochemists and a number of Sanitary Inspectors specially trained for the work. So far eighteen Municipal Committees have joined the scheme against a provisional target of thirty-four. During the first seven months of the operation of the scheme 66,893 c.ft. or 1,337 tons of manure were produced. This figure does not include the outturn of seven of the eighteen Municipalities participating in the scheme.

The scheme forms part of the "Grow-More-Food" campaign which has been in full swing in the State for the last three years, and which has cost Government over 80 lakhs of rupees.

* * * * *

Relief to War-Afflicted.—Hyderabad has a war record of which she may legitimately be proud. Apart from weighty contributions in

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men and material, the State's financial assistance to step up the general war effort of the country runs into nine figures (Rs. 58 crores). This total is made up of contributions from the lowest to the highest.

When His Excellency the Viceroy visited Hyderabad last December the Working Committee of the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund placed a lakh of rupees at his disposal to be used at his discretion. It is now learnt that the amount placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy is being remitted to the Joint Relief Commission of the International League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, for the relief of people in the devastated areas of Europe. It could not have been expended on a better cause.

The Working Committee of the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund has recently donated Rs. 2,000 for the benefit of the Indian Gunners at the Field Artillery Training Centre, Muttra. Among the Gunners there is a fair sprinkling of Marathas and Telingas hailing from the Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. It will be recalled that the Fund was inaugurated by His Highness the Prince of Berar shortly after the outbreak of war. The total contributions to the Fund now stand at the impressive figure of O.S. Rs. 20,74,414 and B. G. Rs. 3,68,859. The proceeds of the Fund are utilised mainly to provide amenities for the fighting services and to afford relief to the sufferers of war.

Awards to Hyderabad Soldiers.—It is a matter of great pleasure and pride for us to learn that three Hyderabadis have distinguished themselves on the battle-field and have won awards for gallantry and devotion to duty. Two of them belong to the I.A.M.C., while the third is attached to to 5th Maratha Light Infantry.

Ambulance Sepoy Mohammed Ibrahim, I.A.M.C., has been awarded the I.D.S.M., Ambulance Naik M. Duralingam, I.A.M.C., gets the Military Medal and Subedar Mohammed Umar, 5th Maratha Light Infantry, obtains the much coveted honour of the Military Cross.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has congratulated His Exalted Highness the Nizam on three of his subjects receiving the awards. Signifying his pleasure, His Exalted Highness expresses the hope that the devotion to duty and spirit of loyalty shown by these men will be emulated by others and that the traditions of His Exalted Highness' Armed Forces and the reputation of his State shall always be maintained.

We are confident that the High expectations entertained by our beloved Ruler of his soldiery will be realised in full measure. We trust that the inspiring words of His Exalted Highness will spur them on to win fresh laurels which will immortalize the name of Hyderabad in the annals of a war which is being waged to establish the supremacy of right over might.

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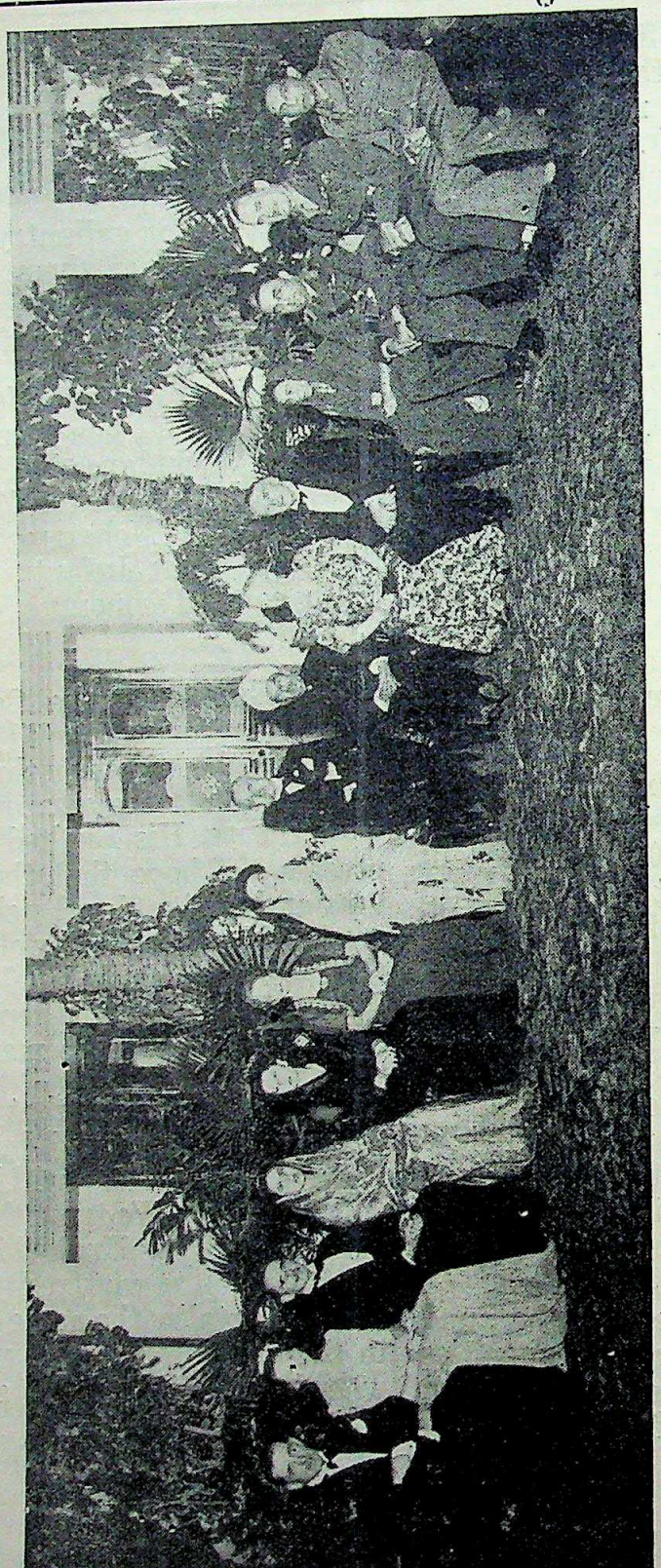

Guests at the quiet dinner given by His Exalted Highness to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Viscountess Wavell at King Kothi.

Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.

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Distribution of Foodgrains to Non-Agriculturists in Nalgonda District

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM INTRODUCED AND SALE SOCIETIES ESTABLISHED

A novel scheme has been introduced in the Nalgonda District for the supply of food-grains to non-agriculturists in rural areas. The system involves the double process of collection and distribution. Grain is purchased from big cultivators through the agency of Co-operative Societies and is distributed to non-agriculturists and petty cultivators through Sales Societies. For this purpose a large number of Sales Societies have been established to cater for the needs of a number of villages grouped together to constitute a unit. The system having proved both simple and efficacious in practical working, especially during the lean months of the year, is well on its way to become a permanent feature of village economy in the district of Nalgonda. It has been attended with such phenomenal success that it is proposed to launch it throughout these Dominions with such modifications and variations as local conditions may demand.

DEFICIT AREA.—Taken as a whole, the district of Nalgonda has never been self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains, especially in respect of jawar and bajra. It has been estimated that even when the yield is normal about 60,000 to 75,000 pallas of jawar, bajra and coarse rice have to be imported annually to meet local needs. The major portion of the imports is consumed in the Nalgonda, Miryalguda and Devarkonda taluqas.

Anti-Social Tendencies Countered

Although the Food-Grain Control Orders have been in force for nearly three years now, it was not till the beginning of 1353 Fasli (1943) that the machinery provided by them was set in full motion. Resort to the measures which entailed compulsory collection of levy grain and the declaration of ceiling prices for some food-grains made people nervous in the beginning. In their successful implementation the crafty trader saw an end of his anti-social activities and started propaganda against all the food measures taken by Government to ensure the welfare of the public. What was still worse, he did not stop at that. He took an almost suicidal step by either recklessly disposing of his stocks or consuming them without any regard to future needs. Government had to meet his machinations and, with the co-operation of the more sensible section of the public, have succeeded in convincing the man in the street that whatever grain is being collected under the levy system is meant primarily for local consumption and not for export.

Utility of Sales Societies

To cope with the abnormal conditions arising from food shortage it was found necessary to make elaborate arrangements for the purchase and proper distribution of food-grains. It was, therefore, decided that Sales Societies be established for undertaking this work. Grain was to be procured locally as well as from the Hyderabad

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Commercial Corporation. In 1353 Fasli the Societies numbered 63 and the amount of capital invested in them was Rs. 5,16,194. They have achieved such notable success that it is proposed to retain them even after the present food crisis is over.

During the most critical period of 1353 Fasli, the Sales Societies were found to be of great help both to the Government and to the public. Apart from 55,267 pallas of jawar, bajra, etc., collected under the levy scheme, 60,446 bags of jawar and bajra were imported into the district and distributed to non-agriculturists through the Sales Societies. At present the number of villages under the care of each of these Societies varies from 10 to 30. No uniform policy could be laid down in this respect because of varying local conditions and the number of suitable workers available. Generally the head of a Sales Society is either a Deshmukh or a Watandar who commands respect and influence in his "zone."

Simple Formula

A simple, and therefore easily workable, formula has been evolved for the distribution of food-grains. First of all the actual needs of every person living in a village are ascertained with the help of local officials and members of the Village Committee. On the basis of the data thus collected grain is supplied to the Sales Societies for distribution. The Supply of grain to individuals is arranged through shops opened in every village and functioning under the supervision of the Sales Society under the jurisdiction of which the village comes.

The Presidents of the Sales Societies tour the villages lying in their respective "zones" to ascertain local conditions and to study the needs of the villagers on the spot. They explain to the villagers the present situation and the various measures taken by Government to meet it. In some cases they maintain tour notes which they forward to the Central Office at the district headquarters. The work of the Sales Societies is supervised jointly by the district officials and non-officials, who pay regular visits to check their work.

Prospective Local Units

The work of the Societies has been so satisfactory that the district authorities have recommended to Government to nominate them as Local Units of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation and have decided to hand over to them the work of distributing sugar, kerosene oil, gur and standard cloth as well.

Future Programme

As arrangements for the current year have to be made on a larger scale it has been decided to reorganise the Sales Societies and to widen their scope. Accordingly, a drive was launched in the beginning of the year and the result has been most satisfactory. The number of these Societies has now increased to 80, and there has been a proportionate increase in their capital which, it is expected, will touch the figure of Rs. 10 lakhs before the year is out.

It must be emphasised that but for the unstinted co-operation of the public, the work of the Sales Societies would not have achieved the measure of success it has. It is trusted that, encouraged by the success which has crowned their joint efforts, the people of the districts will continue to co-operate whole-heartedly with the district authorities in their endeavour to ease the food situation. The district of Nalgonda has already set an example in the efficacy of "co-operative effort" to the rest of the Dominions, and it is hoped that it will continue to enjoy the pride of place.

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"Economic Freedom More Important than Political Independence"

—His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari

THE SEVENTH HYDERABAD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Plea for Co-operation

In the course of his inaugural address at the 7th Hyderabad Economic Conference held under the auspices of the Economic Committee of the Osmania Graduates' Association, His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari dealt in detail with the measures taken or contemplated to be taken by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for the economic progress and prosperity of these Dominions. He referred in particular to the various schemes of post-war development which were being hammered out, and made an impassioned appeal to the people to co-operate whole-heartedly with Government in carrying them through to a successful conclusion. His Excellency expressed himself in strong opposition to any policy of economic isolation which, he held, would not only be inimical to our interests but was beyond the bounds of practical possibility.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, Supply Member, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, analysed the food situation in the State and discussed the measures taken by Government to meet it. He urged the need for increasing food and fodder production to provide really adequate nutriment for the population.

Speaking on Post-War Reconstruction, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Finance Member, emphasized that the essential condition of carrying out any post-war plans was control of and interference with almost every sphere of life of the people and the exercise of Government authority to regulate almost its every aspect.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM.—Inaugurating the Hyderabad Economic Conference, His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari observed that economic progress and economic freedom of a country were far more important than even its political freedom. No nation or country could claim to be free, in the real sense of the word, so long as it did not enjoy economic freedom. Hence the supreme need of founding a new order of things and of raising a new economic fabric. This was essential for the uplift of the economically backward elements in society who would otherwise fall a prey to the discontent born of indigence.

As the economic aspect of our national life was growingly assuming an importance all its own, observed His Excellency, it should be the first and foremost concern of every wise and far-sighted Government to bestow special attention and care on it. What was needed was that steps be taken, before the

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conclusion of war, for the formulation of new schemes and for the reshaping and reorganization of our national economy in such a way as to leave no room for ferment or agitation being caused among people when the present hostilities cease.

Future Problems

His Exalted Highness' Government were not unmindful, His Excellency assured his audience, of the problems which the future had in store for them. The foundations of a new industrial life for the people of Hyderabad were laid in 1929, when the Industrial Trust Fund was constituted with a corpus of a crore of rupees. The reason for the institution of the Fund was to help large and small-scale industries secure strong and solid foundations.

During the initial stages of the present war it was realized that we were far behind others in the economic field and depended on outside help for meeting our needs. His Exalted Highness' Government lost no time in devising measures to make up the leeway and established an Industrial Corporation with a controlling financial interest in it. The Corporation undertook arrangements for manufacturing heavy chemicals, sheet-glass, glass, glucose, starch, casein and plastics. It was gratifying to note, proceeded the Nawab Saheb, that Hyderabad was forging ahead in the industrial field. Our present success in this sphere was only a prelude to our future success in the new ventures—success of a more permanent, greater and brighter character. This hope was encouraged by the fact that Government, apart from helping the growth and expansion of the existing industries in the Dominions, had under consideration a number of schemes for establishing big concerns for manufacturing oil-paints, chemical fertilizers, rayon, machine-parts and tools, etc. Government were also investigating the possibilities of finding suitable markets, within as well as outside the Dominions, for home products.

Post-War Development

His Excellency proceeded to survey the measures taken or contemplated by Government to meet the post-war requirements of the Dominions, especially those intended to help the economic progress of the country. In this connection he mentioned the establishment of a Central Laboratory for Industrial and Scientific Research at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, the establishment in the near future of a first-class Technological Institute and the spreading of a net-work of industrial schools throughout the Dominions. The Nawab Saheb also referred to the acquisition by the Hyderabad Government of the controlling interest in the coal-mining industry in the State. This would, he was confident, give a great impetus to the development of heavy and other industries and would open out a wide field for the exercise of industrial enterprise.

Supply of Cheap Power

Emphasizing the need and importance of cheap power for the industrial development of a country, His Excellency said that Hyderabad possessed adequate means for generating cheap electric power. The question was already engaging the serious attention of Government. He revealed that the preliminaries connected with the Nizamsagar Hydro-electric schemes and the Dindi Project had been almost completed and that orders for machinery had been placed. An agreement had been reached between the Governments of Hyderabad and Madras regarding the apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra. This would enable us to bring a large tract under irrigation and also to supply cheap power. The Godavari and the Devanur schemes which were under the consideration of Government, His Excellency said, both formed part of Government's post-war planning programme. The Godavari scheme had a great industrial significance. With the completion of this scheme it would be possible to supply cheap power in great abundance and it was expected that it would be of immense benefit to large-scale as well as cottage industries. Government were also considering the question of establishing factories for the manufacture of electrical instruments.

Obstacles to be Overcome

The greatest obstacle in the way of establishing large factories of modern type was

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the dearth or non-availability of machinery. To overcome this difficulty, His Exalted Highness' Government were carrying on negotiations with certain British and American firms, engaged in the manufacture of machinery and machine parts, for establishing in these Dominions factories for the manufacture of plant and tools, so that Hyderabad should not have to depend on outside agencies for her industrial development.

Poise between Agriculture and Industry

However, to lay stress on industrial development did not mean belittling the importance of agricultural progress or of assigning it a secondary place in our scheme of things. So long as a happy balance was not struck between agriculture and industry, so long it would not be possible either to increase the general prosperity of the country or to add to the purchasing power of the people as a whole. In view of this, Government had provided a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs in the current year's budget for the establishment of a College of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Besides, Rs. 11 lakhs had been provided for afforestation and geological survey and for the opening of a department of Geology and Mining Engineering in the Osmania University. As many as seven sub-committees of the Post-War Planning Board were at work investigating problems connected with the supply of better seed and implements, the popularization of improved methods of agriculture and the provision of expanded facilities of irrigation. Their findings would undoubtedly receive the attention they deserved at the hands of Government.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

His Excellency said that he did not subscribe to the view held in certain quarters that, economically, Hyderabad was a self-sufficient unit. The economic isolation of Hyderabad would be not only inimical to our interests but was also beyond the bounds of practical possibility. He, therefore, advocated the need of Hyderabad's co-operation with other units in the economic sphere.

The Nawab Saheb drew the attention of his audience to the fact that colossal sums would be required to finance the various post-war development schemes which were being worked out and appealed to them to come forward to make such personal sacrifice as might be asked of them to meet these needs. This was absolutely essential if they wanted to see Hyderabad economically progressive and prosperous.

Revenue Member's Address

Presiding over the first-day session of the Economic Conference, the Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson emphasized the fact that India as a whole was a deficit food area. The average peace-time diet of the people of India was deficient in quantity for the majority, and deficient in nutritive value for almost everyone. Of late there had been much talk and thought on this question. But any consideration of the food problem of India or Hyderabad must go beyond the "short-term" problems of making good, for the present population of India, India's war-time loss of imports of grain from abroad and of feeding the fighting services in India. It must envisage a "middle-term" policy of increasing food and fodder production to provide really adequate nutriment for the present population and, beyond that, a "longer-term" policy of planning ahead to feed the rapidly increasing population of India in the next thirty or forty years.

Favourable Position of Hyderabad

Mr. Grigson said that Hyderabad was more fortunate than some provinces of British India in that she was a net exporter of food-grains. In the five years 1347-51 Fasli (1937-38 to 1941-42) she exported 264,095 tons of jowar and bajra against imports of 248,722 tons of rice. If exports of other cereals and pulses, which totalled 280,405 tons, and net imports of 31,826 tons of wheat during the same period were taken into consideration, the net exports were 263.952 tons or 52,790 tons a year. The problem however, was an all-India problem and no unit could formulate its policy in an isolated manner.

Our Immediate Problem

The particular immediate food problem of these Dominions primarily arose, continued

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Mr. Grigson, from distress caused to the poor non-wage earning section of the population by the rise in prices and, secondarily, from local distress caused by such crop failures as those which had for many years been a feature of parts of the Karnatak districts. A third branch of the problem was the distribution of food-grains in these rural areas where food production had been reduced by the diversion of large areas to the cultivation of commercial crops. The solution of our local problem lay therefore in price control and its stringent enforcement, in the procurement of food from the villages and its distribution in towns and villages. But since the food problem had to be looked at from an all-India point of view, we could not and must not look to our own needs only. Like every other unit we too must contribute our share to the rest of India, if we could afford to do so after ensuring that every Hyderabadi got his reasonable requirements.

Rationale of Price Control

Explaining the reasons for controlling the prices of some important food-grains, Mr. Grigson said that under existing conditions price control had to be exercised by Government practically at every stage and the food-grains trade was not being left free to operate under the laws of supply and demand. Government not only had to apply indirect control to prices but had also to introduce statutory control by fixing ceiling prices within which all the principal food-grains had to be sold. No price control policy could succeed unless backed by the physical possession of large stocks. Procurement of food-grains therefore formed one of the most important links in the chain of food administration. "Of all the methods of procurement the best is for the Government, directly or through its agents, to become the wholesale purchaser of food at prices which will make the cultivation of food crops yield a fair remuneration to the agriculturist. This canalizing of the wholesale trade gives the Government the control over the food position which is essential in time of war or nation-wide food shortage. Full Government monopoly or nationalization of the wholesale trade in food would theoretically be the most successful form of control as it would enable the State to eliminate profiteering and undertake distribution on a completely equitable basis; but we have in Hyderabad, as elsewhere, many difficulties in the way of such complete control especially the facts that the public, particularly the villagers, are not ready for it, and that we have not sufficient or sufficiently trained staff to carry out such nationalization. But we have gone a considerable way along this road. Our Hyderabad Collective Levy Order requires every cultivator cultivating food crops compulsorily to sell a portion of his produce to Government."

Marketing through Co-operative Societies

The Supply Member told the conference that co-operative Societies were being utilized more and more to procure food-grains on behalf of Government. Nalgonda district had given a lead, which was being followed by other districts, by setting up a net-work of co-operative purchase-and-sale societies. These societies raised enough share capital to purchase all the surplus grain in the villages of the district. Mr. Grigson was of the opinion that a sound co-operative marketing organization would be a very great asset to the State, not only now but also in post-war rural rehabilitation. "Some of us therefore look forward to the transformation of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation into an apex co-operative marketing organization for the whole Dominions on a permanent basis."

"Grow-More Food" Campaign

Referring to the successful efforts made by Government to intensify the "Grow-More-Food" campaign, Mr. Grigson stated that the area under food crops—kharif millets and pulses and abi rice—increased from 10.4 million acres in 1353 Fasli to 10. million acres in the current year. But the most remarkable achievement had been the reduction this kharif season of the area under cotton from 3.27 million acres in 13 Fasli to 1.32 million acres in 1354 Fasli. The area under groundnut had also been reduced by 0.49 million acres. Only a portion of the areas thus diverted from cash crops were sown with kharif food crops, mainly pulses

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but the rabi food acreage was expected to show a large increase. The policy of increased production would however have to be more clearly defined. The farmer was being urged to produce more but did not yet clearly know what particular food-grains he should produce.

"As a long-term policy," Mr. Grigson observed, "the whole production of food and non-food crops will probably have to be planned. There should be closer co-ordination between agriculture and industry. Non-food crops should be allowed only to the extent needed to provide a reasonable quota of exports overseas and the necessary raw material for the industries of India, and should not be allowed to be grown on a scale that will again imperial local food and fodder requirements. There should further be a clear lead given as to what changes should be made in the diet of the nation to make it more nutritious."

Our Food Requirements

The food required for the present assumed State population of 1.71.00,000 for one year was estimated at 22.70,000 tons (on the basis of one lb. per adult per day and ½lb. per child between 2 and 12). The total acreage under food crops in 1353 Fasli was 1 34,60,000 acres. The normal yield from this acreage would be about 33,10,000 tons. In 1354 Fasli the acreage under kharif including pulses and abi paddy increased by about half-a-million acres. If rabi and tabi gave normal yields, our general food position would be considerably better this year, though the shortage of rice would continue to be as acute as at present. The acreage under abi was practically the same as last year, about 9.90.000 acres, but the imports so far promised by the Government of India amounted to 5,000 tons only as against our normal pre-war imports of nearly 60.000 tons. For Hyderabad to become self-sufficient, or at least appreciably to reduce the shortage of rice, more irrigation and more manuring were required.

In conclusion, Mr. Grigson pleaded for public co-operation, especially in the matter of scotching the dissemination of false rumours relating to the food position in the State.

Finance Member's Speech

Speaking on Post-War Reconstruction in Hyderabad, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammad made it clear at the outset that the views expressed by him were his personal views and did not necessarily represent the considered policy of Government, "The problem facing us today is," he said, "the attainment of freedom for the ordinary people from what is known as Want and Fear and providing them with the minimum requirements of civilized existence." He appealed to the leaders of the public to educate the people and to shape public opinion in the right direction. "His Exalted Highness has espoused the cause of post-war planning by setting up a Department for this purpose and so long as the Members of his Government carry out his behests, I think they deserve popular support and that it should be forthcoming." On the other hand, he said, the Adminstration which had been run hitherto to maintain law and order and for the collection of taxes would have to give place to an administration devoted to service—an administration in which the officials considered themselves the servants of the people. "Your own character, your own capacity for clear thinking and your own spirit of selfless service as against hankering for position and power will go a long way in making post-war plans a success."

His Exalted Highness' Lead

Any interest which was not demonstrably working for the good of the people, continued the Finance Member, would have to adapt its ways to changed conditions. He referred to the wise and far-sighted lead given by His Exalted Highness in this matter in his Farman-e-Mubarak and the reference made to the subject in His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet: "Those who derive their existence from others must justify it by rendering some service to those people. In the economy of the future, service and utility should be the criterion of privilege." He said that His Exalted Highness had given guidance in the matter of State control over industry by the establishment of the Industrial Trust Fund which had enabled Government to participate in the industrial development of Hyderabad.

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Need of Collaboration

Dealing with the charge that non-official opinion had not been fully or adequately associated with the measures for post-war planning in the State, the Finance Member emphatically refuted it and said that actually there were 53 officials and 49 non-officials serving on different Committees set up under the Post-War Planning Board. He proceeded to say that economic planning to be successful—at least on the industrial side—could not be restricted within political boundaries. Collaboration between different units, on a regional basis, was not only essential but perhaps the only means of attaining some of our objectives. He stressed the need of keeping in touch with the Government of India who were planning on a country-wide basis, and regretted that ill-informed criticism, based on prejudice and an unrealistic approach, was in some cases misinterpreting this desire. "Within the limits of our constitutional position, we should not be shy to collaborate with any one in achieving our objective."

"Body Without Soul"

The Finance Member quoted statistics to show the low level of public health, education and agricultural yield in the State and urged the need for an intensified drive to remedy this state of affairs. He also referred to the need of improving housing conditions and providing amenities for labour—problems which were under the active consideration of Government. We owed a duty to 88 per cent. of our people who formed the agricultural and labouring classes, which could only be fulfilled by rousing their consciousness and educating them. If this were done, the future of post-war planning would be bright. "Otherwise, it will mean a few more officials—a body without a soul." As for public health, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed felt that Government alone could not undertake the job and that public co-operation, especially from the richer classes, should be forthcoming as in every other civilized country of the world.

Financial Aspect

Turning to the financial aspect of the post-war plans, the Finance Member said that while ways and means were being considered by expert economists, the money required would not drop from the heavens. It was necessary for the people to show a willingness for sacrifice and for bearing the burden incidental to these changes. He mentioned the bottle-necks standing in the way of an early implementation of the post-war plans. They were the dearth of trained personnel, the difficulty of importing foreign exports, plant and machinery, obstruction by vested interests, the social habits and customs of the people which would have to be interfered with, the want of popular support, the raising of the level of administration and tuning it to the changing needs of the time and, lastly, the character of the people.

The Finance Member concluded by appealing to the Osmania graduates to give a lead as so much depended on educated people. "For the sake of your country, try to examine your thoughts and let your public professions be in accordance with your private actions. Sincerity must take the place of hypocrisy both in public affairs and in private life. Remove your weaknesses, utilize your strong points and go ahead. I have no doubt you will achieve your end."

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"YOUR ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED"

"The Hyderabad War Week"

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' MESSAGE

"This war is being waged by the United Nations to preserve the world from the horrors of Nazi aggression and Japanese atrocities, and in conformity with my traditional relations with the British Government, I have placed the entire resources of my State at its disposal. I therefore welcome the move of the "Hyderabad War Week" Committee to collect funds for humanitarian objects cosnected with the war and wish it all success. I hope that my people will respond generously to the appeal that is being made to them."

MR. CAMAR S. TYABJI, Chairman of the Hyderabad War Week Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

Hyderabad and Secunderabad have in the past never failed to give freely to any appeal for funds to assist the War Effort. It is on the strength of this knowledge and in their faith in the continued generosity of the people of Hyderabad and Secunderabad that the Hon'ble the Resident and His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari have inaugurated the "Hyderabad War Week" under their patronage.

All the funds raised from the "Hyderabad War Week" will be divided two-thirds to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund and one-third to the Resident's War Purposes Fund. It is hoped that the response will be generous and the sum raised will be large enough to carry us on to Victory Day.

The valiant deeds of our sailors, soldiers and airmen do not require stressing; they are known to all. What is now required is that their lives be made as comfortable as possible and it is money for this humanitarian purpose which is now so much needed. Facing the rigours of a winter campaign in Europe and jungle campaigns in Burma and the Far East, our troops are cheerfully contending with terrible conditions. It is only the relief given by the various organisations, which provide them with a few of the amenities of civilisation, which make their lives tolerable. From the wounded and prisoners we have their own testimony to the good work done by the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's for the Blind.

Although the actual "Week" itself will not commence until 26th February 1945, donations have already started to pour in, and your contributions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, "Hyderabad War Week," Hyderabad State Bank.

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Optimum Diet for All

DIETARY HABITS TO BE CHANGED

Nutrition Surveys on Progressive Scale

Poor specimens of humanity are not an uncommon sight in this country. The unhappy spectacle confronts one almost everywhere. The reason for the poor state of health of our people is not far to seek. It is in most cases either undernourishment or a faulty diet. It has been established that dietary habits and prejudices have a definite socio-economic and psychological background, to which different groups of people react in different ways.

A balanced diet is an indispensable necessity for keeping the human system in good order. It is a prerequisite of our system properly discharging its normal physical and physiological functions and keeping the body fit. There are many diseases, especially deficiency diseases, which are directly traceable to under-feeding or the lack of a balanced diet.

The need of an extensive and scientific study of the problem of nutrition is nowhere greater or more insistent than in our country. It has been for the past few years engaging the earnest attention of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Nutritional surveys have been held throughout the Dominions. In the light of the data collected in the course of these surveys, broad conclusions regarding both dietary habits and prevailing nutritional conditions in the State have been reached. In order to change the dietary habits of the people, it is considered vitally necessary to effect a closer collaboration between nutrition workers and those concerned with the production of raw articles of food. A Nutrition Advisory Committee has been set up to attain this object by bringing about co-operation between the Departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Marketing, Public Health, etc. On the measure of this much-needed co-operation will depend the intensity of the campaign to be launched for providing an optimum diet to all people, irrespective of their incomes.

"Repeat" Surveys

DURING the year 1353 F. (1943-1944), "repeat" surveys were carried out in the districts of Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Mahboobnagar, with a view to studying the existing food situation and its effects on the state of nutrition and health of the people. Fifteen villages in all were surveyed five being chosen from each of the three districts. Particular attention was paid to the survey of the families chosen in previous surveys. An effort was also made to ascertain the economic condition of the families surveyed. It was found that the family income had gone up in each case, primarily as a result of higher prices obtainable for foodgrains and considerable increase in labour wages.

Diet Surveys

Diet surveys revealed that the articles of food consumed by the various groups remained unchanged—the same every day. Another discovery was that the consumption of finer articles of food had given way to the use of coarser ones and to those grown locally because of the latter's easy availability. It was also found that the daily consumption of cereals had increased at the expense of other articles of food among all the economic groups. This resulted in adequately fulfilling the calorie intake needs.

As usual the people of Aurangabad consumed jowar and those of Nizamabad rice but there was a marked departure in one respect, namely, in the intake of cereals in Mahboobnagar district. Here milled rice was altogether absent from the diet of all the different groups. There was, however, an increased intake of jowar although this staple food of the people of the district is rice and millets like bajra and ragi. In the

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course of the previous surveys it was revealed that the intake of pulses was very low; during the "repeat" survey it was found to be still lower. There was an increase in the intake of vegetables, both leafy and non-leafy, in all the three districts, though it was much below the standard. This was accompanied by an increase in the intake of vegetable oils which were used for cooking purposes.

In the Mahboobnagar district meat, fish and eggs did not form part of the dietaries of the people, but in the districts of Aurangabad and Nizamabad even lower groups consumed these articles in varying degrees. A feature common to all the three districts was the increase in the intake of condiments. This is characteristic of cases where food is monotonous and wanting in variety.

Deficiency Diseases on the Increase

The survey showed an increase in deficiency diseases, though to varying degrees, in the three districts, showing deterioration in the general health conditions. Mahboobnagar district was the worst sufferer while Aurangabad came off best. Zerophthalmia and Bitot's spots, resulting from vitamin A deficiency, showed increased incidence in the districts of Nizamabad and Mahboobnagar but were found to be on the downward trend in Aurangabad district. The incidence of Angular Stomatitis and Glossitis, both due to vitamin B deficiency, increased in all the three districts.

Investigations into the health conditions of school children revealed an increase in the incidence of diseases resulting from A and B vitamin deficiencies.

Occurrence of Fluorosis in Endemic Form

In the course of nutrition and diet surveys opportunity was taken to look for cases of fluorine intoxication and to determine the fluorine contents of water used for drinking purposes. It was found that in the districts of Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda and Raichur well water contained fluorine ranging from .25 to 4.0 parts per million. Cases of fluorine intoxication were detected both among children and grown-ups. Water collected from different districts was analysed and it was found that the occurrence of fluorine was wide-spread. Fluorides were invariably found in water flowing over granatoid formations.

Over 4,000 children and adults between the ages of 4 and 20 years were examined to find out the severity of fluorine intoxication. Of these 16 per cent. showed chalkiness of teeth and 21.7 per cent. mottled and pitted enamel, showing increased severity with higher concentration. It was also established that defective diet was responsible for higher incidence of fluorine intoxication and that the severity of the disease bore a definite relation to the economic and nutritional standards of the various groups.

Educative Propaganda

To bring home to the people the need of balanced dieting lantern slide demonstrations were arranged for the benefit of villagers and talks on nutrition and diet were given to school children. Besides, a number of leaflets, written in simple language, have been prepared for free distribution. They contain important hints on nutrition and diet and on cooking food.

A Ready Food Value Calculator has been prepared. It is a simple contrivance by means of which the nutritive values of different articles of food in different combinations and quantities can readily be found. It should prove of great value to nurses, health visitors, dieticians, medical practitioners and others interested in ascertaining the nutritive value of the food they consume.

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Synthesis of Knowledge and Culture of Ancient and Modern Times

IDEALS OF OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Convocation Address

"The Osmania University is unique among the Universities in India in many respects. Its name and fame have gone far and wide and its distinguishing features have been the subject of animated interest among educationists in different parts of this country and even in some foreign countries," declared the Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member to the Government of India, in the course of his Convocation Address at the Osmania University. He pleaded for freedom of thought and courageous expression of such thought; stressing the need of a new angle of approach to the current problems he sounded a note of warning against the habit of the pre-war days to enter blindly into pre-determined groves.

The one great gift, observed Sir Ramaswami, that the Osmania University had given her alumni was the capacity to think for themselves. He, therefore expected the student of the Osmania University to be pioneers in clear and independent thinking and exhorted them not to become "slaves to the thinking faculties of any single individual or a small clique of individuals, however great, exalted or revered they may be."

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' WISE AND FAR-SIGHTED POLICY.—Expressing his deep appreciation of the far-sighted and wise policy which animated His Exalted Highness in laying down the objectives of the Osmania University, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar said: "His Exalted Highness in his Firman of April 1917 expressing his approval to inaugurate a University in the State declared that the object of founding this University was to ensure that 'knowledge and culture of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects created by the present system of education and to take full advantage of all that is best in the ancient and modern systems of physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. In addition to its primary object of diffusing knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to research in all scientific subjects.' When it is remembered that these ideals were placed before the University ere the Sadler Commission had reported and at a time when the objects of University education were not so clearly visualized as now, I am indeed struck by the modernity of thought in this unique Firman. Many glowing tributes have been paid to the arrangement in this University whereby all higher education is given in Urdu, and there is a growing volume of opinion in the country that young men cannot get the best out of education unless the medium of instruction is one of the languages with which they are closely acquainted from their childhood."

Disparagement of Autarchy in Culture and Knowledge

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar proceeded to discuss the utility of the English language

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as a link between Eastern mind and Western thought and expressed himself strongly against cultural isolation. He confessed that he was a firm believer in the value of a good knowledge of one of the main European languages to those who took to highest forms of education in our country and from whom we hoped to collect our leaders in public affairs and in the great learned professions. "It must be realised that no country can be self-contained in knowledge, in provocative thought and in scientific research any more than it can be self-contained in regard to trade or commerce. The principle of autarchy in commercial matters had led to disaster; the principle of autarchy in culture and knowledge would soon bring the country and its citizens to a state of complete degeneracy. To keep abreast of the times, to take advantage of educational advance in other ports of the world, to contribute our own knowledge and culture to foreign countries, are the means by which that blending of cultures can be brought about which His Exalted Highness has so properly referred to in his notable Firman. Even as I am certain that these ideas and ideals have been kept steadily in view by the authorities of the University, even so I hope and feel certain that in the future also the same purpose will run through all the activities of the University."

Useful Work Done by Translation Bureau

Referring to the achievements of the Bureau of Translation attached to the Osmania University, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar said: "I understand that books on Law, Medicine, Engineering and other abstruse sciences have been translated by this Bureau and that they are freely availed of by the students. This Bureau of Translation cannot be considered as serving merely the students of this University. Its beneficent work is valued throughout the country wherever Urdu is spoken or taught. It is a work the utility of which goes beyond the confines of Hyderabad State and I am certain that in course of time many of the Universities in Northern India will avail themselves of the results of these gigantic labours and feel grateful to your University."

Dangers of Blind Following

"I have referred," proceeded Sir Ramaswami, "to the special features of University education in the State and to the ideals that have been placed before its students but the very distinctiveness of your University confers an added obligation on graduates that are sent out of its portals year after year. The University has been in existence for a quarter of a century. Its graduates have gone out to various parts of the State and of the country and are contributing their share in various phases of the nation's activities. One naturally expects that in such activities they will demonstrate the value of the special type of education that has been given to them. What, then, are those qualities which one naturally expects to find in a graduate of the Osmania University? The moral training that is given to them, the spiritual culture which is imparted to them apart from the more thorough knowledge of purely educational subjects which they derive owing to the fact that the medium of instruction is Urdu, should mark them out as the alumni of the Osmania University. I do not mean to suggest that graduates of other Universities are lacking in these qualities but it is in this University that a very specialised effort is made to foster these qualities. How then are your alumni to conduct themselves in their later life? What is expected of the enlightened graduates of the Osmania University—you who have had a liberal education in arts and sciences, in the technical professions, you who have had opportunities of conducting research activities on which your University has laid great stress and for which your Government has, I understand, set apart adequate resources. Great hopes are entertained of the present generation of young men, who, unlike those of an earlier period, are not prepared blindly and obligingly to enter into grooves prepared for them by their elders or by Governments. One can easily see and gladly admit the greater earnestness and fuller ambitions of the youth of today—their desire to play their part in organising the life of the nation and promoting the welfare of the common man. They wish to build a New

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World, to translate the promises of the statesmen of war years into action and to lay the foundations firmly for happier relations between man and man and between nation and nation. They ask themselves the question "How better will the New World be?" Shall we banish wars and the causes of war, at least for two generations, if we cannot for ever? Shall we remove the frictions between community and community, between classes and masses, between the haves and the have-nots? Can the legitimate feeling of nationalism be so abated as to curb the aggressive activities of sovereign states? What kind of international political order are we likely to have when peace comes? And what sort of international economic order? In a word, again, how better shall the world and our own country be?

Post-War Construction—Not Reconstruction

"The answer to most of these questions is supposed to lie in that magic phrase "post-war reconstruction"—reconstruction of the world by international understandings and agreements and reconstruction of individual nations and countries by domestic plans, policies and by amicable settlements. Let me confess that I do not like the term 'reconstruction' in connection with either phase of the problem. We must look backward, no doubt, to prepare for the morrow but it must be with eyes completely open. It is a great temptation to start out by assuming that nothing has changed and that the events ahead are carbon copies of those from which we have emerged.

New Angle of Approach

"I would therefore prefer plans and the enunciation of policies for post-war *construction*, national and international. I have ventured to stress the need for this new angle of approach and have sounded a note of warning against the habit of mind of pre-war days because I feel that this danger is already dimly visible, even though largely below the horizon, in such international talks and conferences that have so far been held and even in some of the plans for domestic progress."

Post-War Planning in Hyderabad

Adverting to post-war planning in Hyderabad, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar remarked: "You have aimed high, but your objective is not merely idealistic. As I have studied them, I have certainly been struck by the practical and realistic nature of these plans. And my best wishes go to the Government and people of Hyderabad for the successful fruition of your ideas. I note too that in many of these plans, whether for agricultural development, educational reform, or industrial progress your Government does not propose to follow a mere policy of laissez-faire but intends actively to interest itself in one form or another in the progressing and execution of the ideas.

Governmental Responsibilities to Increase

"I believe personally that the responsibilities of the State towards post-war development and progress will increase and not decrease. The main fundamental, and indeed the really vital, objective of all these schemes is to raise the standard of living of the common man and to ensure for him a happier life than at present. All other aims are subsidiary or rather auxiliary to this objective. The industrialization of India is often put in the forefront of all aims for reconstruction. I believe myself that a balanced economy cannot be attained unless a very substantial industrial advance is made in the near future. But it is not because one desires to feel a sense of pride that India produces its own ships, aeroplanes, or motor cars, but because such industrial development will make for a better living to the rural or urban worker that one is anxious to promote it. And here let me say that we should avoid some of the evils that have flowed from the capitalistic system in some of the countries of the west.

"Governments have a more onerous duty than merely to bring about a rapid industrialisation of the country. In the regional development of industries so as to give citizens in all areas equal chances of industrial prosperity, in ensuring a system of fair wages to industrial labour, in preventing the growth of monopolies and cartels and in assuring to the consumer a fair and reasonable price for the commodities, lies a task

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for government at least as important as that of fostering industrial and agricultural development. And am I indulging in vain hopes when I think that in this happy State of Hyderabad more than elsewhere these objectives have been clearly visualised and will be firmly followed and that those who have been blessed with the world's goods in a greater measure realise their obligations to their less favoured brethren and are ready to make the peaks look less formidable and the valleys less depressing?"

Independent Thinking

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar laid great stress on the need and value of independent thinking. "The one great gift that this University has given them (its alumni)," he observed, "is the capacity to think for themselves. To disentangle the confused issues of the day, to assess the true value of purpose and action, to be courageous enough to cling under all circumstances to intellectual honesty, to resist the temptation to command the applause of listening crowds by echoing meaningless slogans and exalting false shibboleths—are not they the qualities expected of those who have had the benefits of that blending of cultures, that spiritual and moral education which His Exalted Highness has enunciated as the true objective of their education?" He, therefore, expected the graduates of the Osmania University to be the pioneers in clear and independent thinking.

Discipline

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar said that he placed the highest value on discipline in educational institutions and he trusted that nowhere would the students show greater sense of discipline than in the Osmania University which was fortunately situated in the comparatively placid atmosphere of a happy State. "But this discipline which is so highly rated is the discipline in action and not the discipline in thought. Indeed all education, while stressing the need for discipline in action, strives continuously, in so far as it is conducted on right lines, to promote freedom of thought and independence of intellectual persuasions and convictions."

In conclusion, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar wished the graduates of the year all success in their future lives—"success measured not only by the glittering prizes of place, power and wealth which may fall to you but measured even more by the happiness you bring to those in whose midst your lot is cast and thereby to yourself."

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Hyderabad Battalion on Active Service

VITAL DUTIES WELL-PERFORMED

The Hyderabad Battalion, under the Persia and Iraq command, has spent a strenuous time performing vital duties. It has been on active service overseas for the last four years. Though not in the front-line, its duties have been no less important than actual fighting.

Move to New Station

AT THE END OF 1943, when the Battalion was engaged in Railway protection duties, the news of a move was received, and shortly afterwards the Battalion was on its way by lorry convoy to a fresh station in Iran. The journey was a very pleasant four-day trip through the hills and plains of Iran. Along the road the Battalion halted at Check Posts garrisoned by Americans, who entertained the Battalion on a lavish scale and did everything they could for the Battalion.

Setting Up a Home

On arrival at the new station, the Battalion found that the advance party had done its job well and all they had to do was to settle into their new home. Once settled in, the Battalion set about improving its accommodation; dining halls, cook houses, recreation rooms and a canteen were built. The result of all this was a very comfortable camp.

Road Protection

Work started immediately, the Battalion taking over road protection and guard duties. In the new station there were better opportunities for training and the Battalion was soon in the middle of a strenuous training programme. This included physical training, mountain climbing, obstacle courses, battle inoculation, route marches and tactical exercises.

Training Opportunities

The Battalion's third year overseas has been an improvement on previous years. There has been greater opportunity for training. Officers, V.C.O.'s and men have been able to get leave and the NAAFI has kept the men well supplied with all requirements. The Battalion has done well in sports tournaments, winning the football, cross country and rifle shooting events.

Id Festivities

The Battalion's fourth Id overseas was celebrated on September 19, 1944. On the eighteenth the Idgha was completed and the ground was covered with soft grey soil, over which were spread carpets. It was decorated with flags and flowers and coloured paper and Id posters. At 9 a.m. on September 19, the Id procession, led by the Officers and the Imam, started to the Idgha for prayers.

On the conclusion of prayers 21 grenades were fired to present a salute to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. Feasts had been arranged for the men and there were happy scenes in the company lines.

Important Job Done Well

This is not a story of strenuous action against the enemy but of duty performed under trying conditions in extremes of temperatures, sometimes dull, often very boring, but of vital importance in the Allied Aid to the war effort of the U.S.S.R. These men of the Hyderabad Battalion, together with the other Indian Troops in the Persia and Iraq Command, are doing an important job, and doing it well.

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Opportunities of Social Service

IMPORTANT WORK AHEAD OF ENGINEERS

Need of Cultivating Social and Cultural Outlook

"The days when an engineer could be an engineer and nothing else are past and, if we are to raise the status of our profession in the eyes of the layman, we must come out of our shell and take a more active part as citizens in the social activities and the organic life of the community in which we live," observed the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, P.W.D. and Commerce and Industries Member, in the course of his presidential address at the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), Hyderabad Centre. The Nawab Saheb exhorted members of the engineering profession to develop a social and cultural outlook and a strong aesthetic sense and, above all, to devote themselves to their work in a whole-hearted spirit of service.

He announced that His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, President of the Executive Council, had donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Building Fund of the Centre, while Rs. 2,000 had been donated for the same purpose by the Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur.

Welcoming the delegates, the Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, Revenue and Police Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, in his inaugural address, said: "We are particularly gratified that at so formative a period in the transition of India to a planned economy we have the privilege of seeing India's leading engineers gathered here in conference." He referred to the "many signs of progress in all directions" in Hyderabad and held that there were few cities in India to compare with the capital of the Hyderabad State.

Spirit of Service

NAWAB ZAIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR began his presidential address in a note of optimism. He said: "The year 1945 is now dawning full of hope—hope of an early victory in the world struggle now raging and hope of a better world to follow. In that world the work of construction and reconstruction that lies before the engineer is enormous and will call upon the utmost that is in us. It will involve long hours of arduous work—work which, I am sure, we will all shoulder cheerfully and patiently, in a spirit of willing service to our fellow-men, for in this spirit of service, one to another, and the sharing of burdens lies the hope of a new world. There are so few engineers in India compared with the magnitude of the problems to be tackled that even the youngest of us all will be called upon to bear heavy responsibilities for some years to come. I do not picture, therefore, in the new order which will come into being out of the present chaos and confusion, an engineer's paradise but a sphere of stern and patient endeavour where a real sense of achievement and national service may for the most past be our only reward.

Social and Cultural Outlook

"Here I would strike a note of warning.

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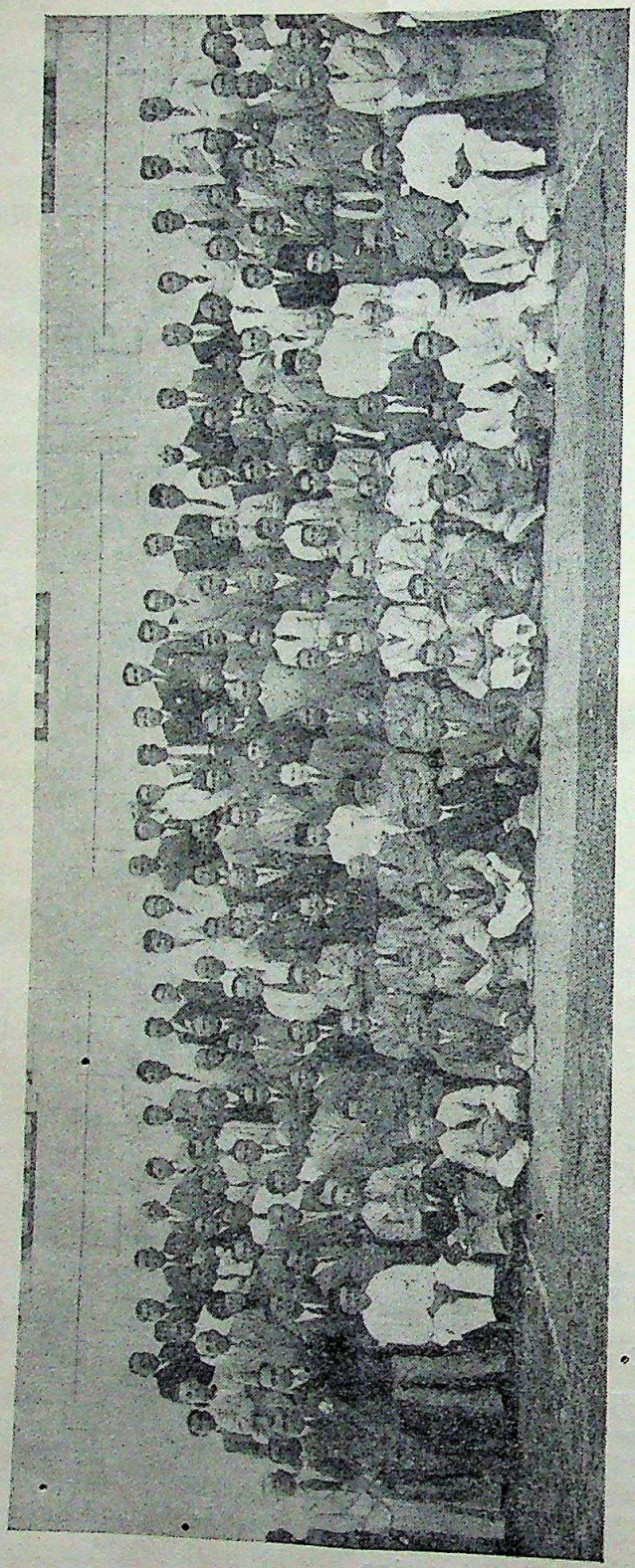

Members of the Institution of Engineers (India) assembled for the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Institution, Hyderabad Centre.

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Let not the engineer submerge the man that is in us. There is a marked tendency among many engineers in India to become so absorbed in their professional work that they often cease to have much interest in outside activities.....The whole object of our professional activities is to better the social and cultural conditions which surround us, and to create facilities for the fuller and happier enjoyment of our civilization and culture and for the wider appreciation of all that is beautiful in life. We must take a much deeper interest in social discussions—discussions on contemporary affairs—in literature and poetry, in music, art, drama and those other subjects which belong to the classical traditions of a liberal education. In particular, I would like to see such activities increasingly fostered in every College of Engineering in order that its products may be inculcated with the true spirit of tolerance and good fellowship which is born out of knowledge.

Importance of Aesthetic Sense

"I would like to emphasize also the importance of all engineers developing what is often referred to as the 'æsthetic sense'—that is a sensibility towards beauty. In the past, attempts have been made to impose on the machine products æsthetic values which are not relevant or inherent. The aim, therefore, should be to find a practical solution by demonstrating the capacity of the machine to produce beautiful as well as suitable objects of utility.

"As in industry so in building work an æsthetic sense is necessary for the civil engineer. I cannot too strongly recommend those of our civil engineers who will be responsible for our future buildings to make a study of the science of architecture.....All the æsthetic principles must be applied, both exteriorly and interiorly, and the style of architecture must harmonize with the locality. A typical example of the correct application of architectural principles are the buildings of the Osmania University. If such principles were more universally followed we would have fewer 'brick boxes with flat lids,' a type of utility building which is all too common and destroys the beauty of any landscape.

"Our post-war plans, however, envisage more than new buildings; we foresee the development of whole townships as our industrial programmes expand. Correct town-planning makes serious calls on our æsthetic sense and on our knowledge of architectural principles. The same artistic principles can be applied to the design of bridges, of factories, of power-houses and to major engineering works such as dams and water reservoirs.

Economic Aspect

"We must not, however, allow our æsthetic sense to obcure the economic aspect of our work, for all true engineers are economists at heart. The potential economic strength of a nation depends on its ability to produce goods and services: and this, in turn, depends upon its natural resources, its accumulated wealth and the number and character of its population. The sum-total of goods and services produced in a country is called by the economists national income. Increase in the national income can be brought about, among other things, by industry, agriculture and services. It is obvious that no industry can be built without power and, therefore, the prerequisite of building the economic structure is the development of power.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

"Cheap motive-power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development. In order to have a continuous supply of water-power, it is necessary that water must be stored in large reservoirs. We have made a start with the first small Hydro-electric scheme in our State, the generation of power from the falls on the Nizamsagar Canal. This scheme, small though it may seem, has a special significance in that it will give our engineers an insight into the problems connected with such works and also go to establish confidence as to how the water-power can be used for industrial and agricultural purposes. This scheme is only a forerunner

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of other larger schemes, some of which have been investigated already and are under the consideration of Government while others are being investigated in detail. The next scheme which will make a large advance towards the generation of electric power from irrigation is the Tunga bhadra. Although this project, in view of its importance to Madras as well as to Hyderabad, has loomed large for a considerable time in the public eye, it is only among several others which form Hyderabad's extensive programme of hydro-electric power development. With the expansion of industrial enterprize, the public demand will not be satisfied without other potential sources of power being utilized as soon as the necessary facilities are available for the importation of the machinery required for the completion of the projects.

Training

"For some time it has been evident that the number and quality of our Engineering Graduates has fallen far short of our expanding programmes. As Dean of the Faculty of Engineering in the Osmania University I am anxious to enlarge the degree courses in the Engineering College by allowing the staff to devote their whole time to these courses. This will necessitate separating the Subordinate Courses from the Engineering College and arranging for them to be held elsewhere. To them will be added Artisans classes.

"Clearly, however, the degree courses in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering must be of a general nature to satisfy, as far as possible, a large variety of industrial and other requirements. In view, however, of the pivotal position occupied by the electric power supply industry and of the large number of engineers with a highly specialised knowledge which will be required by that industry, there is no doubt whatever that special post-graduate facilities will have to be provided for them. To my mind this can best be done by the establishment of an All-India College of Power Engineering as a separate institution, and it will be my constant endeavour to see that such an institution is created in Hyderabad, if possible.

"No less important are the Supervisor and Foremen grades of workers in all branches of engineering and industry. It is here that a much enlarged Technical College has a most important part to play, as such men will be required in larger numbers than has hitherto been contemplated. In addition to its existing Diploma courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Commerce which must be expanded, the Technical College must be developed into a true Polytechnic by the addition of the Departments of Building,, Textiles, Printing and Chemical Technology. The number of Supervisors to be trained may become so great that it may be desirable to give the purely pre-matriculation artisan training in separate Trade Schools, so as to leave the Technical College free to concentrate on the post-matriculation Supervisory grades.

Research

"I would like on this occasion to refer specially to the co-ordination of research. The importance of research has now been so well established that the future progress of any country would seem to lie with the research worker rather than with the investor. Although Government has created a new Central Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratory, little has yet been done to provide facilities for engineering research in such subjects as irrigation, hydro-electric generation and transmission, road construction and other branches of engineering. In the P.W.D., I want some of my engineers to go out to other countries to study larger concerns and projects dealing with the above subjects, and to see their methods of research and investigation into the problems that arise in such projects. For the present I have arranged for three such engineers to go abroad. One of them has already gone to study hydro-electric development and two more I expect to send in due course for road research."

New Era of Prosperity

Concluding, Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur expressed the deep debt of grati-

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tude which the people of Hyderabad owed to His Exalted Highness and declared: *"His Exalted Highness' profound and unfailing interest in the welfare of his subjects have given an impetus to progressive activities in all spheres of work, thus heralding a new era of prosperity and well-being for Hyderabad in the near future."*

Revenue Member's Inaugural Address

Extending a warm welcome to the delegates, the Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson said: "You will find in Hyderabad many signs of progress in all directions. There are few cities in India to compare with the capital of the State with her magnificent new University Buildings, the beautiful thoroughfares, her miles of cement roads, her modern lighting, drainage and anti-malarial works, not to mention all that has been done for the removal of slums, a work unfortunately delayed by war-time building restrictions and shortage of materials. *We are far from content with what has been done to improve this great centre of human habitation, and several minds are at work on the problem of making Hyderabad into a model city* as soon as the receding of the tide of war makes possible the steady execution of a housing programme. Nor has it been the capital city alone that has felt the hand of the town planner and the sanitary engineer. We have in recent years given many of our district towns modern piped water supplies, modern drainage systems, new thoroughfares (including by-passes to divert through road traffic from the crowded hearts of old towns), slum-clearance, modern grain and cotton markets, recreation grounds, administrative buildings, and new shopping, residential and industrial areas. Here, too, the war has greatly slowed down the rate of progress, but this breather has at least enabled many plans to be made."

Valuable Contribution to Food Resources

The Revenue Member next referred to the expansion of the irrigational facilities provided in the State. "The great Nizamsagar Project, since its completion fourteen or fifteen years ago, has," he said, "got well into its stride, and the great increase in the output from the commanded area of rice and sugarcane has been a most valuable contribution to the food resources of the State during these critical years. Many other smaller tank projects have been completed or surveyed. The coming years will, we hope, at last see the inauguration and rapid completion of the great Tungabhadra Project, a joint undertaking of the Governments of Hyderabad and Madras. The Tungabhadra reservoir will impound 120,000 million cubic feet of water and will be one of the largest in India. On the Hyderabad bank alone, it is expected to bring between 6,00,000 and 7,00,000 acres of land under irrigation. A total fall of some 250 feet in the Tungabhadra canal will be utilized to generate electric power, the capacity of the turbines in all power stations being about 1,25,000 kilowatts. The first instalment of our hydro-electric programme has, however, already been started; I refer to the harnessing, at a cost of a crore of rupees, of the falls of the Nizamsagar canal. The ultimate capacity is expected to be 12,000 kilowatts, and the power will be connected south to the Hyderabad City, some 85 miles away, and north, almost the same distance, to Nander, by a double circuit of 66 kilowatts line. Under investigation is a combined hydro-electric and irrigation scheme, for utilizing the waters of the Godavary and its tributary, the Kaddam, the principal reservoir being formed by damming the Godavari just above the Sone bridge on the Hyderabad-Adilabad-Nagpur road. This scheme, it is hoped, will irrigate over a million acres of land and develop some 110,000 kilowatts of electricity. Combined with it is a plan for a great industrial centre near our undeveloped coal-fields around Manchirial and Ramagundam stations on the Kazipet-Balharshah line.

Ambitious Road Programme

"There has been a great extension of the State road system during the past quarter century. We have now some 5,710 miles of road, but are far from content with this achievement. For after the war we are planning to add 40 miles to the existing 793 miles of national highways, 7,700 miles

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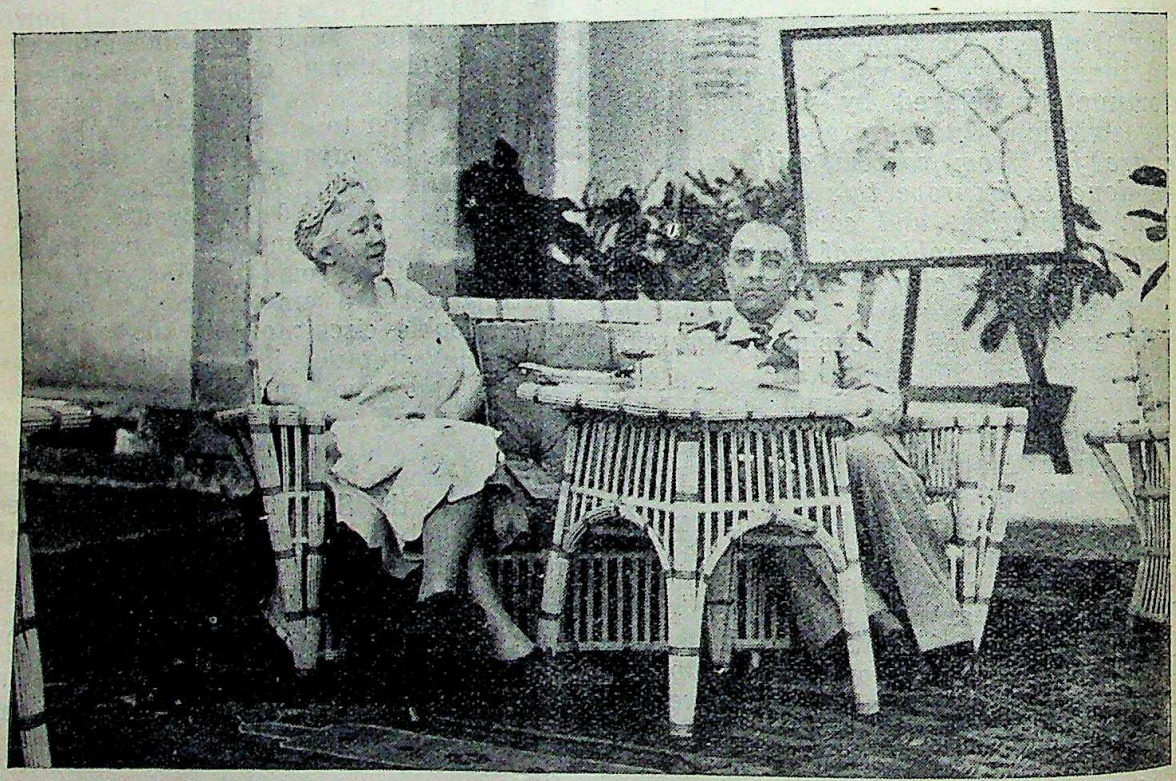
to the existing 4,570 miles of provincial highways and major district roads, and nearly 12,000 miles to the present 350 miles of minor district and village roads. To realise this ambitious road programme, we shall have to spend Rs. 43 crores."

Rural Water-Supply

Mr. Grigson stressed the need of improving the water-supply in villages and towns and drew attention to the " paramount problem of keeping our soil intact and in good condition not only to sustain our present population, but also to provide food for the new millions born each year and raw materials for our industries."

" Let me end by saying," concluded the Revenue Member, " that though this is a time of optimism throughout the world, above all in India, yet there are also signs of war-weariness and of the dimming of the brightness of the hopes that have sustained us all through these grim years of struggle, signs of the return of that ' peace in our time, Oh Lord!' mentality that underlay the weakness of the years between the world wars."



His Highness the Prince of Berar with Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell at an alfresco lunch at Golconda.

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Beetles and Bugs Beware

D.D.T.—MOST EFFECTIVE INSECTICIDE

The present world war, like its predecessor, confronts us with a paradoxical position. At its door is to be laid the responsibility for employing to the full man's ingenuity and scientific skill to fashion out most deadly weapons of destruction; but, at the same time, it is also responsible for whetting his appetite for scientific discoveries which ward off disease and death.

D.D.T. (Dichlor-Diphenyl-Trichlorethance) is one of the most important of these discoveries. D.D.T. was synthesised for the first time in India in the Nizam Government's Industrial Laboratory at Hyderabad. The experiment was started in August 1944 and, within a fortnight, 15 lbs. of the insecticide had been produced. A scheme for producing it on a large scale is now under the consideration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

HISTORY.—D.D.T. was originally synthesised by Othamar Zeidler in 1874, but its physiological and pharmacological properties remained unknown till this important chemical was rediscovered by Paul Muller of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture. Frey of the Cincinnatie Chemical Works, U.S.A., solved the problem of its production on a commercial scale. The Americans consider it one of the most important discoveries of World War II. Paul Muller found that it killed bugs. It was tested first in 1939 during the plague of potatoes where it killed all the beetles. In 1943 it was used in Naples where it stopped an epidemic of typhus. The matter must have been of very considerable importance for Mr. Churchill made special mention of D.D.T. in his review of the war before the House of Commons. D.D.T. promises to wipe out the mosquito—and malaria—and to destroy household pests, such as cockroaches and bed-bugs, and to control some of the most damaging insect pests. Lt.-Col. Ahnfeldt of U. S. Surgeon-General's Office considers that D.D.T. will be to preventive medicine what Lister's discovery of antiseptics was to surgery.

Properties

The use of D.D.T. as a delousing agent against typhus has been an open secret in America for several months. But in June last, for the first time, its manufacturers and Army, Agriculture and W.P.B. Officials announced some of its amazing properties:—

(1) If sprayed on a wall it kills any fly that touches the wall for as long as three months afterwards.
(2) A bed sprayed with D.D.T. remains deadly to bed bugs for almost a year.
(3) Clothing dusted with it is safe from lice for a month, even after eight laundrings.
(4) A few ounces dropped in a swamp kill all mosquito larvæ.
(5) It is deadly to household pests such as moths, cockroaches, termites and dog's fleas.
(6) As a crop protector, it is deadlier and longer lasting than other insecticides. It has been found effective against potato beetles, cabbage worms, Japanese beetles and fruit worms against which other insecticides have proved to be failures.

Its Action

The U. S. A. has a very big programme in hand for its production but, for the present, it is all reserved for the army. D.D.T. owes its deadliness to the fact that it is effective both as a contact and a stomach poison. It first paralyses the hind legs of an insect and finally brings about complete paralysis and death. It is remarkable that the pure chemical has little effect unless it is used in an oil solution or mixed with inert powder. The usual dose is 1-5 per cent. D.D.T. It is non-toxic to human beings in the concentration in which it is used as an insecticide.

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Settling Ex-Soldiers on Land

PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTARY MEANS OF INCOME

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been graciously pleased to sanction a scheme for the settlement of ex-soldiers on land in Nizamabad district. Under the scheme, an area of 1,125 acres has been reserved under the Nizamsagar Project for the development of an ex-soldiers' colony and is named "The Fatehnagar Pensioners' Colony." The initial cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 82,800, of which Rs. 39,900 will be utilized for giving taccavi to the settlers and Rs. 27,600 for constructing houses for them. The remainder (Rs. 15,300) will be spent on sinking wells and constructing chowdies, cattle-sheds, roads, drains and places of worship.

At present the population of the Colony, which is 2 miles from Navipet station, is about 75 but it is bound to increase in proportion to the popularity the colonization scheme gradually acquires. It must be emphasized that the object of the scheme is to supplement the income of retired soldiers by enabling them to take to agricultural occupations.

To start with, a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been placed at the disposal of Army Headquarters for implementing the scheme.

FOR an army recruit the average age of enlistment is 18. Under normal conditions, he retires after completing 20 years' service. This means that he is put on the retirement list when he is still below 40 and thus physically fit for taking up any civil avocation. As it is not ordinarily possible for soldiers to get absorbed in civil employment on retirement from the army, the Fatehnagar Colonization scheme has been evolved to help some of them in supplementing their incomes through agricultural pursuits.

Apportionment of Land

Under the arrangements made for the settlement of ex-soldiers of various ranks in the Pensioners' Colony, a Commissioned Officer will be allotted 40 acres of land, a Sub-Commissioned Officer 20 acres, Other Ranks 8 acres each and artisans and menials 5 acres each. The remaining land will be given to agricultural labourers and will be reserved for manure pits and grazing fields. In assigning land to settlers the block system has been adopted and taccavi has been advanced for starting agricultural operations.

Preliminary Training

Arrangements have been made to give necessary training to colonists in agriculture, poultry, and animal husbandry and other allied pursuits prior to the assignment of land. So far 2 Sub-Commissioned Officers and a number of other ranks have been trained and settled in the colony. They have already started cultivating sugarcane, paddy, etc. A second batch of 6 other ranks is under training at the Government Agricultural Farm, Rudrur (Nizamabad district). On completion of their training (the maximum period for which is 6 months), they will be settled in the Colony.

Residential Quarters

The work of constructing houses has been undertaken by the Pioneer Company, Regular Forces, and so far two quarters for Sub-

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Commissioned Officers, twelve for non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks and six for artisans have been put up. The rest of the work is in progress. According to the rules, one-third of the cost of these houses will be met by the Army Department and the balance will be recovered from the occupants in eight equal instalments.

Amenities

All reasonable facilities are being provided to promote the settlers' interest in their new vocation. The Military Medical Department has made adequate arrangements for rendering medical aid to the colonists. The Military Veterinary Department has detailed a veterinarian to take care of the settlers' live-stock and to give them technical advice in matters relating to animal husbandry. Educational facilities for the children of the settlers have been provided by the Education Department. The primary school at Navipet is being converted into a middle school. The Local Fund Department, Nizamabad, is constructing a road from Jankampet to the Colony for linking it up with Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in the State

(October 1944—Azur 1354 F.)

GENERAL market conditions during the month under report were on the whole featureless, though a slight downward tendency was noticeable in them.

Wholesale Prices

In the month under report, the average index number of all food articles shot up by 13 points while that of non-food articles recorded a fall of 19 points.

As compared with the previous month, indices of oil-seeds and vegetable oil declined by 30 and 33 points, respectively. The average index number of cotton goods and of other raw and manufactured articles depreciated by 18 and 37 points, respectively.

The general index number was 250 in the month under report as against 252 in the previous month, recording a fall of 2 points.

Retail Prices

Prices of all cereals, excepting wheat and maize, recorded a rise. Prices of salt and til oil remained stationary. The price of gram recorded a fall while that of tuar shot up. As compared with the last year, the general tendency was towards a fall.

Average Retail Prices in Seers and Chhataks per O. S. Rupee.

Serial No.	Commodity	Base Price Aug. 1939	Index Number for	
			Oct. 1944	Sept. 1944
1	Coarse Rice	7- 3	245.0	244.0
2	Paddy	14–12	536.0	231.0
3	Wheat	7– 5	308.0	300.0
4	Jawar	10– 0	186.0	176.0
5	Bajra	10– 8	205.0	200.0
6	Ragi	11– 5	176.0	199.0
7	Maize	10–13	170.0	180.2
8	Gram	7–10	218.0	218.0
9	Tuar	10– 1	192.0	187.0
10	Salt	8–13	144.0	144.0

Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 84 and Rs. 76-6-0 per tola, while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 144-8-0 and Rs. 135, respectively.

The market for Government Promissory Notes and State Bank Shares was featureless. The following table gives the highest and lowest quotations for the month of October 1944:—

Particulars	Highest Price	Lowest Price
3½ per cent. N.G.P.N. (1355-65 F.)	102 0 0	101 0 0
3 do (1360-70 F.)	103 4 0	103 0 0
2½ do (1363-73 F.)	100 1 0	100 0 0
Hyderabad State Bank Share	128 8 0	122 0 0

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Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 3,879 bales of cotton during October 1944, which was over three times the quantity pressed during October 1943.

Mill Consumption

The consumption of pressed cotton by the cotton mills of the Dominions increased by 2.2 lakh lbs. in the month under review as compared with the previous month's figure.

Cotton Manufactured

The production of cotton piecegoods was 50.97 lakh yards as against 47.51 lakh yards in the previous month and 52.37 lakh yards in the corresponding month of last year. The production of cotton yarn also increased by 2.09 lakh yards as compared with the previous month, the total output for the month under review being 21.54 lakh yards.

Cotton Export

The export fell from 11,649 bales in September 1944 to 9,587 bales in October 1944.

Matches

The match factories in the Dominions produced 11.9 thousand gross boxes against 12.0 and 16.9 thousand gross boxes in the previous month and the month preceding that, respectively.

Industrial Production

The following statement compares the production of certain articles during the month of October 1944 with that during the preceding two months.

Figures in Thousands.

Sl. No.	Commodities	Units	Production during			(+) or (—) as compared with	
			October 1944	September 1944	October 1943	September 1944	October 1943
1	Cotton Piece-goods ..	Yds.	5,097.4	4,751.4	5,237.7	+ 346.0	— 140.3
2	Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	2,154.1	1,945.5	2,169.1	+ 208.6	— 14.9
3	Cement	Tons.	11.6	10.9	16.9	+ 0.6	— 5.3
4	Sugar	Cwt.	.4	..	..	..	..
5	Matches	Gross Boxes.	11.9	12.0	17.0	— 0.1	— 5.1

Joint-stock Companies

102 Joint-stock Companies were working in 1352 F. Their number increased by 13 during 1353 Fasli.

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DOUBLE ASSURANCE

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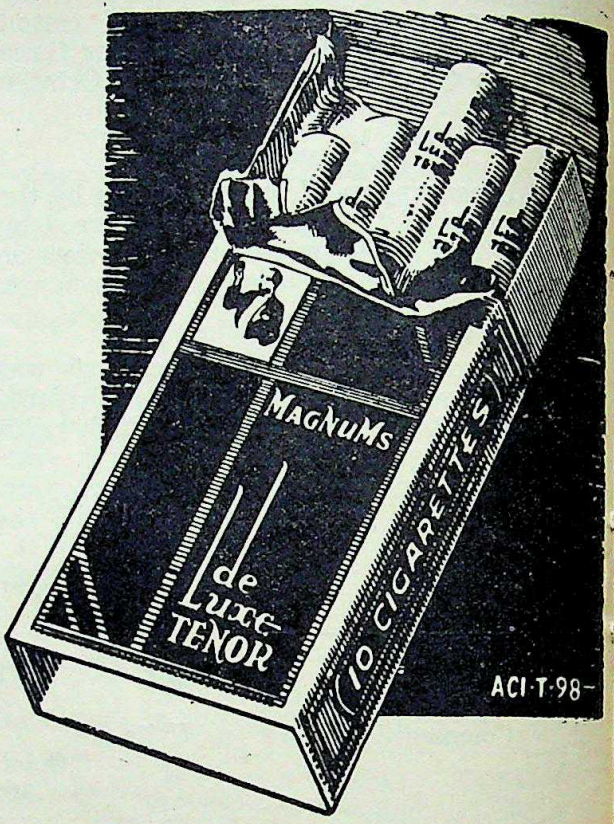

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Ardibehisht 1354 F.—March 1945. No. 6.

Notes and News

The Tungabhadra Project.—Munirabad Station was *en fete* on the 28th February. People of the neighbouring villages had flocked to this tiny station to give a rousing reception to His Highness the Prince of Berar who had proceeded there to unveil the pylon to commemorate the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Project. On the Hyderabad side the cost of the work is estimated at 20 crores and includes irrigation canals and hydro-electric works. The dam when completed will store 120,683 million c.ft. of water with a maximum spread of over 150 miles. It is expected to take 6 years for its completion and the water will irrigate over half a million acres in the Madras Presidency and the same area in Hyderabad State. This will remove for ever the bogy of famine which constantly frightens the people of these districts.

* * * *

Legislative Council in Session.—His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari inaugurated the annual Session of the Legislative Council. In his preliminary remarks he reviewed the war situation and acknowledged the unstinted co-operation that had been given by the people of Hyderabad not only in the war effort but also in the sphere of nation-building activities, food-supply, post-war planning and internal security. It is a very healthy sign that representatives of the public and the administration have learnt to respect each other's viewpoints and matters of importance relating to the State have been brought within the scope of their mutual discussions. The Trade Unions and Tenancy Bills, among others in front of the House, are indicative of more important legislative activities being undertaken.

* * * *

Hyderabad's Lead in Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Economy.—The sixth meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing was held at Hyderabad. Mr. H. R. Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, in his presidential address expressed the view that Hyderabad's progressive policy and achievements in the fields of animal husbandry and agriculture had not only bestowed lasting benefits on her own people but had set an example which might well be followed by other administrations. The pioneer work done by Hyderabad in devising cheap and effective methods of protecting cattle against rinderpest and liver fluke, two most serious diseases that affect livestock, are matters on which Hyderabad may pride itself. The

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Veterinary Department of the State is to be congratulated on tracing the serious bone condition which cripples cattle in certain regions in South India to the consumption in harmful quantities of fluorine present in the soil and devising adequate protective treatment. It is gratifying to learn that Hyderabad will soon have a Degree College of Agricology and will give the other States a lead in the right direction.

However, as His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari rightly observed in his inaugural address to the Session, much remains to be achieved both in the way of sound methods of breeding good types of cattle and controlling contagious diseases. We trust that Hyderabad will maintain the lead it has obtained in this sphere.

* * * *

Conferences at Aurangabad.—Aurangabad was the scene of two important conferences during February. The Hyderabad Dominions Public Security Committee, which began its session on the 7th February, was formed 3 years ago. It is a body composed entirely of non-official members and representative of public men of almost all schools of thought. The importance attached to the Committee's work can well be gauged from the words of His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari who, inaugurating the Conference, observed that "the maintenance of public tranquillity is, in itself, the primary duty of every Government and any efforts made by the public to further this are a source of satisfaction to Government." That Hyderabad has been preserved from the horrors of this particular variety of anti-social activities is due to a great extent to the good work done by the various Security Committees.

The sixteenth annual session of the Hyderabad Educational Conference began on the 9th February and was presided over by Mr. Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Subedar of Aurangabad. An interesting feature of the Conference was the Industrial Exhibition arranged there which was very popular and was largely attended. His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari in a message to the Conference expressed the hope that the organisers would continue their constructive work and co-operate to the utmost extent with Government which was spending nearly Rs. 1¼ crores every year on education. Many progressive resolutions were passed by the Conference.

* * * *

Our Food Policy.—The exigencies of war have provided many problems for present day Governments but none so important and essential for human needs as that of food. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have always attached the greatest importance to public co-operation and opinion in planning and enforcing their Food Policy. Village Food Committees and the Food Advisory Committees in all Taluqs, Districts and at the centre were designed last year to maintain a close liaison with public opinion in all sections of the community from the village to the city. These bodies have undoubtedly proved helpful in formulating the general principles of Food Policy but the fact that the situation requires some more agencies for furthering the effective and

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honest execution of the policy is becoming increasingly clear.

The experience gained during the last few years has shown that the best method for promoting the effective execution of the Food Policy is to organise it on co-operative principles. This involves the active association of representatives of the producer, the consumer and the trader for the procurement and the distribution of foodgrains. The Government have, therefore, formed Co-operative Taluqa Development Unions at all district headquarters. Membership is open to all Co-operative Societies and individuals living or doing business in the Taluq who purchase at least one share of the value of Rs. 10. The management of the Unions is entrusted to Committees at the Taluq headquarters, which represent the Sub-Committees working at the Branches each covering a group of 25 to 30 villages. The Tahsildars are ex-officio Chairmen of their respective Unions. Similar bodies are being formed in all Taluqs. These Taluqa Unions will undertake propaganda, distribution of agricultural requirements, certification of stocks and distribution of export and import permits granted by the Supply Department and Hyderabad Commercial Corporation; they will also be able, if funds permit, to undertake the purchase of foodgrains from the areas of their operation and to stock and distribute them.

Along with the formation and development of Taluqa Unions, the Revenue and the Co-operative Departments are to launch a campaign for starting Co-operative Grain Banks in villages on a voluntary basis. The grain collected by these banks will be loaned out to members and the nett profit earned will be distributed among members as dividend on shares and rebate on loans. The Grain Banks are expected, later, even to manage the Collective Levy Order through managing committees of their own.

Government have made it clear that if there is a satisfactory response from interested sections of the public in organising and operating the Taluqa Unions and Village Grain Banks, it may become possible to transform the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation into the Hyderabad Co-operative Corporation thus completing the federal structure of the non-credit co-operative societies in the State. The structure envisaged will be pyramidical in form with Village Grain Banks at the base affiliated to the respective Taluqa Unions and linked in turn with the Corporation, which will form its apex. When this is achieved a true federal co-operative organisation will have been formed for the marketing of agricultural produce and the supply of agricultural requirements.

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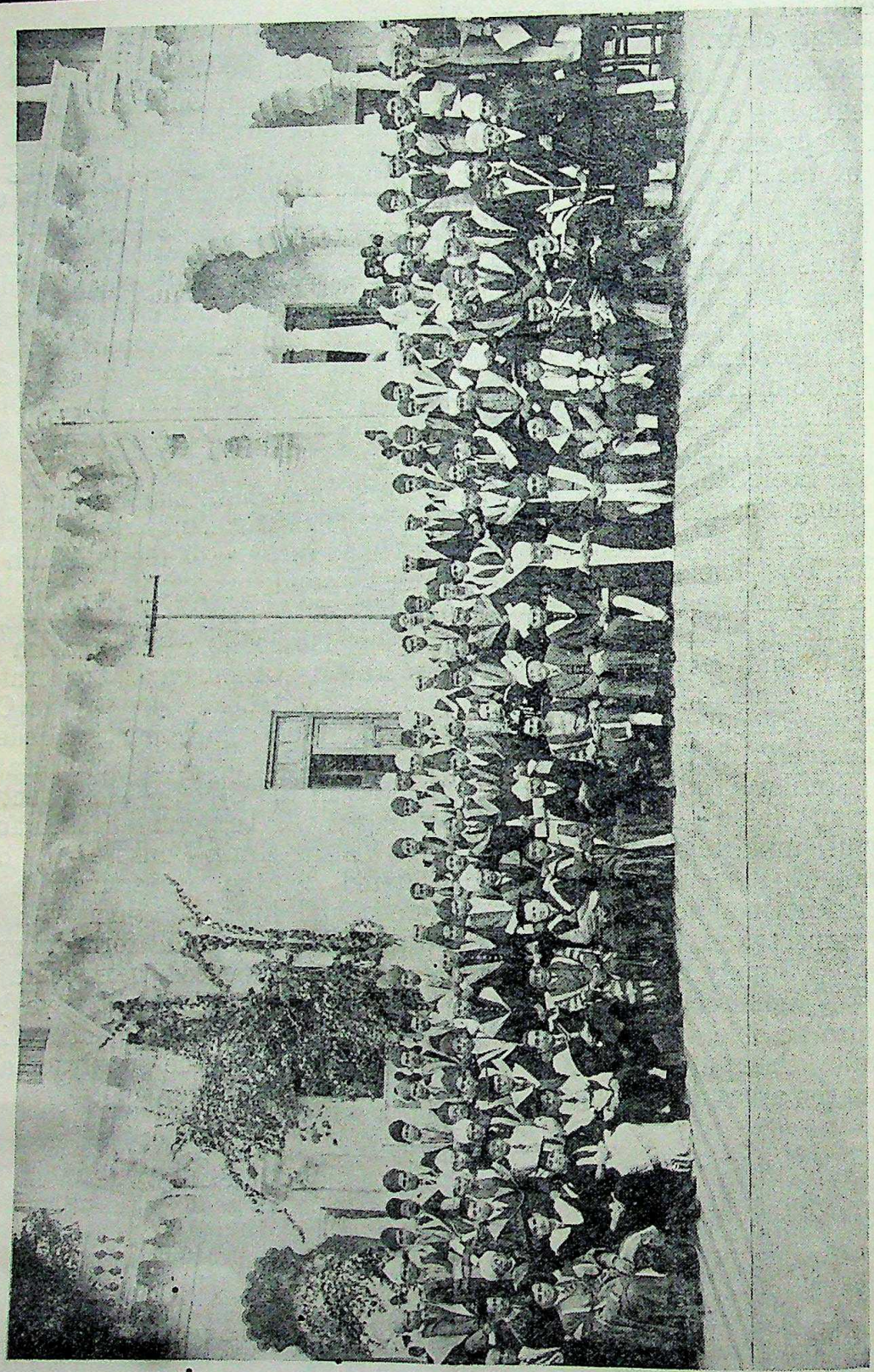

The Osmania University Convocation held in the Town Hall, Public Gardens. It was presided over by His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari and the Convocation Address was delivered by the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member to the Government of India.

(Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.)

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H.H. the Prince of Berar unveils Pylon Commemorating Inauguration of Tungabhadra Project at Mallapuram

CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLETE IN SIX YEARS AT A COST OF RS. 20 CRORES

Ambitious Schemes for Godavary and Krishna Revealed by Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur

History was made at Mallapuram, the Tungabhadra reservoir Project site, on 28th February, 1945, when His Highness the Prince of Berar unveiled the Pylon inaugurating perhaps one of the biggest Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects in India. Not since the Lloyd Barrage was started in July, 1923, has an irrigation Project of such magnitude been initiated in India. When completed, this gigantic scheme will irrigate half a million acres each of Madras and Hyderabad State territories. On the Hyderabad side, the

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
BE ITS COURSE AND ITS MOORING.
LO! MY LORD FORGIVING, MERCIFUL.
THIS PYLON, DESIGNED TO
COMMEMORATE THE INAUGURATION OF THE
TUNGABHADRA RESERVOIR, IS DEDICATED TO
THE ENDURING GOOD WILL AND FRIENDSHIP
OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES
OF MADRAS AND HYDERABAD. MAY THESE
WATERS BRING THE BOUNTIES OF PEACE
AND PLENTY TO THE PEOPLES OF THE
AREAS WHICH THEY WILL SERVE.

UNVEILED BY
GENERAL WALASHAN HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB
SIR AZAM JAH BAHADUR, G.B.E.,
PRINCE OF BERAR, THIS TWENTY-EIGHTH
DAY OF FEBRUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED
AND FORTY-FIVE.

14th RABI-UL-AWAL *27th FARWARDI*
1364 HIJRI. *1354 FASLI.*

(Inscription on the Pylon)

(Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.)

Nawab Saheb of Chhatari and the Convocation Address was delivered by the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member to the Government of India.

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Gangavati, Sindhnur, Manvi, Raichur, Gadwal and Alampur taluks of the Raichur district will benefit. It is expected that the fruit and vegetable crops grown in the area commanded by the Project would be sufficient to meet the needs of all the people of the Dominions. Hydro-electric power is also to be generated and will provide cheap power for industry and agriculture. This part of the Project will probably yield quicker financial returns than the irrigation scheme.

Replying to the address presented by Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur on this historic occasion His Highness the Prince of Berar said:

A NEW CULTURE.—"I deem it a privilege to be associated under His Exalted Highness' commands with the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Project, and I have no doubt that the harnessing of the waters of this river, together with the completion of other similar schemes, will usher in an era charged with great possibilities of agricultural and industrial development in H.E.H.'s Dominions. Areas, irrigated by rivers, have often been the cradles of human culture, by reason of the prosperity accruing from the benefits of Nature's bounty, and there is every reason to hope that the waters of Tungabhadra spreading prosperity and navigation facilities, and conveying light and power to town and country, will bring a new culture and a new standard of living to these lands, in which conditions of chronic scarcity have hitherto caused much anxiety to Government. Although it is years since the project was first mooted, it was yet a most fortunate development that all difficulties were solved with a friendly exchange of views and mutual co-operation, and final decisions reached on the questions of a joint reservoir and the distribution of the waters between the territories concerned. For these decisions we owe much to the personal interest and helpful outlook of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and it gives me great pleasure to extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency at this function today. Cordial thanks are also due to all those officers whose devoted labours have helped to bring the project to its present stage.

Prayers for His Exalted Highness

"I will be delighted to convey to His Exalted Highness the sentiments of profound loyalty and cordiality to which you have given expression, and I join with you in the prayer that he may be spared to see in fulness of time with his own eyes the benefits of plenty and prosperity which the schemes launched under his inspiring guidance, will bestow on these lands.

"I have now much pleasure in unveiling the Pylon designed to inaugurate the project.

The Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur's Address

YOUR HIGHNESS:

The Officers and Staff of the Public Works Department feel greatly honoured by Your Highness' presence here today to unveil the Pylon intended to commemorate the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Project. It is a proof of the interest taken by His Exalted Highness in this scheme, and in the welfare of the people which its water will serve that His Exalted Highness has specially sent his Heir-Apparent to represent him and to grace this occasion.

We feel deeply gratified by the honour done to us by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Hope to whom we extend our most cordial welcome.

The progress of civilisation is closely linked with rivers and with the history of the utilisation of their waters. Barren, inhospitable lands have turned into flourishing agricultural and industrial centres through the proper distribution and harnessing of such waters. Agriculture depends upon irrigation and no improved or modern method of agriculture has yet been invented which dispenses with the need for provision of proper irrigation facilities. One of the lessons of the present world struggle is that every endeavour should be made to make the country self-sufficient in food and other essentials. Ours is predominantly an agricultural country, but we do not produce enough to feed our teeming and rapidly in-

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creasing population, and it may be mentioned in passing that the surplus areas in India are generally those in which the water resources have been adequately developed.

The Tungabhadra is one of the great waterways which traverse the Southern Peninsula. It derives its name from the two rivers, the Tunga and the Bhadra, both rising in the Western Ghats in the territory of Mysore State. Even in ancient times its waters were utilised for irrigating the lands on both sides of its banks and there are still found in the valley sources of ancient irrigation. The fact remains, however that only a very small fraction of the large volume of its waters has so far ever been utilised.

Joint Reservoir

The Project itself has been under discussion for a considerable time between the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad. The discussions involved, among other things, the determination of the rights of the various territories through which the river flows.

It was in June 1930 that the question of a joint reservoir near Mallapuram was first mooted and the representatives of Hyderabad and of other Governments met more than once to settle the question of distribution of the waters between the territories concerned. It was thought at one stage that a Tribunal or a Water Commission might be appointed to adjudicate on the points at issue, but, in November 1938, a formula was evolved for the partial utilisation of the waters of the river, and thanks to the keen interest evinced by His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, the Governor of Madras, and the co-operation extended by his Government that an agreement was finally concluded in June 1944 between the two Governments for starting the construction of a joint reservoir at the site where we stand today.

"160 Feet High Dam"

The river at this site has a catchment area of 10,880 square miles. At the deepest point of excavation the dam will be 160 ft. high and will store 120,683 million cubic feet of water, having a maximum spread of 151 square miles. The reservoir will be capable of discharging during high floods 650,000 cubic feet per second, the most modern and up-to-date mechanical methods being employed for the purpose. The construction is timed for completion in six years.

A Blessing for Raichur

Two canals, one on each bank of the river, will take off from the reservoir. The canal on the right bank will irrigate lands in the districts of Kurnool and Bellary, which once belonged to this State and were ceded to the British Government. The canal on the left bank will run for a distance of 114 miles and will command an area of a million and a quarter acres in the Raichur district, irrigating no less than six hundred thousand acres of land and bringing new life and hope to the people of that district. Your Highness is aware that they are afflicted by conditions of chronic scarcity. A feature of this scheme, to be adopted for the first time, will be the irrigation of a large area of forest and pasture, so scarce in the Carnatic districts.

Navigation and Hydro-Electric Power

Another feature, also to be adopted for the first time, will be that the waters will be used for navigation, thus providing the benefits of cheap transportation. The drops in the canal are to be used for developing over a hundred thousand kilowatts of power, yielding over five hundred million units of electric energy per annum for the industrial development not only of the Raichur district but also of the adjacent districts of Gulbarga and Mahboobnagar. This will help the development of new industries, the supply of cheap power being one of the essentials for such development, it may, before long, even help to revive the gold-mining industry for which Raichur was once renowned.

Rs. 20 Crores!

The Project will cost approximately Rs. 20 crores. This cost must necessarily be judged

(*Continued on p.* 12)

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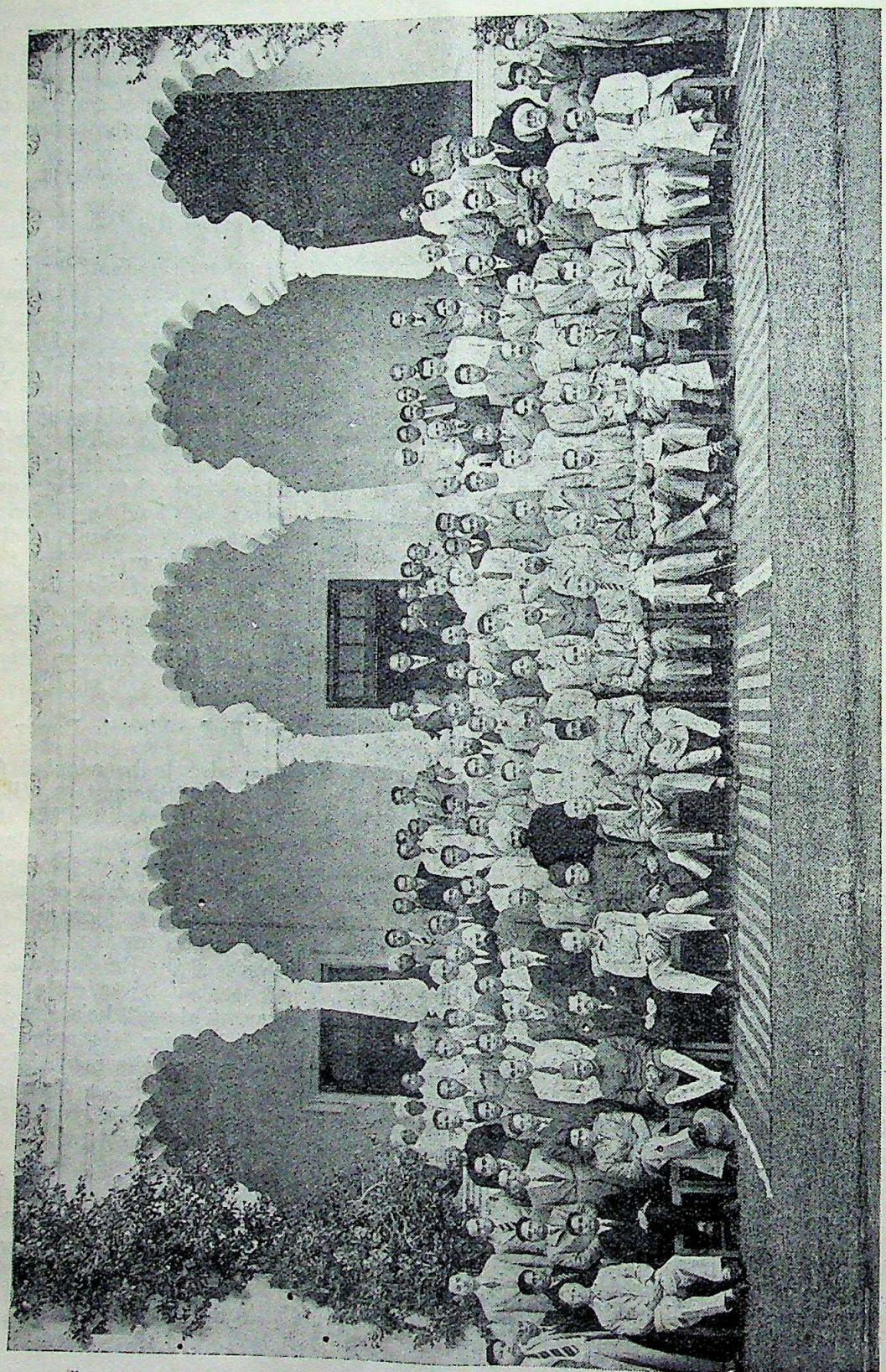

The sixth meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was held recently in Hyderabad. His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari inaugurated the plenary session of the Wing.
(Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.)

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Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Economy

PROTECTING CATTLE AGAINST DISEASE AND IMPROVING THEIR BREED

Hyderabad's Pioneering Role

That Hyderabad's progressive policy and achievements in the fields of animal husbandry and agriculture had not only bestowed lasting benefits on her own people but had set an example which might well be followed with advantage by other administrations was the view expressed by Mr. H. R. Stewart, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India, in his presidential address at the plenary session of the 6th meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing. He referred to the pioneering work done by Hyderabad in devising cheap and effective methods of protecting cattle against rinderpest and other animal diseases. Mr. Stewart was particularly gratified to know that Hyderabad was going to have a Degree College of Agricology—an institution not possessed so far by any Indian State.

Inaugurating the session, His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, remarked: "The future of the livestock industry of our country depends so much upon thorough training and higher education of veterinarians and animal husbandry workers in general that it deserves constant consideration and care. The staff which has to do the work must be well-trained." The Nawab Saheb laid stress on the practical aspect of the work in this sphere and observed that thoughts, if not followed by action, would inevitably lose a good deal of their value.

HYDERABAD'S CO-OPERATION WITH I.C.A.R.—Thanking His Exalted Highness' Government for inviting the Animal Husbandry Wing to meet for the first time in an Indian State, Mr. Stewart said: "Hyderabad has played a leading part amongst Indian States in its co-operation with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, since the latter was established, and with other bodies with which the Council is associated. It was the first State to become a constituent member of the Council and its progressive policy and achievements in the fields of animal husbandry and agriculture not only have bestowed lasting benefits on its own subjects but have set examples in a number of ways which may well be pursued with advantage by other administrations.

Hyderabad's Leading Role

"In animal husbandry, Hyderabad, aided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, with certain provinces did pioneering work in carrying out experiments on the protection of cattle against rinderpest and subsequently introduced on a large scale the cheap and effective method of protecting cattle from this scourge by vaccination with goat virus. It is now engaged again in pioneer work in the extensive control

(Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.)

The Sixth Meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was held recently in Hyderabad. His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari inaugurated the plenary session of the Wing.

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of liver fluke, another serious disease of livestock. It was due to the activities of the State Veterinary Department that a serious bone condition which cripples cattle in certain regions in South India was traced to the consumption in harmful quantities of fluorine present in the soil.

Prize Won at All-India Cattle Show

"The State has done excellent work in developing its well-known general utility breed of Deoni cattle. Such excellence has been achieved that one of its bulls tied at the All-India Cattle Show in Delhi for the Viceroy's Cup won an open inter-breed championship."

Future Programme

"Hyderabad has under consideration," proceeded Mr. Stewart, "many proposals for an expansion of its activities in these spheres, both immediately and in the post-war period, and is following broadly, with such modifications as local conditions necessitate, the general lines advocated in the Memorandum on the Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India which has been prepared by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. To give effect to these proposals technical staff of various grades will be needed in large numbers. Existing facilities in India are altogether inadequate for producing trained staff on a sufficient scale within a reasonable time. It is a matter of great gratification, therefore, that Hyderabad proposes to establish with immediate effect its own College which will provide an education of degree standard in the science and practice both of animal husbandry and agriculture. So far no Indian State possesses facilities of this nature and Hyderabad is to be congratulated on taking this lead amongst the States in a direction which can have a vital effect on the prosperity of its subjects."

His Excellency the President's Address

"This is, I believe, the first occasion on which the Animal Husbandry Wing is meeting outside British India. It is in the fitness of things that the first meeting outside British India is being held in the Premier Indian State. I have just had the honour of reading to you the gracious message from His Exalted Highness and I have great pleasure in welcoming you all on behalf of Hyderabad and His Exalted Highness' Government and hope that your deliberations will be helpful in solving many problems of India in connection with Animal Husbandry.

Much still to be Achieved

"It is essential, in a country like India, that scientific and administrative workers should have the opportunity of coming into contact with each other so that their combined efforts may contribute to the solution of problems common to the whole country. The distance by which workers are separated tends to frustrate the scientist. Their outlook gets diverged from the task in hand. Meetings of individuals, in such gatherings are most fruitful in the promotion of common thought and action. Although you are

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' GRACIOUS MESSAGE

Hyderabad in common with other parts of India is primarily an agricultural country. Successful agricultural operations depend on good cattle. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry go hand in hand and the happiness of the people, especially in rural areas, is linked up with the progress of these two sciences. Our livestock has to be preserved and improved. A meeting of the scientific and administrative workers to think out and plan methods of improving livestock is a step in the right direction. I hope your deliberations will contribute greatly to the development of the country. You are welcome to my Capital and I wish your Conference every success.

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meeting here to exchange ideas, to amend your plans in the light of experience and to make new programmes for your future, yet I am sure you will agree with me that thoughts, if not followed by action, lose a good deal of their value. I for one would prefer to have modest programmes with all our efforts concentrated to give effect to them within a reasonable time. It is indeed surprising that the amount of attention paid to and the money spent on the conservation and development of our immense animal wealth is so very meagre. I find from the record of the proceedings of former meetings that there has been no shortage of good intentions. I wish all those proposals passed in the past were given effect to. It is not my intention in any way to minimise the useful work done, with expert knowledge and vast experience, for the development of livestock and control of diseases, particularly epidemic diseases, but there remains much to be achieved, both in the way of sound methods of breeding of the excellent type of cattle found in some parts of India (I may say here that in Hyderabad we particularly pride ourselves upon the rearing of the Krishna Valley and the Deoni breeds) and the control of contagious diseases.

Fundamental Questions

"Your agenda covers many important points, particularly in regard to the best method of educating the future recruits in the art of animal husbandry. The Report submitted by Dr. Ralph Phillip of U.S.A. on the improvements of our livestock will surely stimulate thought and many of his recommendations might be usefully employed. Increasing the production of livestock in areas of heavy rainfall and the best method of breeding for improving inferior cattle, are questions of fundamental importance to the country. As I have already said, we have some well defined breeds of cattle in certain tracts, but in most areas, however, we find a number of animals which are unproductive from every point of view. If anything can be done to improve these by the methods you are going to discuss at this meeting, it will go a long way to ameliorate the condition of rural India.

Poultry Industry

"I am glad to see that you are discussing the possibilities of producing a useful poultry industry and are going to consider the policy to be applied for increasing the production of eggs. As an adjunct to milk in the diet of the people, eggs are likely to form an important part of Indian diet. The organization of research on animal nutrition also features in your deliberations.

Controlling Diseases

"The loss which India suffers every year from contagious diseases, especially rinderpest, is colossal and the control of such diseases should be one of the first considerations of such a body of experts as has assembled here. It is with pleasure that I see that plans are to be framed again whereby the old enemy, rinderpest, is once more to be attacked with great determination. Immunisation against rinderpest by vaccination has already proved satisfactory. With a well-organised plan, conceived on a large scale and carried out with the help of a competent staff, let us hope that this terrible malady and many other epidemics which caused such a tremendous loss to animal life will be effectively removed.

Improved Services

"New times should bring new methods in a living organization. One of the points to be considered is how the Provincial and State Veterinary services may be improved, so that they may be more fitted for the control of contagious diseases. Until now much of the efforts of these services were directed towards the care and treatment of individual animals. Such work appeals to the owner and is no doubt commendable, but it is obvious that it is the cure and care of the herd rather than of the individual which is of real economic importance.

Training

"The future of the livestock industry of our country depends so much upon thorough training and higher education of veterinarians and animal husbandry workers in general that it deserves constant consideration

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and care. The staff which has to do the work must be well trained and should be directed by men whose knowledge of modern scientific methods is sound. I am glad to see that you are to consider the question of remodelling the curricula."

"Once again let me assure you," concluded His Excellency, "how very gratifying it is to see that a body of experts, such as the Animal Husbandry Wing, should meet in Hyderabad. I trust that your Conference will prove a great success, and I hope that your deliberations, coming at this juncture, will be of great value and assistance to His Exalted Highness' Dominions. Your discussions are of interest to the whole country and your conclusions will be of fundamental and economic importance."

(*Continued from p. 7*)

by the degrees of protection which the Project will afford to the people against scarcity and famine. Nevertheless, we have certain remunerative programmes also which will yield a reasonable interest on the capital outley. That is not all. The Public Works Department is engaged in preparing even more ambitious schemes for utilising the water of the Godavari and the Krishna rivers which, when sanctioned, will help not only to make the Dominions more self-sufficient in food and power requirements but even to convert the State into the granary of Southern India.

Gratitude to His Exalted Highness

We beg respectfully that Your Highness may kindly convey to our August Sovereign the gratitude of his subjects of the districts which will derive the benefits of this Project in terms of prosperity and contentment; their gratitude will be shared by those who succeed them, from generation to generation and indeed by the people of these Dominions as a whole. It is our prayer that His Exalted Highness may live long and happily, and that he may be spared to give effect to even greater schemes which are under consideration.

May your Highness be pleased now to unveil the Pylon designed to commemorate this day and to inaugurate a Project which will bring the bounties of plenty to millions of His Exalted Highness' subjects.

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Hyderabad and Post-War Development

FOOD PROBLEM TO ENJOY PRIORITY OF CONSIDERATION

An eloquent tribute to the progress made in Hyderabad with plans for post-war development and an assurance that the Central Government were taking both short and long-term measures to meet the food situation in the country were the highlights of the speech made by the Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Planning and Development Member of the Government of India, at the annual dinner of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Mir Laik Ali, President of the Chamber, in proposing the toast of the guests expressed the views of the commercial community on some of the important problems of the day, particularly on issues connected with post-war development. He voiced the demand for a free port for Hyderabad and hoped that, in the immediate post-war period, this ambition of the people of the State would be realized.

FOOD PROBLEM.—Mr. Laik Ali emphasized that the food problem must be given the first place in all their activities and that they should not relax their efforts in this direction until they had succeeded in building up surplus stocks of foodgrains. Hitherto they had confined their efforts, largely, to devising ways and means to initiate the cultivator into methods of better farming, or had talked of new schemes of irrigation and plans for manufacturing fertilizers to help in increasing the yield from land. Very little attention was being paid to the alarming shortage of cattle all over the country.

Post-War Development

Turning to post-war development, Mr. Laik Ali felt that it was beyond the range of practical possibility to draw up the outlines of a general scheme of post-war development which could be scientifically and efficiently applied to all parts of the Indian sub-continent. A great deal of latitude would, therefore, have to be given to local administrations to develop their own resources on well-defined but broad lines with generous assistance wherever necessary. Unless this principle was adequately appreciated and fully observed in practice, an unbalanced state of economy would eventuate.

Hyderabad's Position

He emphasized that "we in Hyderabad have a general outlook which is not very much different from that of our brethren in other parts of India." He added: "At the same time, by our traditions, by our attachment to the soil and to our benign Ruler, we cannot, in all matters, think on exactly identical lines with our neighbours. So long as our identity is maintained, our natural and legitimate aspirations are respected and sympathetically treated, we will collaborate to the fullest extent we can..... If the feeling of goodwill exists, we shall give much more than what we receive."

Legitimate Claims

Mr. Laik Ali proceeded to say that a free port for Hyderabad had always been one of Hyderabad's main ambitions and he sincerely hoped that in the immediate post-war period this ambition would be fulfilled. In like manner, we were in need of certain raw

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materials from outside and were anxious to put to the best advantage the resources inside the State which were not fully in our control. He hoped that we would be fully provided with these facilities which would ensure not only our own economic advancement but would enable us also to render valuable services to our neighbours. Then there was the question of India's sterling balances and the appropriation of available dollar services. Hyderabad would receive, he hoped, her due share and would have an effective voice in making the best use of it. Thanks to the prudent and far-sighted policy of the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, continued Mr. Laik Ali, Hyderabad had to her credit over fifty crores with the Government of India, in addition to other contributions. "The importance of our claim to a proper place, therefore, ought not to be under-assessed."

Misgivings Allayed

Mr. Laik Ali then proceeded to dispel certain misgivings in regard to the post-war development policy of Government. He believed that all would have a proper place in the post-war period although that place, from a purely financial point of view, may—and quite rightly—be very much restricted. To achieve our aim, the effort of every member would be needed. "There is no room for reactions and counter-moves." He hoped that a liberal administrative policy would dispel all such doubts.

He concluded by paying a tribute to the "great sense of balance that is always exhibited by His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari in all matters of administration," and hoped that, in due course, it would become the characteristic of every section of the administration of Hyderabad.

Ruler's Wise Guidance

His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari referred to the progress made by Hyderabad in various fields of activity under the wise guidance of her far-sighted Ruler. Hyderabad had played a part worthy of her dignity and had played it with distinction. He agreed with Mr. Laik Ali that the food problem had assumed an importance all its own, not only in Hyderabad but throughout India. He compared the food position in Hyderabad with that in other parts of the country and claimed that we were better placed. "We do not want to starve nor do we wish our neighbours to starve."

Post-War Planning

His Excellency declared that due attention was being paid by His Exalted Highness' Government to the problem of post-war development. He said that they had not remained content with the mere tackling of the problem but had already done substantial work in this connection. They had their own problems and difficulties, and he was confident that in planning and executing their post-war development schemes Government would receive the unstinted co-operation and support of the mercantile community. The Nawab Saheb felt sure that Hyderabad would lead the rest of India in post-war development. Under the wise guidance of their beloved Ruler, they hoped to see the emergence of a greater, stronger and more prosperous Hyderabad.

Hyderabad's Progress with Post-War Planning

Discussing the question of post-war reconstruction, Sir Ardeshir Dalal referred in glowing terms to what had been done in this respect for Hyderabad by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed. "May I tell you at once, coming from the depressed Central Provinces, it is most refreshing to me to find the progress you have made."

Great Sacrifices Needed

Sir Ardeshir was, however, of opinion that it would not be possible to carry out post-war development schemes with the help of accumulated reserves only. People would have to undergo great sacrifices if they wished to reap the benefit, and it would be necessary to tax them to the utmost of their capacity. The level of taxation in British India would not be appreciably higher than what it is now. "If you want to bring your schemes to a successful conclusion," he said, "the taxes should be progressively equal to the level in British India. Thus alone will the benefits from the post-war schemes in

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your State and those in British India be equal."

Room for All

So far as local problems were concerned, Sir Ardeshir said that they involved issues of a political nature on which he could not express any opinion. As to the misgivings of sectional interests with regard to their position in the post-war world, the Planning and Development Member of the Government of India remarked that there was room and ample room for every one in the post-war world. "We are not going in for the Russian system. We do not wish to liquidate anybody, any section or any society. Ours is an ideal of ordered progress." Therefore, there was no reasonable ground for anyone to get alarmed. However, those monopolies and privileges which has been enjoyed hitherto by the classes might not be the same after the war. Hitherto there was little wealth. It was now a question of more wealth and it would be well-distributed. The selfishness of the few must give way to the larger interests of the people at large.

Joint Effort

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghulam Mohammed pleaded that Hyderabad need not copy British India in every aspect of her post-war planning. He said that the post-war plans that had hitherto been evolved in Hyderabad were the result of the co-operation and joint deliberations of officials and non-officials who had almost equal representation on the various committees connected with the evolving of post-war schemes.

Elimination to be Gradual

Referring to the food problem and the various measures it had been necessary to take to meet the situation, the Finance Member said that in the execution of their food programme Government were taking into consideration both the short-range and the long-range policies. They had to protect the larger interests of the cultivator. It would be admitted by every one who had given any thought to the problem of agricultural reconstruction that the elimination of middle-men should prove of great benefit to the producer, as it would assist materially in raising the standard of living of the people. He stated, however, that changes would be effected gradually and the displacement of the people engaged in marketing agricultural produce would only be by stages. As new avenues of employment would be opened up for them, it would only be a question of adjustment and not of supression of any particular community. He hoped that the Chamber of Commerce would exercise a moderating influence on such of its members as were inclined to take parochial and short-range views on these matters.

Government's Progressive Labour Policy

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed told his audience that Government had set up a separate Labour Department. Trained staff was being recruited to implement the progressive labour policy of Government aimed at the improvement of the conditions of labour in the State. He warned that a crude form of capitalism and industrialization was far more dangerous than even having no industries at all, and urged the Chamber of Commerce to give earnest thought to these problems.

Greatest Good of Largest Number

Touching on the question of post-war planning, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed found himself in entire agreement with what Sir Ardeshir Dalal had said. The aims of planning were to raise the standard of life of the common people and every civilized government aimed at the greatest good of the largest number. He was sure that neither the Chamber nor any other vested interest would hesitate to accept the soundness of this principle. And if, in the pursuit of this ideal, vested interests and privileged classes found themselves faced with the necessity of adjusting themselves in the interests of the greater good of the common people, the Finance Member felt sure that enlightened self-interest itself would impel them not to resist these adjustments but to help in the work that lay ahead. He emphasised that the good of the few could not be allowed to override the well-being of the majority of the people. Government, however, desired that the necessary adjustments should be effected as voluntarily as

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possible and in a manner that would ensure an ordered progress. "Sacrifices shall have to be made and without sacrifices and the acceptance of increased burdens no progress will be possible." He assured that non-official opinion would be taken into full confidence before steps were taken to implement any new policy.

Taxation

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed next took up the question of increased taxation for meeting expenditure on post-war development. While agreeing with Sir Ardeshir Dalal that for the implementation of post-war plans the level of taxation would have to be revised, he personally thought that the execution of post-war schemes would by itself open up new sources of revenue. "A scheme of taxation must take into consideration," emphasized the Finance Member, "the local circumstances and could not be divorced from the entire fiscal and economic position of a particular area. Moreover, in judging the system of taxation in the State, the incidence of the entire system and not of isolated taxes should be taken into account." While he felt that the industrial and mercantile community should be prepared to make greater sacrifices, he did not subscribe to the view that Hyderabad should follow in every detail the system of taxation that may be adopted in British India. What was essential was the raising of large funds for the implementation of post-war schemes; the forms of taxation to raise the additional money was not the crucial question.

Government's High Credit

The Finance Member said that reference had been made to the large balances which Hyderabad held in the Government of India paper. He explained that Hyderabad as such had no sterling balances, and that nearly half of the fifty-five crores of investments in British India belonged to the Paper Currency Reserve. As such this amount would not be available for expenditure on post-war schemes. He also mentioned that Hyderabad Government were able to raise loans of a few crores at 2½ per cent. interest, the proceeds of which had been earmarked for capital expenditure on certain schemes. Government proposed to undertake some of these schemes even during the war period. Because of the success of these loans the credit of Government stood high and he felt that the Hyderabad market was capable of supporting a balanced scheme of loans for productive purposes.

Efficient Administrative Machinery

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed held that one of the essential conditions for successfully implementing post-war schemes was the maintenance of an efficient administrative machinery. Unless a high level of efficiency was maintained abuses were likely to creep in, as post-war planning schemes would, by their very nature, involve a set of controls and interference with the traditional habits and customs of the people. An incorruptible Civil Service and an efficient administrative machinery were, therefore, the *sine qua non* for the success of any scheme of economic planning.

The Finance Member ended by pleading for increased co-operation between Government and the mercantile and industrial community. He was sure that sectional interests would gradually appreciate the general trend of public opinion and move with the times for the development and progress of Hyderabad.

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Diamonds of Golconda

(By Theo. W. La Touche)

GOLCONDA:—The very name of this old hill fort which was once the seat of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty and is now considered to be one of the largest castle ruins in the world, has long ago become a synonym in the English language for 'fabulous wealth,' or 'mine of wealth' as the Concise Oxford English Dictionary has it. This connotation may be traced directly to the fact that early travellers used to speak of the Diamond Mines of Golconda. As the late Capt. Leonard Munn, of the Hyderabad Geological Survey, has pointed out in the first quarterly journal issued by the Department, "it is only natural that the name 'Golconda' should be affixed to the mines for though they were far to the south of the Fort, from the earliest Hindu times and subsequently under the Qutb Shahi Dynasty, Golconda was the capital, the treasury and the mart for diamonds."

Ample evidence has been adduced by Capt. Munn in his interesting study of these diamond mines to show that they occupied that portion of the Deccan, adjacent to the Krishna river, which now comprises parts of Cudappah, Kurnool, Bellary, Guntur and Godavary districts. These mines, the richness of which was enormous, were the sole sources of the world's supply of diamonds up to the year 1728. The areas in which the diamonds were mined are mentioned in an old Sanskrit work of the 6th century known as Brahat Sanhita, where the Telingana country is called Matanga. Marco Polo refers to these diamond mining areas under the name of "Mutufili," after a port called Mutupalli.

The well-known adventure of Sindbad the Sailor in the valley of gems, as related in the Arabian Nights, finds a counterpart in the description of the quaint process of diamond mining given by Niccolo de Conti, an Italian trader and traveller in the 15th century. He has related how in the hill districts infested by snakes, where the diamonds lie, "at certain periods of the year men bring oxen and drive them to the top of the hill, and having cut them in pieces, cast the warm and bleeding fragments upon the summit of the other mountain. The diamonds stick to these fragments. Then come the vultures and eagles which seizing the meat for their food, fly away with it to places where they may be safe from serpents. To these places afterwards come men and collect the diamonds. Capt. Munn gives it as his opinion that this tale is a garbled account of the annual sacrifice to the tutelary goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, "though the Dravidian workers, who would not know the Aryan Lakshmi, treated the ceremony as a propitiatory sacrifice to the Great Earth Mother Goddess and her attendant sprites." It appears very probable that the tale of the valley of gems in the Arabian Nights had its origin in the custom alluded to above.

Of all early European travellers who have written about diamonds and diamond mining, Monsieur Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a jeweller by trade, who between 1636 and 1662 made six voyages to the East for the purpose of collecting gems and trading, has left the most interesting accounts of the diamond mines associated with Golconda. Tavernier has much to say about his visit to Golconda. The village of Karwan, which at the present day forms the oldest suburb of Hyderabad City, was during Tavernier's time situated on the main road to Golconda. The diamond cutters and polishers lived here and it is probable that Tavernier himself lodged at the large Serai, or rest-house, there.

In his "Travels in India," Tavernier records his visits to Ravalconda (literally meaning 'Precious stone hill-fort') and Gani Kollur, the latter place being famous as the birth-place of the "Great Moghul" diamond which subsequently became the celebrated Koh-i-Nur. He witnessed the miners at work at Ravalconda and Kollur and gives interesting descriptions of the primitive methods employed by the miners. Referring to the method used at Ravalconda, he says: "All round the place where the diamonds are found the soil is sandy and full

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of rocks and jungle somewhat comparable to the neighbourhood of Fontainbleau. There are in these rocks many veins, some of half a finger and some of a whole finger in width; and the miners have small irons, crooked at the ends which they thrust into the veins to draw from them the sand or earth which they place in vessels; it is in this earth that they afterwards find the diamonds.... It is in this mine that the cleanest and whitest watered diamonds are found, but the evil is that in order to extract the sand more easily from the rocks the miners strike such blows with a heavy iron crowbar that it fractures the diamonds and gives rise to flaws. Travenier witnessed a propitiatory puja performed by the owner of a mine at Kollur with the aid of an image and a priest before commencing work. He describes how the miners bathed and feasted at the owner's expense to "give them courage and induce them to acquit themselves faithfully."

As related by Tavernier, the "Great Moghul," diamond was found at Kollur (Tavernier calls the place 'Coulour') on the Krishna river in 1656 or 1657 and was presented in an uncut state by Mir Jumla to Shahjehan. At this time the stone is said to have weighed 900 ratis or 787½ carats. When Tavernier handled this stone in Aurangzeb's treasury in 1665 it weighed 319½ ratis or 279 9/16 carats, having been reduced to this size by a Venetian impostor named Hortensio Borgio by wasteful grinding instead of cleaning.

The history of the famous Koh-i-Nur, the title which Nadir Shah conferred upon the "Great Moghul" when he sacked Delhi, is too well known to need recapitulation here, but the story told about this diamond by Miss Forbes, a relation of Lord Lawrence to Capt. Munn and retold by the latter in his account of the Golconda Diamond Mines is worth repeating. According to Miss Forbes' story, Lord Lawrence at a meeting of the Board received the jewel, put it into his fob pocket, went home and forgot all about it. Some weeks later he was informed that safe transport had been arranged, and for the first time since he had received it, recalled the diamond. Rushing back to his house he called his old butler and asked him about it, and the old butler informed him it was quite safe. Thinking it was a piece of glass that Burra Saheb had taken a fancy to, he had kept it in the "bottely kana" with the tops of other broken glass decanter stoppers; probably the safest place imaginable. The stone was recut in Amsterdam reducing the weight to 106 1/16 carats. It is well known, of course, that the stone is the property of the English Royal Family.

Mir Jumla, who first acquired the Koh-i-Nur from Golconda and presented it to Shahjehan, has perpetuated his name in Hyderabad by constructing a tank which is even now known after him as the Mir Jumla Tank. Tavernier gives a quaint description of Mir Jumla whom he ranks among "the great Omras who are exceeding rich." He declares that Mir Jumla "had twenty maunds weight of diamonds, which make 408 pounds of Holland's weight; and all this wealth he got by the plunder he formerly made in the Carnates, when he was at the head of the army of the King of Golconda, at the time when that King (in conjunction with the King of Viziapour) made war against the King of Bisnagar (Bijapur)."

Writing about the diamond mines owned by the King of Golconda, Tavernier says that they "pay him likewise a great revenue, and all they whom he allows to digg in; those that are towards Masulipatam pay him a pagod every hour they work there, whether they find any diamonds or not. His chief mines are in Carnates in divers places towards Viziapour (Vijayanagar) and he hath six thousand men continually at work there, who daily find near three pound weight, and nobody diggs there but for the King."

That the wealth of Golconda has become proverbial and well accounts for the fabulous tales, such as Sindbad the Sailor and those found in the writings of Marco Polo, which reached Europe about the 14th century is further testified to by another French traveller, M. de Thevenot who visited Golconda in 1667, during the reign of Abdulla Qutb Shah, and thus describes a rich jewel of the King of Golconda: "This Prince

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wears on the crown of his head a jewel almost a foot long, which is said to be of an inestimatable value; it is a Rose of great Diamonds, three or four inches diameter; in the top of that Rose there is a little crown, out of which issues a Branch fashioned like a Palm Tree Branch, but it is round; and that Palm Branch (which is crooked at the top) is a good inch in diameter, and about half a foot long; it is made up of several Sprigs, which are (as it were) the leaves of it, and each of which has at their end a lovely long pearl shaped like a pear; at the foot of this Posie there are two bands of gold in fashion of Table-bracelets, in which are enchased large diamonds set round with rubies, which with great pearls that hang dangling on all sides, make an exceeding rare shew; and these bands have clasps of diamonds to fasten with jewels to the head; in short, that King hath many other considerable pieces of great value in his treasury, and it is not to be doubted, but that he surpasses all the kings of the Indies in precious stones; and that if there were merchants, who would give him their worth, he would have prodigious sums of money." This account of the Golconda king's treasures is fully confirmed by the historical fact that the property of Abu'l-Hassan (the last King of Golconda) which fell into Aurangzeb's hands after the capture of the Fort included 8,51,000 huns, 2,00,50,000 rupees, besides jewellery, ornaments and plates of much value.

As Capt. Munn has pointed out, the wealth of the Golconda mines does not rest on the authority of Tavernier alone, though he himself claims to be their first European visitor. In 1662 William Method together with Sir Andreas Socory and Sir Adolph Thomason, travelling from the port of Masulipatam, visited the diamond mines. They describe the mines as being situated, "at the foot of a great montayne not far from a great river called Christena." Capt. Munn adds that all the accounts of this period clearly show that the Moghuls and their viceroys "squeezed" the mines to such an extent that many in consequence were forced to stop working. At that time the contractor paid the King 300,000 pagodas (£120,000) for the mine, all the diamonds above ten carats weight being the king's property.

Another very interesting reference to the Golconda Diamond Mines is contained in a paper presented to the Royal Society by the Earl Marshall of England in 1677, being a report on the Bijapur and Golconda Diamond Mines, and reprinted in the Journal of the Hyderabad Geological Survey. According to Capt. Munn, it was probably written by Mr. Cholmney, who, he says, lived for many years at Golconda, and prior to 1679 was engaged in purchasing diamonds for the East India Company, the main sources of his purchasing being the mines of Golapally and Mullavale. This Paper mentions 23 names of different mines in the Golconda kingdom, most of which have been identified by Dr. V. Ball, the translator of Tavernier's "Travels in India." The Paper gives a detailed description of the location and character of the mines, as well as the different varieties of diamonds found in each of them and the methods employed in mining in those days. It also provides glimpses of the manners and customs of the people of those parts and their style of dressing.

The Earl Marshall's Paper, describing the mines, mentions "Currure" as "the most famous of them all and most ancient." This Currure has been identified with the modern Vajra Karur, a village situated about twenty miles south of Guntakal, where diamonds are still found from time to time in the fields which are covered with pebbles and rock crystals. The Earl Marshall's Paper relates a curious anecdote connected with Karur and its diamonds which it describes as "very well spread, large stones (it yields few or none small); they have generally a bright skin, which inclines to be a pale greenish colour, but within are purely white." The anecdote is worth quoting in full and is as follows:—

"About sixty or seventy years ago, when it (Karur) was under the Government of the Hindues, and several permitted to adventure in digging, a Portugeez gentleman went thither from Goa, and having spent in

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mining a great sum of money to the amount of 100,000 Pagos, as 'tis reported, and converted everything he brought with him, that would fetch any money, even to what wearing clothes he could spare, while the miners were at work for the last day's expense he had prepared a cup of poison resolving, if that night he found nothing, to drink his last with the conclusion of his money; but in the evening the workmen brought him a very fair spread stone of twenty Pagos weight in commemoration thereof he caused a great stone to be erected in the place, with an inscription engraven on it, in the Hindues or the Telingana tongue, to the following effect, which remains to be seen to this day:—

"Your wife and children sell, sell what you have,
Save not your clothes, may make yourself a slave;
But money get, then to Currure make haste;
There search the mines, a prize you'll find at last.

"After which he immediately returned with his stone to Goa."

Thus concluded this strange expedition of the "Portugeez gentleman" to Vajra Karur (literally diamond Karur), where the villagers still go searching for diamonds in the pebble-covered fields after a shower of rain. Many more get-rich-quick adventurers, stricken like him with 'diamond fever' most probably followed in his wake, though they might not have followed the desperate counsel contained in his inscription.

Before passing on from Vajra Karur and its diamonds, it may be mentioned that one of the most famous of the diamonds found at this place was the stone which came into the hands of Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, of Madras, some thirty-five years ago. It was called the Gorr-do-Norr and was valued at £10,000 to £15,000. Another famous Golconda diamond, which was found at Partial in the Nizam's Dominions in 1701, is the Pitt or Regent, which weighed 410 carats and was valued at £480,000. The diamond was acquired by Governor Pitt of Madras for £20,400 and was bought by the Duke Orleans for £80,000 (some say £135,000). It was reduced by cutting to 136 14/16 carats. It is said to be the property of the French Republic and to be seen at the Apollo Gallery at the Louvre.

According to Capt. Munn, an attempt to open the Partial mine was made by the Hyderabad Deccan Company, who had obtained the mineral rights over this area, in 1890. The actual pit in which the ancient miners had worked was attacked, and the excavated alluvial was washed by modern machinery, and resulted in the extraction of 3,440 stones weighing 2,085-/8 carats. The project was stopped in 1894 as being unprofitable. Capt. Munn remarks that the Company should have attacked new ground instead of spending their money on an old working.

Yet another among the famous Golconda diamonds worth noticing here is the Nizam diamond. According to a note on this diamond by Dr. Ball, the stone "was about the year 1835 first noticed as a plaything with which a native child was amusing himself. No earlier history of it could be ascertained; its antecedents, therefore resemble those of the earliest Cape diamond. Very little is known about the weight and quality of this stone. Mr. Piddington, from a leaden model, estimated that in the rough it weighed 277 carats. His account was from the information received from Capt. Fitzgerald, who was attached to the Nizam's service. A different history of it is given by Capt. Burton, who says it was found buried in an earthen pipkin by a sowar at Narkola, 20 miles east of Shamsabad. It is said to have then been broken in three pieces, the largest of which is supposed to weigh 375 carats; but there is a great deal of mystery about this stone."

Capt. Munn has remarked that "there can be few places in the world to which the cry "Ichabod!" can be more aptly applied than to that portion of the Deccan adjacent to the

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Progressive Hyderabad

SOME IMPRESSIONS

The Committee of Ministers of Indian States recently met in Hyderabad at the invitation of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Representatives of over 15 States attended the meeting. The occasion was utilized by our distinguished visitors for visits to places of interest including educational and other institutions. This gave them an opportunity to see things at first hand and to appreciate the progressive tendencies noticeable in all important spheres of activity. They were greatly impressed by the all-round progress made by Hyderabad in recent times, particularly since the accession of the present Ruler to the throne.

Reproduced below are a few representative opinions:

"The progress which Hyderabad State has made during the last ten years in the fields of administration, education and nation-building activities has greatly impressed me," said Sir Manubhai Mehta, Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and Foreign and Political Member of Gwalior State, in the course of a press interview. He added: "Extensive industrial development is in evidence. Government's town-planning scheme at Bodhan and the industrial colonies attracted my attention. In the industrial colonies I found that villagers from unhealthy huts have been set up in sanitary surroundings. The standard of living of the villagers has also risen."

* * * *

"Hyderabad has progressed by leaps and bounds and has, in fact, undergone a marvellous transformation for the better in all directions since my last visit seventeen years ago," declared Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mohd. Husain, Dewan Saheb of Junagarh. "During my brief stay here," proceeded the Khan Bahadur, "I have had the pleasure of moving in various circles without disclosing my identity. The talks I had with people of various communities convinced me that the people had an intense and genuine personal love for their Ruler and his family and always associated him with every kind of progress made by the State and every step taken for the welfare and happiness of his subjects. In the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, the Prime Minister, the people and the Ruler have an able and far-sighted administrator, a seasoned politician and a statesman of vast experience and Hyderabad is sure to progress on safe lines under his pilotage. His is ably assisted by his colleagues in the Council."

* * * *

"The establishment of the Osmania University and the Translation Bureau is proof positive that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar believes in the scientific and industrial development of India on up-to-date and modern lines, but not at the cost of Indian languages, literature and traditions," observed Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Political Member, Dewas (Junior). He added: "I find a vast change in the Hyderabad of today from what I saw in the year 1937, when I came here on a deputation to present an address to His Exalted Highness in which the people of Berar had requested His Exalted Highness to pay a visit to Berar. In response to another request for financial help for two educational institutions, the Nizam's Government, who readily respond to such requests, donated two sums of Rs. 20,000 each to the institutions. With the Rs. 20,000 given to the Maratha High School, Amraoti, it was possible for the authorities to construct a two-storeyed building to be used as a hostel. The love and regard the younger generation of Beraris has for its Prince found expression when the hostel was named after him."

Dr. Deshmukh, who is President of the Shivaji Education Society of Amraoti, had extended an invitation to His Highness the Prince of Berar to perform the opening ceremony of the hostel named after him and also to pay a visit to Khamgaon. The invitation, he revealed, had been accepted and the visit was likely to come off early next year.

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Formation of Development Unions

PROCUREMENT & DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-GRAINS ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS

Co-operative Taluq Development Unions have been established at all District Headquarters for promoting the effective and honest execution of the Food policy of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. The key-note of this most democratic move is to associate the representatives of the producer, the consumer and the trader for the procurement and the distribution of foodgrains in a manner that may prove beneficial to all.

Nearly 700 Co-operative Grain Banks are working in different parts of the State and a campaign has been launched for increasing the number of such Banks. The grain collected by them will be loaned out to members who will also receive a share of the nett profits.

Government even envisage the conversion of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation into the Hydrabad Co-operative Corporation in order to complete the federal structure of the non-credit Co-operative Societies in the State.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have always attached the greatest importance to public opinion and co-operation in planning and executing their Food Policy which touches every one of the population so intimately in satisfying the most elementary, if also the most essential, human need. The Village Food Committees, and the Food Advisory Committees in all Taluqs and Districts and at the centre were designed with the object of maintaining close liaison with public opinion in all sections of the community from the village to the city. The experience gained during the last year has shown that these bodies are helpful in formulating the broad principles of Food Policy, but that the situation requires further agencies for promoting the effective and honest execution of the policy. The comparative success achieved by Revenue Officers in certain parts of the State by the tentative application of the co-operative principle to the solution of the local food problem indicates the lines on which the shortcomings of the present system can be remedied and a proper direction given to the various activities centring round that problem.

Greatest Good of the Largest Number

The question was brought to a head some time ago by the Central Food Advisory Committee which urged that Government should take the earliest opportunity of actively associating, on a co-operative basis, the representatives of the producer, the consumer and the trader with their machinery for the procurement and the distribution of foodgrains. That the matter was engaging the attention and thought of the informed public was further evidenced by the fact that the local press took up the suggestion and commended it to Government for consideration. The proposal was accordingly scrutinized by them in the light of the practical results obtained in the areas which had taken a lead in giving a co-operative turn to their food organization. They have now reached the conclusion that, on balance, a co-operative food machinery has the advantage not only of being comparatively free from the irregularities inherent

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in the present system based on individual effort, but of possessing, from a long-range point of view, an educative value to the producer and the consumer by bringing them together in a mutually beneficial business organization.

Co-operative Taluq Development Unions with Branches

A beginning is being made by the formation of Co-operative Taluqa Development Unions at all district headquarters which will be followed up by similar bodies in other Taluqs as soon as conditions are ripe for their proper management and supervision. Membership is open to all co-operative societies and individuals living in the Taluqs who purchase at least one share valued at Rs. 10. The management of the Unions is entrusted to committees at the Taluq Headquarters which are representative of Sub-Committees working at Branches each covering a group of 25 to 30 villages. The Tahsildars are the *ex-officio* chairmen of their respective Unions.

Their Functions

In its early stage the Taluqa Union will undertake propaganda and the distribution of agricultural requirements on behalf of the Agricultural Department. It will also act as the medium for the certification of stocks and the distribution of export and import permits granted by the Supply Department and the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation for such commodities as groundnut, til, cotton-seed, gur, tamarind, pulses, etc. It will employ panels of stock certifiers who will be chosen from among local persons of experience by the Revenue and the Co-operative Departments and who will be remunerated for this work. Members making fraudulent stock returns for obtaining permits will be expelled from the Union and disqualified by the Supply Department and the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation for the grant of permits.

Purchase of Foodgrains

It will be competent for a Union, which has accumulated a fairly large amount of share capital, to undertake the purchase of foodgrains on behalf of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation from the area of its operations and stock them, if necessary, for distribution in rural and urban areas. The Hyderabad Commercial Corporation will give it every possible assistance in building up its business. For instance, Unions will be permitted to purchase paddy under the Monopoly Purchase Order and sell it to the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation after its conversion into rice—a concession which is not allowed to the individual agents of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation. In deficit districts, such as Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar, the Taluqa Unions are even given the option, if their funds permit, to purchase foodgrains other than paddy under the Collective Levy Order and stock them for local consumption.

A Multi-Purposes Organisation

At a fairly advanced stage of a Union's growth the management of the Local Units in the Taluq will be entrusted to it in order to receive and stock foodgrains collected under the Levy Order. The Supply and Co-operative Departments will in such cases make necessary arrangements for the timely supervision of this important work and the audit of accounts. The Taluqa Union will thus advance progressively, through three stages, to a multi-purposes organisation for the Taluq as a whole and will represent the interests of the producer, the consumer and the dealer.

Grain Banks

Side by side with the formation and development of Taluqa Unions, the Revenue and the Co-operative Departments have been instructed to launch a campaign for starting Co-operative Grain Banks in villages which will ultimately develop into Rural Reconstruction Societies. Except in the deficit areas, where some measure of compulsion is necessary to protect entire villages from the evils of scarcity and distress, Grain Banks will be organized on a voluntary basis. The grain collected by them will be loaned out to members and the profit earned will, after remunerating the management, be distributed among members as dividend on shares and rebate on loans.

As soon as the majority of cultivators paying levy under the Colective Levy Order in a

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village agree to contribute a minimum of five seers of foodgrains for every maund paid as levy, the existing Village Food Committee will be dissolved and the management of the Levy will be transferred to the Village Grain Bank, which will function through an elected Managing Committee of its own. In all promising cases the Agricultural Department will make use of the Grain Bank as a Depot affiliated to the Taluqa Development Union for the distribution of improved seeds, manures and agricultural implements. Government will, where possible, provide it with funds at concession rates for the construction of godowns, for which purpose they are contemplating the creation of a Trust Fund.

Hyderabad Co-operative Corporation

Provided that the response from the interested sections of the public on organizing and operating the Taluqa Unions and the Village Grain Banks is satisfactory, the Government envisage the conversion, in the near future, of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation into the Hyderabad Co-operative Corporation in order to complete the federal structure of the non-credit co-operative societies in the State. With the Village Grain Banks at the base affiliated to the respective Taluqa Unions, which in this turn will be linked up with the Corporotion as the apex Dominion institution, a pyramidical co-operative organisation will have been formed for the most profitable marketing of agricultural produce and the supply of agricultural requirements.

Provision for Combating Post-War Difficulties

There are at present nearly 700 Co-operative Grain Banks working varying degrees of success in different parts of the State and about 40 co-operative societies which are being reconstructed as Taluqa Development Unions. Government trust that while making a beginning with these Grain Banks, the public and its leaders will take full advantage of the splendid opportunity thus offered to expand the non-credit movement and to fortify an organisation which will enable the agricultural community to combat with success the difficulties of the post-war period.

From the point of view of food distribution the societies outlined above will serve as dual purpose institutions and provide the necessary agency in the village not only for the marketing of agricultural produce but also for the supply of foodgrains to the non-agricultural population. In the urban areas, on the contrary, the supply problem is not so easy and, unless consumers themselves combine to form their own co-operative societies, it will not be possible for them to get full value for their money. The rapid extension of rationing to the important towns of the State is creating an environment which must prove extremely helpful for the promotion of Consumer's Stores. Government will watch with interest the extent to which this opportunity is availed of by the town dweller to organize and save himself from economic exploitation. Efforts in this direction will be appreciated by Government and will be backed up by the provision of necessary facilities for fostering the growth of these useful societies.

Government realize that the creation of co-operative societies of producers and traders on the one hand and of consumers on the other will provide them with the necessary machinery for consulting authentic public opinion on all important matters of food. The Taluqa and District Food Advisory Committees will become more and more representative in character and will, in turn, help in making the Food Advisory Committee at the Centre equality representative. Government are sanguine that the collection of the Levy by the Village Co-operative Societies, the purchases made by them and the Taluqa Unions of saleable surpluses, the certification of stocks and the grant of export permits through the Managing Committee of the Unions, and the management of the Local Units by the latter will tend to minimise the chances of corruption among the officials who rightly or wrongly get a bad name in the present dispensation—and will create a public opinion which will be strong and educated enough to detect weak points and suggest the implement measures for rectifying them.

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"Maintenance of Public Tranquillity is the Primary Duty of Every Government"

"ABSENCE OF PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY DISTURBS THE SOCIAL & ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY"

H.E. the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari's Address at the Hyderabad Dominions Public Security Committee Conference

The Hyderabad Dominions Public Security Committee, comprising non-officials from almost all schools of thought, was formed about three years ago to build up public opinion against hooliganism and subversive activities like sabotage. The Committee did much useful work but, happily, the wave of hooliganism and acts of sabotage that was sweeping some of the British Indian Provinces left the Dominions untouched. The Committee is continuing its good work of maintaining public tranquillity. It has a net-work of branches spread all over the districts in the Dominions where much of its work lies.

Recorded below is the speech delivered by His Excellency the President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council on the occasion of the opening of the Hyderabad Dominions Public Security Committee Conference held at Aurangabad on 6th Farwardi 1354 Fasli—(7th February 1945).

NAWAB RASHID NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR MR. BHAKTUL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am thankful to the Chairman of the Reception Committee for his kind references to me. I gladly accepted the invitation to inaugurate this Conference because the maintenance of public tranquillity is, in itself, the primary duty of every Government and any efforts made by the public to further this are a source of satisfaction to Government. On the occasion of the last Conference I had mentioned that absence of public tanquillity disturbs the social and economic life of the country and is a source of trouble for the ordinary peace-loving citizen. A country can never make all-round progress unless there is general confidence and a sense of security; and, to achieve this, every Government must have the co-operation of the public. The co-operation which your own Committee has been able to secure from the various bodies and influential individuals was not only an augury of your success but, as a matter of fact, is the main cause of the success hitherto achieved. I hope that you will always enjoy that co-operation.

United Efforts

United effort always makes the progressive stages to success easy. Notwithstanding the fact that your Committee came into existence during a critical period, the part it has played in maintaining peace and public security in the Dominions is creditable and I am glad to learn that during the past year you have even been able to establish a few branches.

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Late President

"On this occasion I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that the loss to your Committee of the guidance of the late Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur and the support of the late Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur and the late Moulvie Syed Fazle Husain is a sad calamity; and I associate myself wholeheartedly with you in your grief. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur was the first President of your Committee and His Exalted Highness' Government were aware of the devotion and interest with which he discharged his duties. Even though Moulvie Bahadur Khan was connected with an important political body yet, in spite of differences of opinion, he had by dint of his sincerity, personality and brotherly tolerance achieved a place of importance in public life. The influence and respect which Moulvie Fazle Husain commanded also were not confined to his own community. The Committee was fortunate in obtaining the services of an enlightened nobleman like Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur—loyal to his Sovereign and a well-wisher of his country—as its President. Even during the short tenure of his presidentship the Nawab Saheb has fulfilled the expectations entertained of him in a commendable manner. The exigencies of Government took him from you to the important office of membership in H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. His presence on this occasion, however, is a positive proof of his deep interest in your work. I take this opportunity of congratulating him on the signal honour conferred on him by our Gracious Master and am confident that he will prove himself worthy of it in every way.

President Select

"I trust that Nawab Rashid Nawaz Jung Bahadur, your President-elect, will prove a most successful President in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him and will help you to maintain the ancient traditions of tolerance, mutual confidence and the spirit of accommodation peculiar to Hyderabad. The Nawab Saheb is the scion of an old and respected noble family and the Naib Amir of a Paigah. The fact of his being associated with the Dominions Public Security Committee is an auspicious omen for the country. I welcome him to the arena of public life and am confident that with the traditional tolerance of Hyderabad and the characteristic broadmindedness of its nobility he will prove of great help to you in the realisation of your objects.

Desire for Peace—A Natural Instinct of man

"The desire for peace is a natural instinct but the bitter experience of the horrors of this War have afforded every sensible person the opportunity of understanding true worth of peace and tranquillity. In the face of this experience only a person lacking in understanding would have any desire of disturbing the public peace.

Importance of the Committee

"I am more confident than ever regarding the popularity and usefulness of your organisation now that the various responsible district officials have began to realise its importance and constructive aspect and are accepting the fact that the existence of your organisation fills an important need. Though the efforts of your district branches have generally been well-received a particular reference, on this occasion, to the work done by the Mahboobnagar branch is welcome because, by the tactful manner in which it handled difficult and trying situations, it preserved the best traditions of Hyderabad.

Work done largely in the Districts

"I congratulate the organisers of the Conference, the members and officials of the Hyderabad and Aurangabad Committees on the step they have taken of convening the Conference, on this occasion, at an important district centre of the Dominions instead of holding it at Hyderabad. The importance of the districts is often lost sight of in convening such conferences in spite of the fact that it is only in the district that the real work of the country lies. It is obvious, even from the point of view of maintenance of tranquillity that your Committee should carry out its activities largely in the districts. Indeed, the organisers and all those

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bodies and individuals who have helped in the management of the Conference and its organisers deserve the warmest praise; and, in this connection I think it necessary particularly to mention the Cantonment Authorities who have co-operated with you to such an extent. The assistance given to you by the Subedar Saheb and other local officials, too, is commendable.

"I wish you every success in the attainment of the aims of the Conference and express the hopes that your labours will be crowned with success. While inaugurating the Conference I pray God to keep our beloved Sovereign for long over us."

(*Continued from p.* 20)

Krishna river which was up to 1728 the sole source of the world's supply of diamonds. The best Indian diamonds are of unparalleled water and are immediately recognizable for this reason by an expert. They outclass any other gems yet found."

But the splendours of these diamondiferous areas may yet be revived, as it is the present policy of the Nizam's Government under the enlightened guidance of our August Sovereign to revive old industries. The gold mining industry has recently been revived in this State, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the diamond mining industry would similarly be revived. Capt. Munn has left behind him a map of the so-called Golconda Diamond Mines, giving the exact location of old workings, and this will prove a valuable asset to future diamond prospectors in this State.

(*Continued from p.* 21)

Referring to the medium of instruction in the Osmania University, Dr. Deshmukh observed that it was bound to be regarded as an invaluable contribution of His Exalted Highness to Indian national development. He expressed the opinion, however, that education through the medium of any Indian language acted adversely on the members of the backward classes so long as English retained the preponderance it had gained and so long as proficiency in English continued to be the first and often the decisive test to judge a candidate's ability, efficiency and fitness. He said that he would very much like to see students from Berar studying in the Osmania University. This would be the best means of creating a real bond of friendship and goodwill between the two "estranged" parts of the Nizam's Dominions.

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Rice Improvement Scheme in Operation

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

Rice is one of the staple food crops of the Telingana Division of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The value of the crop, which occupies about 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the State, averages between three and five crore rupees per annum. Prior to the fall of Burma, Hyderabad annaully imported over 50,000 tons of rice costing between Rs. 55 and 70 lakhs.

The Agriculture Department of the State has been endeavouring for the past few years to evolve improved varieties of rice. A large number of short duration strains have already been evolved. Some of them are being tried on cultivators' fields, while one improved variety has been released for general cultivation. It is now being grown on some 6,000 acres as a double crop.

VARIETIES GROWN.—Nearly 150 varieties of rice are grown in the Dominions. They differ not only in yield and quality but also in the period of maturity. In some places the short duration varieties grow side by side with long duration varieties. The former are grown as a double crop on well-irrigated land. The long duration varieties, on the other hand, are raised largely under tanks and canals as a single crop.

Area and Production

During the period 1344-48 Fasli, the average annual acreage in the State under rice was 11,20,550, yielding about 3,73,613 tons. Nearly 86 per cent. of this area was in the Telingana Division and the remainder shared equally between the Marathwada and the Karnatic Divisions.

Work Done

In working the rice improvement scheme emphasis has hitherto been laid largely on evolving prolific, early maturing strains which can be grown twice a year. Such strains suit the needs of districts like Mahboobnagar and the Baghat in the Telingana Division and of the rice areas in the Marathwada and Karnatic Divisions, where large tanks and irrigation schemes do not exist or operate. A short duration strain suited to these tracts has been evolved and released for cultivation. This strain is of coarse rice. Quality varieties for these areas have yet to be produced.

A number of strains, differing in quality and the period of maturation, have been tested during the last three years in the canal-irrigated area in the district of Nizamabad. Some of them show promise but much further work will have to be done before they can be recommended for extensive cultivation. The work of producing still better strains is being carried out at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Rudrur (Nizamabad District). His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a special grant for this purpose.

Work for improving the varieties grown in the districts of Karimnagar and Warangal is still in the elementary stages. Late or very late maturing types are needed to suit the conditions of this tract. Moreover, the manurial requirements of these long duration varieties have to be determined. A scheme has been prepared for the production of such types in Warangal district and to study their manure requirements.

Future Programme

A 5-year programme has been chalked out for

(1) an intensive study of the material collected to help in evolving prolific coarse, medium and fine grained, late and very late maturing strains of good milling and cooking quality. An attempt will be made to isolate, if possible, high-yielding, aromatic types in the fine grained class;

(2) the testing of improved strains against the existing local varieties;

(*Continued on p.* 31)

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in the State

(November 1944—Dai 1354 F.)

During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary at 279 while that of pulses declined by 2 points from 213 in the last month.

The average index number of other food articles which stood at 240 in October last shot up by 4 points due to high prices of onions and fowls.

As compared with previous month the average index number of all food recorded a rise of 4 points and the indices of oil seeds and vegetable oils appreciated by 9 and 16 points respectively. The sudden rise in the prices of country bricks raised the average index number of building materials by 4 points.

The average index number of all non-food articles went up from 259 points in October last to 270 during the month under review.

The general index number of November 1944 was 256 as against 250 in the previous month, recording a rise of 6 points.

Retail Prices

Prices of coarse rice, paddy second quality and jawar shot up while wheat and salt remained stationary and bajra, ragi, maize, gram and tuar dal recorded a fall. As compared with last year the general tendency was towards fall.

Average retail prices in Seers and Chataks per O.S. Rupee with their index Nos. are given below:

(Base: August 1939-100).

Srl. No.	Commodities	Base Price Aug. 1939	Prices for		Index No. for	
			November 1944	October 1944	November 1944	October 1944
1	Coarse Rice ..	7—3	2–15	2–15	245	245
2	Paddy	14–12	5—4	4—14	281	310
3	Wheat	7—5	2—5	2—6	318	308
4	Jawar	10—0	5—5	5—6	188	186
5	Bajra	10—8	5—4	5—2	200	205
6	Ragi	11—5	6—2	6—7	185	176
7	Maize	10–13	6—7	6—6	168	170
8	Gram	7–10	3—8	3—8	218	218
9	Tuar	10—1	5—8	5—4	183	192
10	Salt	8–13	6—4	6—2	141	144

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Import of Food Articles to the City of Hyderabad

The following statement shows the quantity of certain food articles imported in to the City of Hyderabad from British India, Indian States and various parts of H.E.H the Nizam's Dominions for the month of November 1944 and 1943.

Commodities.	Total Imports during (in palla of 120 seers) November 1944.	November 1943.
Wheat ..	3,472	1,308
Wheat Flour ..	2,392	168
Paddy ..	..	..
Rice	40,888	13,762
Jawar ..	42,182	5,639
Bajra ..	710	19
Ragi	..	..
Urad	11,147	908
Gram ..	5,427	3,300
Ghee ..	56	121
Tea	430	678
Sugar ..	3,575	2,912

Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 81-8-0 and 77-8-0 per tola while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 143 and 136 respectively.

Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 3014 bales of cotton during November 1944, which is 865 bales and 7166 bales less as compared with October 1944 and November 1943 respectively.

Mill Consumption

The cotton mills (in the Dominions) consumed 3.13 lakh lbs. less of cotton as compared with corresponding month of last year. The figure for the month under report was 24.82 lakh lbs.

Cotton Manufactured

The total output of cotton piecegoods for the month of November 1944 was less by 3.37 lakh yards, and 10.11 lakh yards as compared with October 1944 and November 1943 respectively. The figure for November 1944 was 47.6 lakh yards.

Cotton yarn production of the mills in the Dominions though slightly less than that in the last month, shows a considerable fall when compared with the corresponding month of last year, *i.e.*, 3.41 lakh lbs. The figure for November 1944 is 21.00 lakh lbs.

Matches

The production of match factories in the Dominions for the month under survey is 13945 gross boxes against 11932 gross boxes in the last month. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, figures for November 1944 is less by 4650 gross boxes.

Industrial Production

The following statement gives comparative figures of the production of certain articles for the months of November and October 1944 and November 1943.

(Figures in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Commodities	Unit	Porudction during			(+) or (—) as commpared with	
			Nov. 1944	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1943	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1943
1	Cotton piecegoods ..	Yds.	47.60	50.97	57.71	— 3.3	— 10.10
2	Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	21.00	21.54	24.41	— .5	— 3.4
3	Cement	Tons.	.12	.11	.14	+ .01	— .02
4	Sugar	Cwt.	.54	.04	.5	+ .536	+ .04
5	Matches	Gross Boxes.	.13	.11	.18	+ .02	— .05

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Joint Stock Companies

During 1944 one more Joint Stock Company was incorporated in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and registered.

Transport

Approximate total earnings of state-owned railways and Road Transport amounted to Rs. 38.61 and Rs. 6.99 lakh repectively during the month, as against Rs. 33.36 and Rs. 5.64 lakh in corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings realised by Railways goods traffic in November 1944 stood at Rs. 30.46 lakh a rise of Rs. 2.36 lakh compared to corresponding month of last year.

1.88 lakh more passengers travelled in N. S. R. Buses during November 1944 as compared with November 1943.

(*Continued from p.* 28)

(3) the production of pure seed of the most improved strains, and

(4) the study of the manurial requirements of the late and very late maturing improved strains.

Expenditure

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35,000.

The following table gives comparative data regarding earnings of Railways, R.T.D. goods traffic and No. of passengers travelled during November 1944 and 1943.

Figures in Lakhs

Total Monthly Earnings				Total Railway Goods Traffic Earnings		No. of passengers Travelled R.T.D.	
Railway		R. T. D.					
Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943	Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943	Nov. 1944	Nov. 1943	November 1944	November 1943
38.61	33.36	6.99	5.64	20.46	18.10	15.95	14.07

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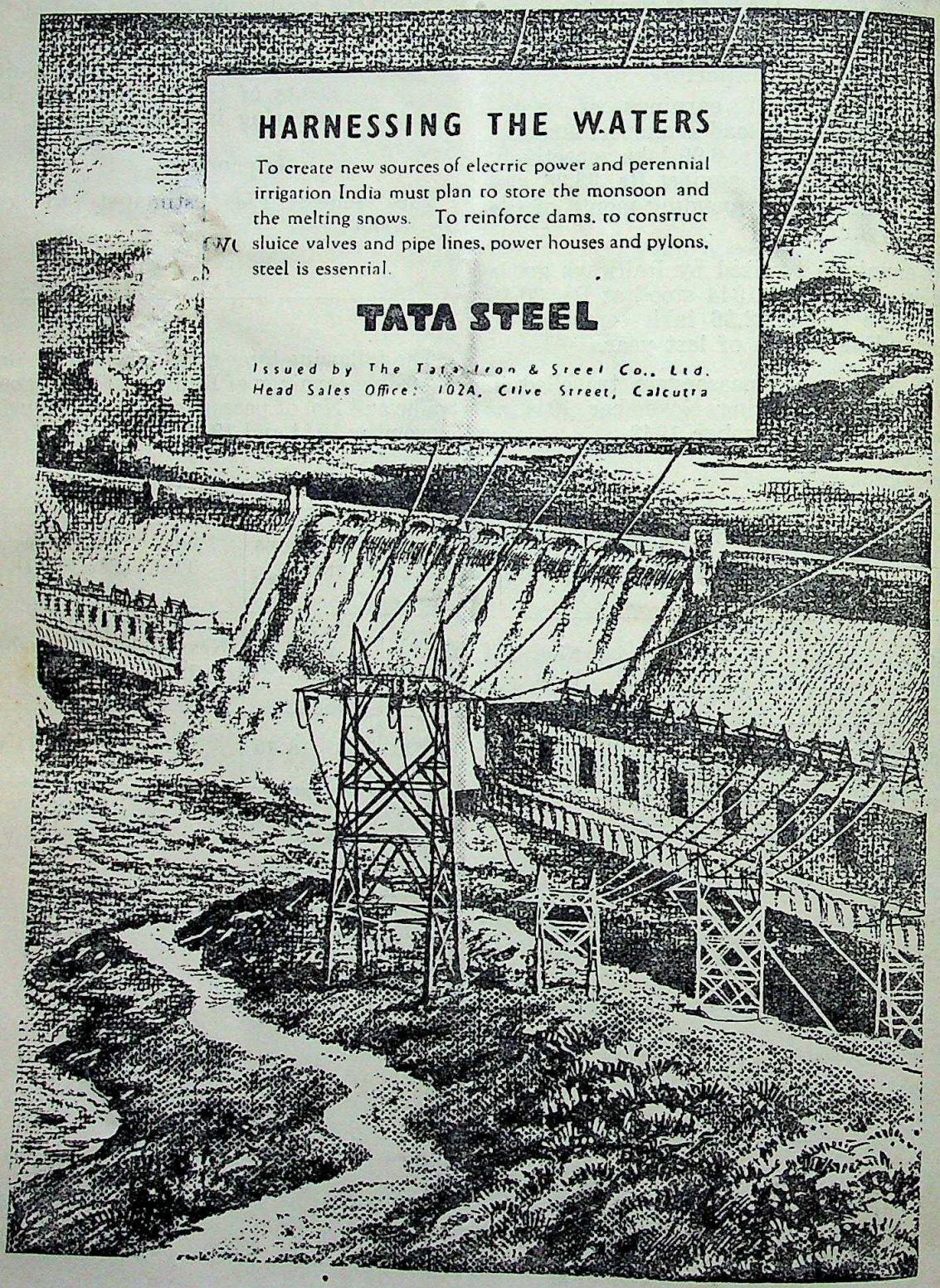

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Khurdad 1354 F.—April 1945 No. 7.

Notes and News

Prince of Berar's Visit to Berar.—His Highness the Prince of Berar was given a rousing reception when he visited Amraoti and Khamgaon recently. The towns of Amraoti and Khamgaon were gaily bedecked with welcome arches and buntings and many of the Railway Stations, en route, wore a festive look. Educational, medical and other institutions vied with each other in presenting addresses and caskets. The fact that no fewer than 47 institutions presented addresses underlines the enthusiasm which the visit created. The charm and affability of His Highness' manner created an abiding impression on all those who came into contact with him. At Khamgaon a group photograph of His Highness was being taken with the officials of the Anjuman High School. Noticing the wistful expression on the faces of the youngsters, who were not allowed to join the group, His Highness invited all the children to come into the picture. This simple and gracious gesture captured the hearts of the assembly and there was a roar of applause from the crowd. The happy faces of the children bore eloquent testimony to their delight.

"Knowledge and culture," said His Highness replying to the address presented at the Shivaji Maratha High School, "break down artificial barriers." It is trusted [illegible] the students of the educational institutions which His Highness visited will remember these words of deep truth and always act up to them.

* * * *

Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Retires.—Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung lays down the reins of office as Education Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government after serving in that capacity for over six years. His elevation to the Council came in 1339 Fasli, when he was appointed Political Member in succession to Sir Nizamat Jung. Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung was responsible for imparting a progressive and realistic outlook to matters educational and for moulding the educational policy of the Hyderabad Government in conformity with the dictates and the exigencies of the time. As a realist, the Nawab Saheb has always laid stress on the practical aspects of education—its utility to and correlation with the daily life of the people. Latterly, he made technical and vocational education his pet child and bestowed his fostering care on its growth and development. The notable progress made by the State in all branches of education—primary, secondary and collegiate—is a tribute

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to the farsightedness and breadth of vision possessed by the Nawab Saheb. We wish him many happy years of a well-earned retirement.

We are lucky in having the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mohammad Azam as Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung's successor. He embarks on his new career with one great advantage: he has been associated with the Education Department of the State for the last 27 years in various capacities, and thus knows all its ins and outs. As Principal of the City Intermediate College he gave of his best to the institution. The individuality that the college has come to acquire bears the stamp of our new Education Member's personality. During the last 3 years, he has earned quick and well-deserved promotions—first as Director of Public Instruction, then as Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and now as Education Member.

Heavy and onerous duties and responsibilities await the Hon'ble Mr. Azam. Government have an ambitious programme (in the preparation of which he has rendered valuable help) for the expansion of education, both general and technical and vocational, which will make a heavy call on his initiative and drive to implement it. We wish him all success.

We cannot but felicitate the Osmania University on having Nawab Ali Yavar Jung as its new Vice-Chancellor. Our close and intimate association with the Nawab Saheb not in the very distant past, coupled with the knowledge that he shuns publicity, prevents us from attempting in these columns a detailed estimate of his capability and capacity for work. Suffice it to say that the future of the University could hardly have been placed in more capable hands.

* * * *

Friendly Advice.—It is trusted that the advice given by His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari to the Jagirdars, in the course of his inaugural address at the last session of the Legislative Council, will be taken in the spirit in which it has been given. The Nawab Saheb belongs to the landed aristocracy and as such his concern for safeguarding the future interests of the Jagirdars is but natural.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the administrative standards in most of the Jagirs, especially in the smaller ones, are not on a par with those adopted in the Diwani ilaqas of the State. They leave much to be desired and there is room for improvement in many directions. Apart from this, the need of the moment is to attain uniformity of administration throughout the length and breadth of the State. This can be achieved only by an extensive overhaul of Jagir administration. The Jagirdars will, therefore, be well-advised in realizing the true significance of the observation made by the Nawab Saheb that "such is the growing social ideology of the present day that the privileges and benefits enjoyed by every class must go hand in hand with service and the fulfilment of the obligations of service." The Nawab Saheb's words imply that the Jagirdars will dedicate themselves to the most disinterested service of the people entrusted to their care and do everything in their power to advance their best inte

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ts. This will go a long way in quicking the pace of progress of the State a whole.

The Jagirdars are shortly to be given opportunity to consider proposals nifying the extent to which measures administrative and other reforms ould be introduced in Jagir areas. e trust that our landed aristocracy ll fully avail itself of this opportunity d prove to the world that it yields to ne in its desire to promote the happiss and prosperity of the masses.

* * * *

ppointment of Advisory Boards.—His Exalted Highness the izam's Government have set up two dvisory Boards—one for Archæology nd the other for Technical and Vocaonal Education. The idea underlying e appointment of these bodies is the ssociation, in the respective spheres, of on-official and expert opinion with the olicy and programme of work of the wo departments. They will function s purely advisory bodies without any dministrative encumbrances.

The need has long been felt for establishing a closer contact between the rchæological Department and the smania University where arrangements are being made for the study of rchæology and allied subjects as also for training archæologists. Further, there is the need for a closer association of those interested in the subject, persons as well as institutions, with the activities of the Archæological Department. The Board can be expected to realise both objects in an admirable manner. It will also be the function of the Board to offer advice on matters of archæological interest referred to it by Government or by members, and to bring to the notice of Government matters which, in its opinion, deserve Government's attention.

The Advisory Board for the Department of Technical and Vocational Education will have an important part to play inasmuch as it will have within its purview consideration of matters relating to the courses of instruction, examinations and the issues connected with the advancement of technical and vocational education in the State. This is a great responsibility as technical and vocational education assumes a growing importance as time goes on. The Board will have much to do with its future expansion on sound lines. What is to be borne in mind is that the general policy of the Department should be so shaped as to equip young men with the means of earning a decent livelihood. This can be done by correlating it to the industrial needs of the country.

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His Highness the Prince of Berar's Visit to Amraoti and Khamgaon

GREAT ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED BY BERARIS

Visit Stresses Identity of Interests Between Hyderabad and Berar

Spontaneity marked the warm welcome extended by the people of Berar to Walashan His Highness the Prince of Berar when, in response to a joint invitation from the authorities of the Shivaji Education Society and the Anjuman Mufidul Islam High School, he paid a two-day visit to Amraoti and Khamgaon. Members of different communities vied with one another in according an enthusiastic reception to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Heir-Apparent. Their feelings of loyalty and gratitude found expression in the various addresses presented to His Highness.

Some idea of the wide-spread interest and enthusiasm which the Prince's visit evoked among Beraris of all classes and communities may be gleaned from the fact that no less than forty-seven institutions in Berar presented, through their representatives, addresses of welcome to His Highness. As was rightly observed in one of them, "with you (the Prince) Hyderabad comes closer to Berar and Berar closer to Hyderabad. The distinguished visit makes our bonds dearer and our links stronger."

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF BERAR'S first public engagement at Amraoti was the opening of the Shivaji Maratha High School Hostel which has been named after him. Replying to the address presented on the occasion, His Highness at the outset expressed his regret that owing to indisposition he had to postpone his visit to Berar for a few days. His Highness added: "My indisposition was a great disappointment to me as I have all along been looking forward to my visit to this part of the country associated, as it is, with my own title. I am glad that this desire of mine has been fulfilled today.

Responsibilities of the Alumni of the School

Appreciating the indefatigable efforts made for raising the school to its present stature from a truly humble beginning, His Highness congratulated the members of the Berar Maratha Education Society on the successful struggle they had waged to make the School what it was today. "It is the story," the Prince remarked, "of a heroic fight in the face of heavy odds, and it gives me great pleasure to see how much has been achieved with the slender material resources at your command. I shall look forward to the future progress of your institution in whose affairs I shall continue to take a personal interest. Knowledge and culture break down all artificial barriers and I trust that the students who pass out of this institution will carry away with them that wider sense of humanity and citizenship which is the

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true aim of education. They will also, I hope, take the light of knowledge and culture to every village in Berar.

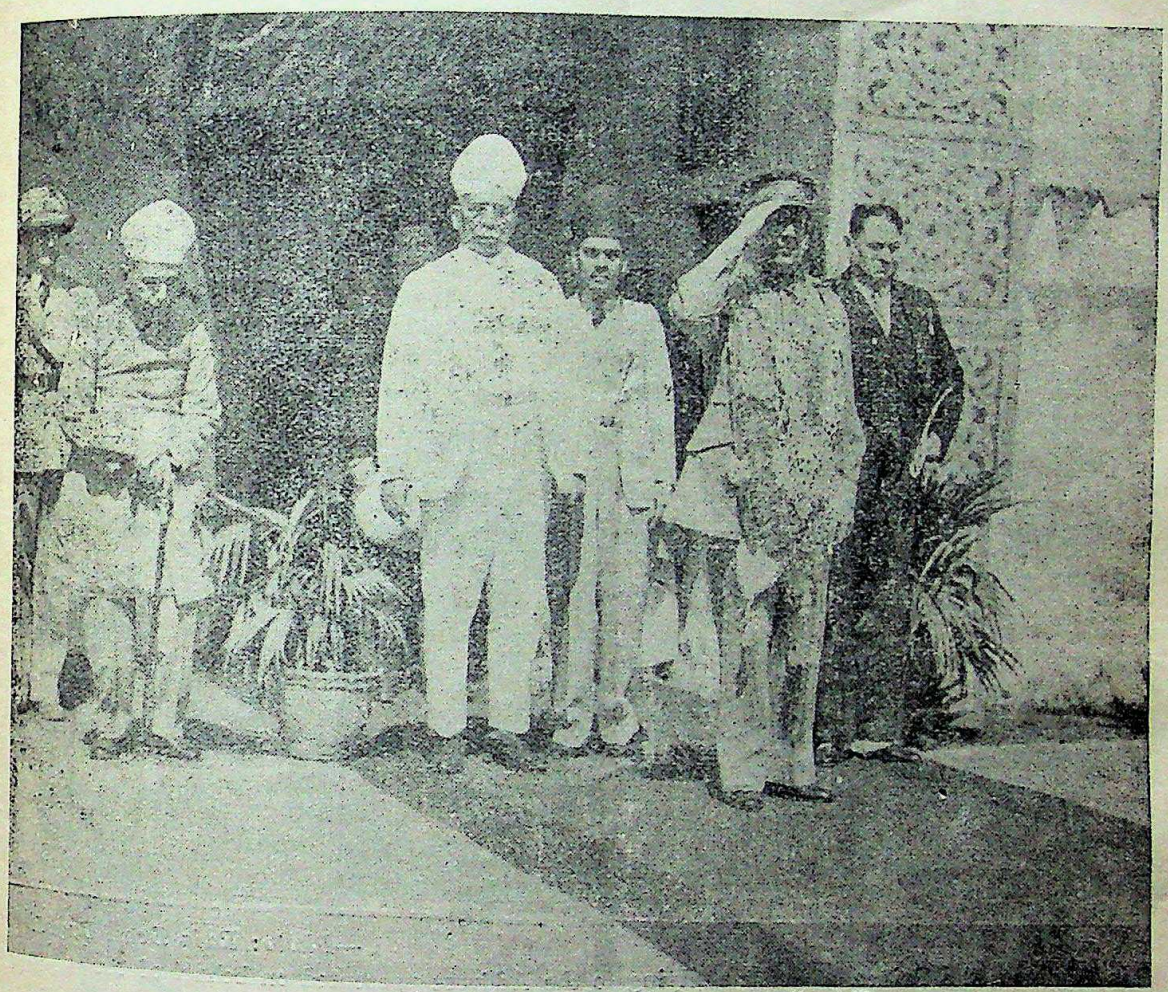
Pleasant Memories

"I have been deeply touched by the sentiments expressed by you and also the cordiality of the welcome extended to me. I shall carry back very pleasant memories of my visit to Amraoti.

"I shall convey to his Exalted Highness the expression of deep loyalty that you have voiced and I greatly appreciate the kind words you have said of Her Highness the Princess of Berar."

Address

The address presented on behalf of the Shivaji Maratha High School referred in glowing terms to Hyderabad's patronage of learning and her "well-known generosity" in matters calculated to advance the frontiers of knowledge. Dr. P. R. Deshmukh, who read the address, said: "In according Your Highness the most cordial, sincere, and respectful welcome, our joy literally knows no bounds. Your Highness' stepping on the Berar soil is indeed a unique and highly memorable event. Your Highness' revered father, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, has undoubtedly con-



—Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.

His Highness the Prince of Berar taking the salute on arrival at Amraoti Station.

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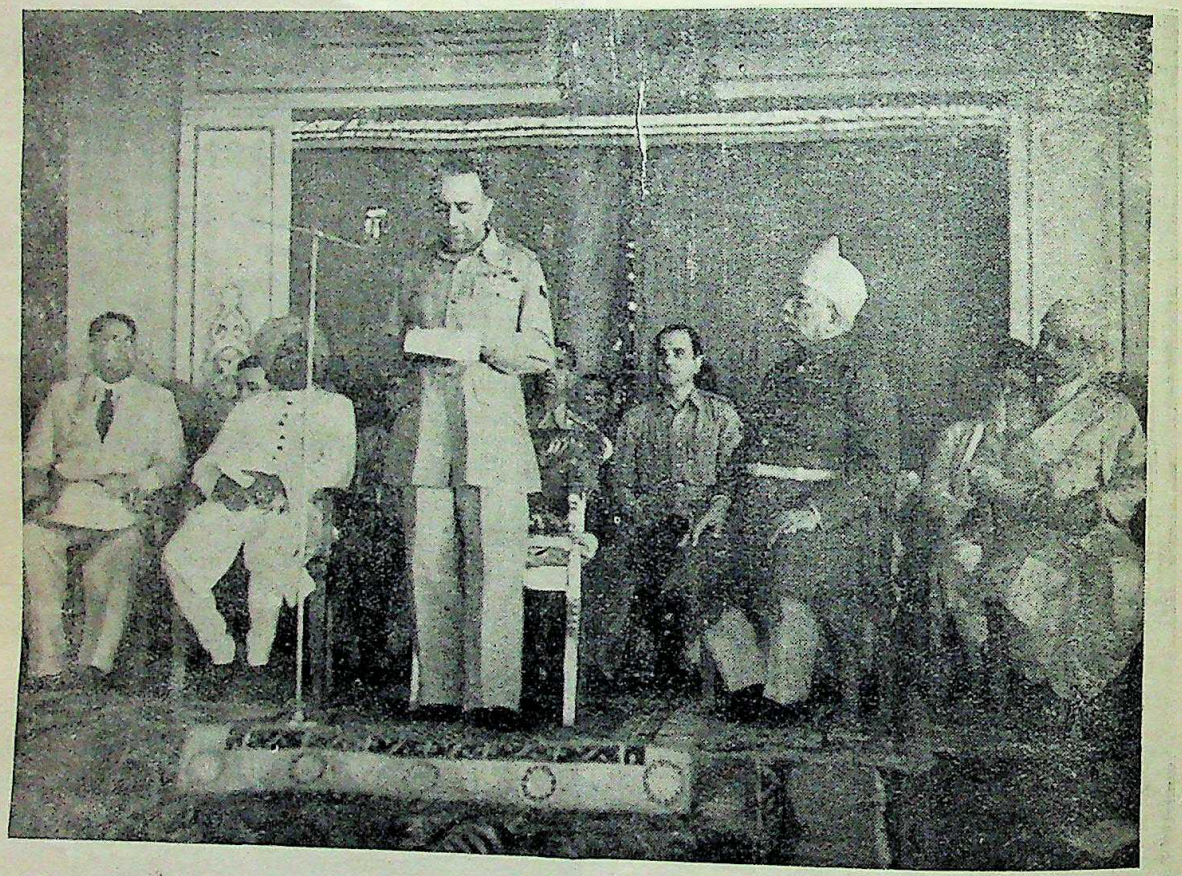
ferred the most enviable honour, favour and distinction on this institution by so graciously allowing Your Highness to accept the invitation for the performance of the opening ceremony of this small structure which is largely the fruit of Hyderabad's well-known generosity. In honouring this institution and us His Exalted Highness and Your Highness have manifested once again the real affection that the Royal House of Hyderabad possesses for the agricultural population. It is an instance of remarkable condescension on Your Highness' part to have consented to perform the opening ceremony of this small building, when we know that hardly 25 days back Your Highness laid the foundation stone of one of the biggest projects in the whole world costing at least 5,000 times as much as even the present value of our building. But while the projected Tungabhadra Dam will confer great benefits upon millions, this little institution is struggling to convey a ray of life and hope in the still persisting darkness of rural ignorance.



—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

His Highness the Prince of Berar replying to the Address presented on behalf of the Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti.

"Permanent and High Place"

"That Your Highness should have considered this function worthy of Your Highness' presence shows the breadth of your vision and truly adds to Your Highness' greatness. I have no doubt the proof of this realisation that Your Highness has given to us by taking all the trouble of coming here will give Your Highness a permanent and high place in the heart of every true Berari."

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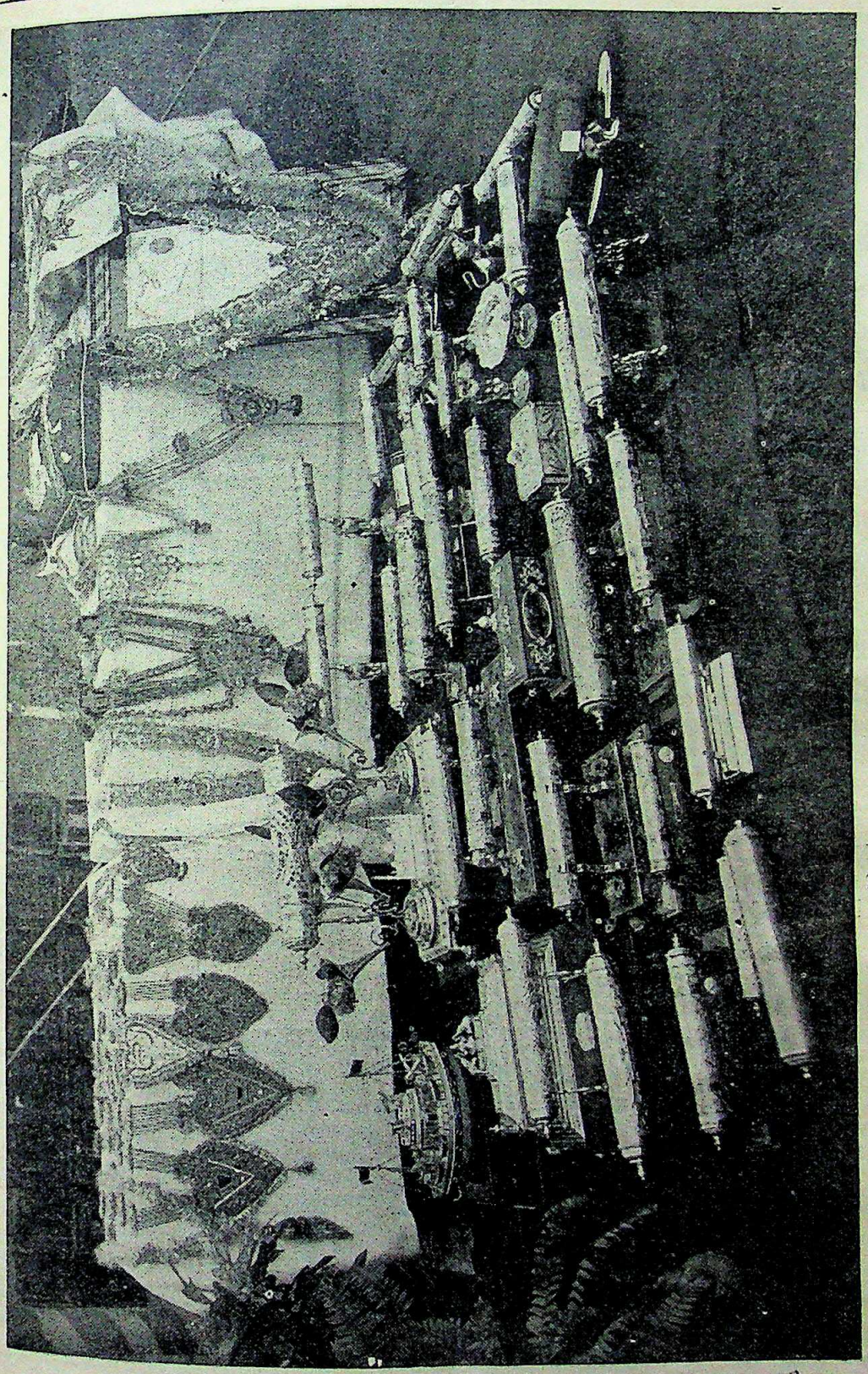

Collection of caskets containing addresses and garlands presented at Amraoti to His Highness the Prince of Berar on behalf of the various institutions in Berar.—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

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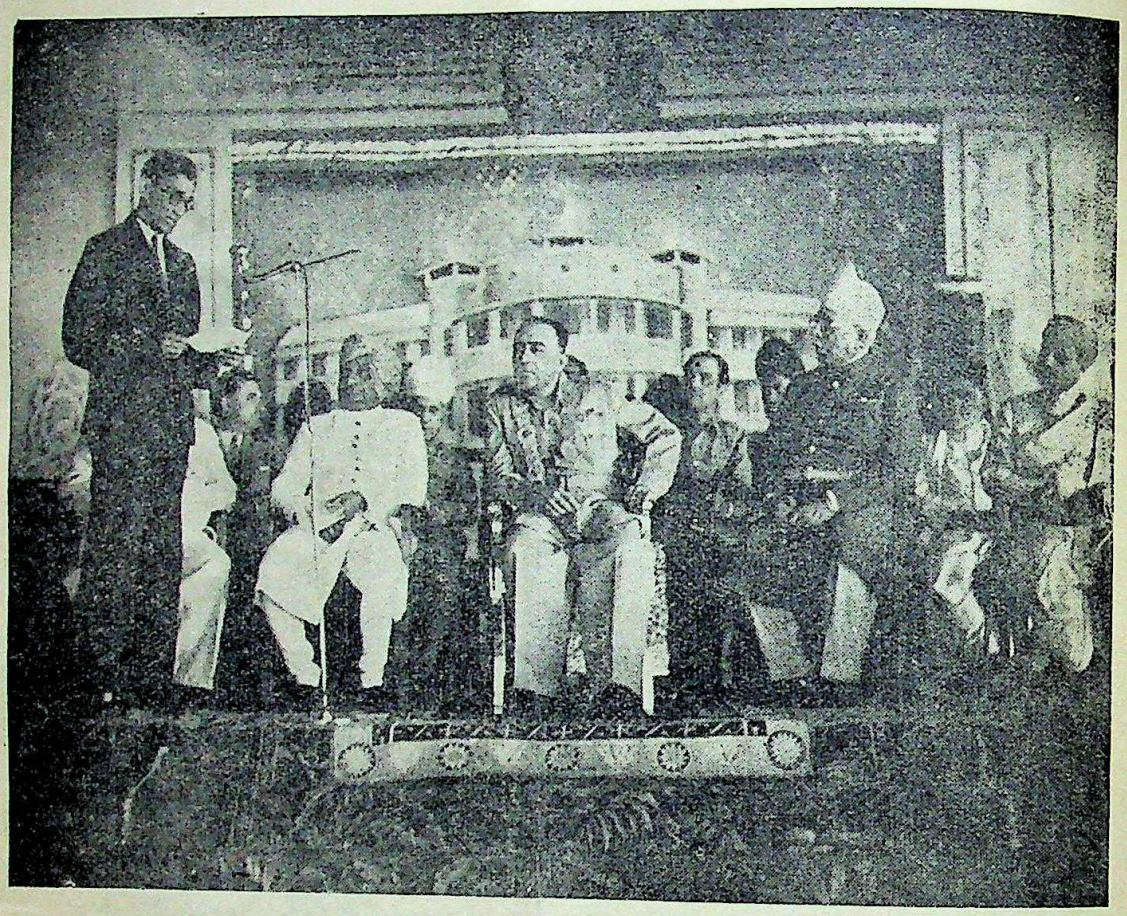

—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

His Highness the Prince of Berar listening to the speech of Mr. V. B. Chaobal, ex-Minister, at Amraoti.

Maratha-Muslim Unity

Tracing the history of the School, Dr. Deshmukh said that it was inaugurated in 1925 by a Muslim Commissioner of Berar, "making, as it were, Maratha-Muslim unity the corner-stone of this institution." He was happy to say that this unity had been repeatedly demonstrated with the result that this institution had always been on terms of great friendliness with the Muslim institutions in Berar. "That good fortune should bless us with Hyderabad's enviable patronage was an event in perfect consonance with the ideas and ideals of the founders of the Berar Maratha Education Society."

Hyderabad's Donation

"In 1937," went on Dr. Deshmukh, "we had the honour of waiting upon His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar in a deputation of the leaders of Berar. "The princely hospitality which was extended to us is still fresh in the memories of us all, and so is the first opportunity we had of paying our respects to Your Highness personally. It was principally Hyderabad's large donation that enabled us to shift the school from the old temporary huts, in which the school classes used to be held till then, to this spacious, airy and commodious building."

Loyalty to His Exalted Highness

"With Hyderabad's patronage assured to us," Dr. Deshmukh proceeded to say, "we have no doubt that all our ambitions will soon

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His Highness the Prince of Berar at the Anjuman High School, Khamgaon. —*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

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be fulfilled. We are indeed happy that our long cherished desire that Your Highness be pleased to pay a visit to Berar has this day been at last realised and that in spite of many pressing engagements elsewhere and indifferent weather Your Highness carried out your gracious and kind resolve at the cost of so much personal inconvenience and trouble. Our happiness would have been still greater had it been possible for Her Highness to accompany Your Highness. We beg Your Highness to convey our deepest respects and feelings of sincerest loyalty and devotion to Your Highness' father, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and our sense of regret to Her Highness the Princess of Berar for Her Highness' absence. We all fervently hope, however, that she will be able to visit Berar in the near future and give the people of Berar an opportunity of paying their respects to her."

Visit to Khamgaon

From Amraoti His Highness the Prince of Berar proceeded to Khamgaon, where he paid a visit to the Anjuman Mufidul Islam High School. Replying to the address presented on behalf of the school, the Prince said: "The loyal sentiments that you have expressed in regard to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and the House of Asaf Jah have touched me deeply. It shall be my pleasant duty to convey them to my august father on my return to Hyderabad.

Fine Record

"Twenty-one years is not a long period in the life of an institution and what you have achieved in this brief span of time, therefore, redounds to your credit. From a reserve fund of six hundred rupees and two rented rooms to those palatial buildings, equipped and staffed in a suitable manner, is a record of which any institution might well be proud. It reminds us of that oft used phrase 'God helps those who help themselves' and testifies to the selfless and sustained effort made by your management. The results are magnificent and I congratulate you on the headway that you have made in spite of many difficulties.

"It has been a source of great pleasure to me to have had an opportunity of seeing your institution and I trust that you will continue to advance from success to success."

Herald of Closer Unity

The address referred to the "special kinship" existing between Hyderabad and the Anjuman Mufidul Islam. It said: "A princely visitor from the Dominions of His Exalted Highness to this outpost—the territories of Berar—awakens the slumbering contents of history and ruffles its dreamy pages so full of hazardous turns and romantic twists for the Asaf Jahi Dynasty. If the visitor be, as Your Highness is, the Heir-Apparent to the Ruler of these Dominions the history of Berar comes into sunshine. With you Hyderabad comes closer to Berar and Berar closer to Hyderabad. The distinguished visit makes our bonds dearer and our links stronger.

Happy Memories

"We recall with pride and gratitude the historic occasion when the representatives of this institution, along with those of the Shri Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti, had the unique honour of being received in deputation by His Exalted Highness. That was the first occasion for us to have the audience of the Ruler. One of the precious recollections of that eventful deputation has been the kindness with which Your Highness had been pleased to receive us. A better culmination of that association than your visiting these respective institutions could hardly be hoped for.

Anjuman's Homage

"Deep as are the relations of Hyderabad and Berar, deeper still are those of the Anjuman Mufidul Islam, Khamgaon. The Anjuman bears Hyderabad a special kinship. It is Hyderabad's fostering hand that has rocked the cradle of this institution in its infancy. It is the milk of that patronage that has nursed it into health and vigour. The little colony that is springing into fullness of life around here is bathed and costumed in Hyderabad patronage which graciously

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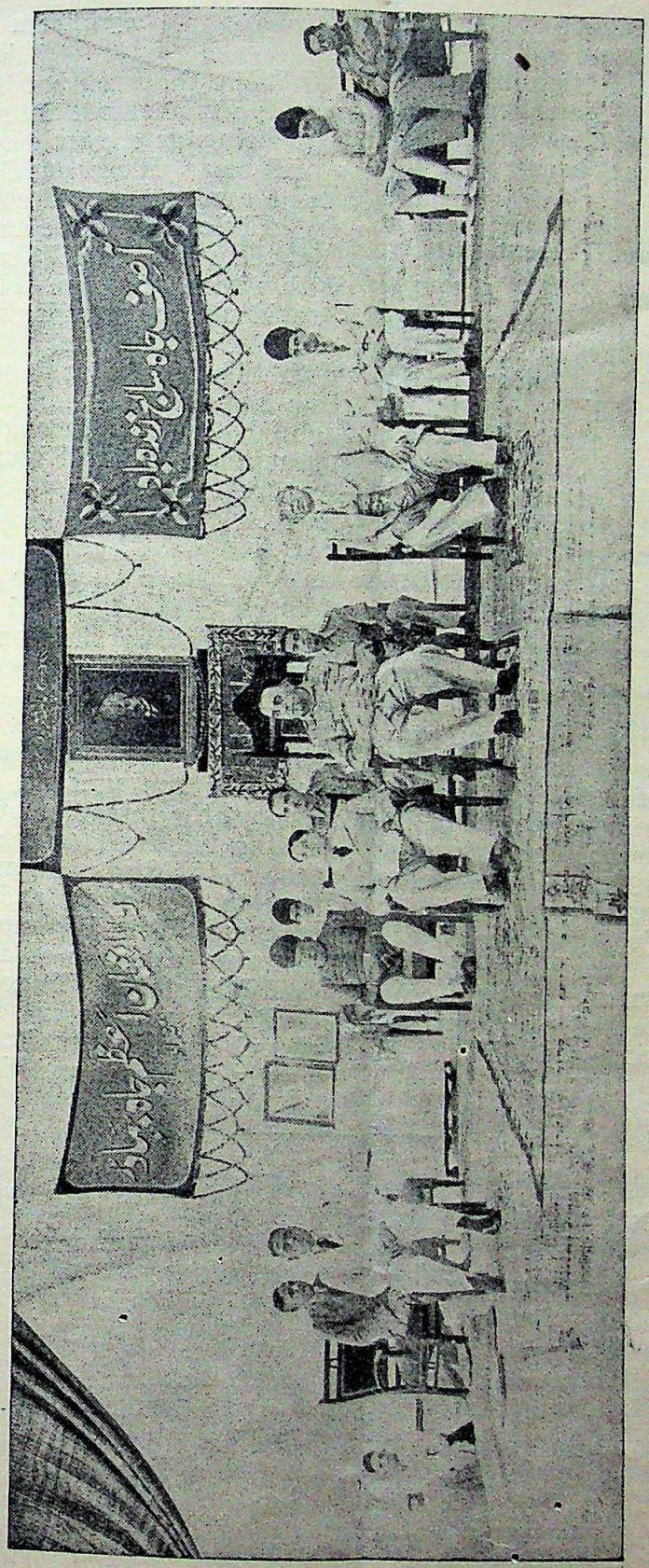

His Highness the Prince of Berar listening to the address of welcome presented at the Anjuman High School, Khamgaon. —*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

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extends far beyond the bounds of the Dominions. With Your Highness as the visitor there comes to this institution a surging impulse of filial loyalty. This is her homage to the Ruler. How happy are we that Your Highness should be the bearer of this homage.

School's Past and Present

"A small reserve fund of Rs. 600; two rented rooms for two classes, the fifth and the sixth of the middle school; a staff of two teachers—this was the institution in the year 1924. A full-fledged High School built after the standard pattern at a cost of a lakh of rupees; the spacious Osmania Hostel which His Exalted Highness was pleased to associate with his name; a standard science laboratory; an independent water-supply scheme; a small colony spread over an area of fourteen acres of healthy, open land—this is the institution in the year 1945.

Academic Unity with the Osmania University

"As an educational body we have always put before our mind's eye an ideal. This ideal is the Pole Star of our steady gaze. It comprises a progressive development of this institution towards the achievement of an academic unity with the Osmania University. The position so envisaged has been under scrutiny in its academic, legal and constitutional aspects. The possibility of this institution being taken over as any other institution in the State had also been submitted for consideration and so were a number of other alternatives.

Significant Role

"While the wheel of life goes round and round, a momentous future is about to come into being as a result of this catastrophic world war. It is bound to usher in a new and a dynamic era of economic, educational and political life. We have an abiding faith that the sublime qualities of head and heart with which His Exalted Highness has, by Providence, been endowed, make the Ruler of these Dominions eminently fit to cope with this momentous upheaval in the way that has been so characteristic of the Asaf Jahi dynasty all through history. In this great task Your Highness as the Heir-Apparent has a significant contribution to make.

Personal Qualities

"To the superficial eye Your Highness' mark of distinction may be your rich historical legacy but what has endeared Your Highness in and outside the State is not the heritage of the past but your accomplishments of the present. The simplicity of bearing, the integrity of character, the zest for the industrial and educational development of the State and an instinctive attachment to a healthy and energetic life—all these mark Your Highness out as one for the future to take note of as one typical of the Asaf Jahi stock. We convey our homage to the Princess of Berar whom we miss and in whom Your Highness has found a companion worthy of the life and ideals of your House."

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"Conquest of Want, Conquest of Disease, Conquest of Ignorance"

IDEAL INSPIRING HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT

Greater Sacrifices Demanded

"On the home front, so to speak, we have now to approximate as closely and as early as possible to the ideal of a social service State, catering for all the essential social needs of a progressive people," declared His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, in the course of his speech inaugurating the session of the Hyderabad Legislative Council. The Nawab Saheb made an exhaustive survey of the internal situation, with the war in the immediate background.

Referring to the change in the fortunes of war, His Excellency acknowledged the weighty contribution made by the people of Hyderabad towards the successful prosecution of the war and the spirit in which they had faced the consequential distress and hardship. To the progressive collaboration between the authorities and the representatives of the public His Excellency attributed much of the success of the schemes enforced for tiding over this critical period.

As for post-war planning, the Nawab Saheb emphasised that primary importance had been attached to industrial, commercial and agricultural development, to the expansion of public health and medical relief and to the spread of education and literacy. He, however, stressed that for the successful execution of these schemes it would be necessary on the part of the public to shoulder greater responsibilities and to be prepared for bearing heavier burdens. New sources of income would have to be tapped, while no effort would be spared to develop new resources.

TURN IN THE TIDE OF WAR.—His Excellency in his opening remarks referred to the change that had come over the war situation since the previous session of the Legislative Council. He said: "We were then confronted with a direct threat to our security and existence. While the Axis Powers had almost the whole of Europe and North Africa in their possession, the Japanese had overrun or occupied a great part of China, the strategic islands in the Pacific, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Thailand, Singapore, the Malay Peninsula and the neighbouring territory of Burma. Since then, the fortunes of war have so changed that, one after another, the satellites of Germany have surrendered to the Allied Forces which are now fighting on German soil itself. An attempted invasion of India by Japan has failed to be anything more than a mere token invasion and the reconquest of Burma is now within sight. The mainland of Japan itself is being subjected to air attack.

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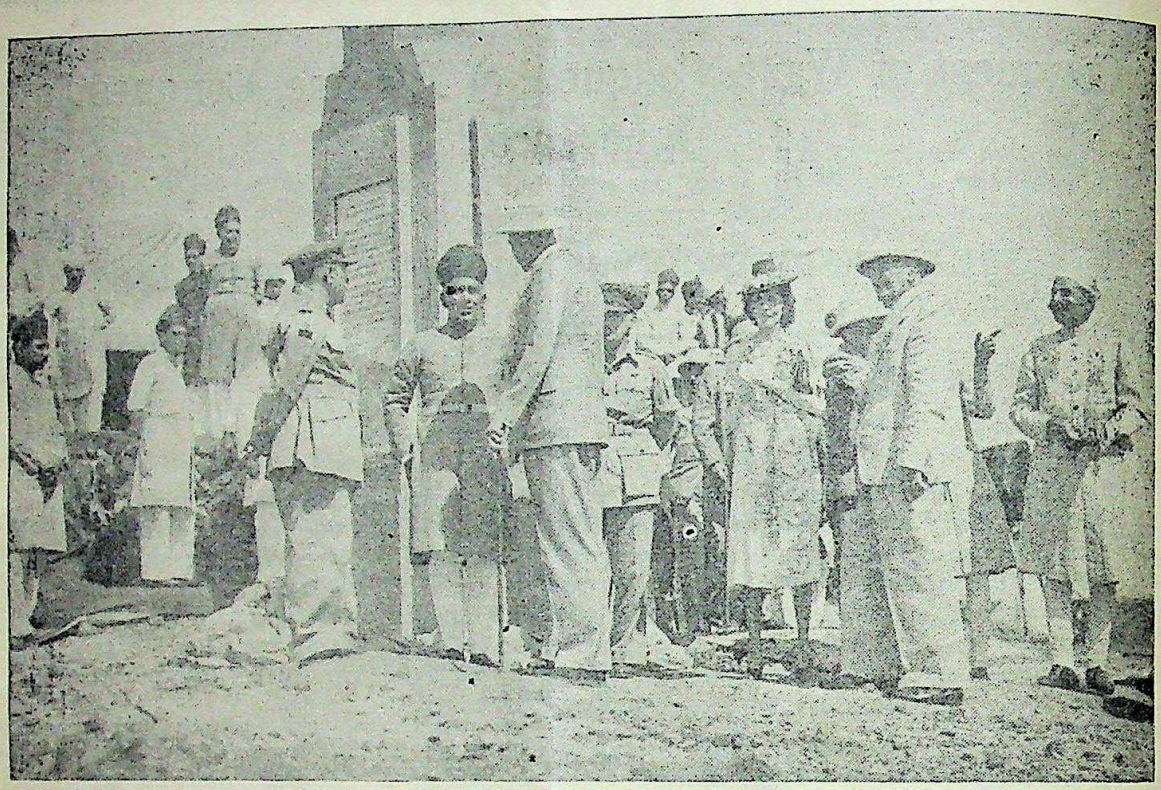

—*Photo*: *Raja Deen Dayal.*

The Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, P. W. Member to His Exalted Highness' Government, explaining details of the Tungabhadra Project to His Highness the Prince of Berar and His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Public Co-operation

"This great change, altering in many ways the destinies of mankind, has not and could not have been brought about without much suffering and sacrifice on the part of all concerned. In that general pool, both as an Ally of the British Government and as a Government with a primary and predominant interest in the defence of India, we also have had a share, in addition to suffering the natural consequences of the economic reactions of the war. I acknowledge with gratitude the willing and invaluable co-operation extended by the public of these Dominions in contributing to the effort made by Hyderabad towards the successful prosecution of the war, and in extending their wholehearted co-operation in facing and meeting the economic distress caused by the war. If any consolation is needed in that distress, we may well look at the comparatively greater suffering of those countries —even some Indian States and Provinces— which were more directly involved, and may then thank the brave soldiers, seamen and airmen who have helped to keep away even greater calamities which might otherwise have befallen us.

Blessing in Disguise

"Adversities bring in their wake some blessings too. One material illustration is the emergence, from the temporary beginnings of air-raid precautions, of a permanent Fire Fighting Service which has been created in Hyderabad and is proposed to be extended to the districts. Above all, proximity of the danger brought to us a new appreciation of realities and imported a new civic sense. Industrial prosperity, coupled with economic distress, led to new measures and to a revision of the traditional remedies.

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Even our modes of thinking have so changed by the rude shocks received that we have been forced to think in terms of 'planning' for the future on a scale more radical than hitherto conceived.

Increasing Association Between Government and Public

"We have been fortunate in securing public co-operation not only in the war effort of Hyderabad but also in the sphere of nation-building activities, post-war planning, Food Supply and internal security. In the Statutory Advisory Committees, which have now come to include a Committee on Labour, in the Post-War Planning Committees, the Food Committees, the Defence Council and the Dominions Public Security Committee, representatives of the public and of the administration have learnt to respect and understand each other, and matters of great difficulty and importance have been brought within the ambit of their mutual discussions. Interim local government institutions in the districts and in towns, created in pursuance of the Reforms Scheme, have resulted in similar co-operation in the conduct of local affairs. Data are being collected, incidental to the preparation of the electoral rolls, for the different bodies to be constituted under the Reforms Scheme, including the Assembly; we all wish for an early completion of the electoral machinery so as to usher in the elected bodies which will provide an opportunity for an even more intimate association of the different interests with the Government. *What I desire to emphasise is the value of a co-operating public and a responsive administration, and I attribute much of the success of our different schemes to this increasing association between representatives of the public and of the administration.*

Food Situation and Measures necessitated by it

"It has to be borne in mind—and those who try to ignore it will always find realities coming in their way—that, with our area, population, revenue and resources, and, situated as we are in the very centre of the Indian peninsula, we occupy a position which must act and react both on ourselves and on others. Such particularly are the economics of the modern world that they are no respectors of political barriers. The interdependence of British India and the State has helped the process of collaboration in the economic sphere, and the question of food supply is an instance. Many developments have taken place with regard to that question since I last addressed you. We were then battling with the problem of price control, but it was soon realised that price control could not be effective without actual possession of adequate stocks. Levy of foodgrains had, therefore, to follow control of their prices, the object being to oblige the cultivator to sell a portion of his produce from the actual yield of that part of his land which was under cultivation of foodgrains. A later Order determined the ceiling prices of certain essential foodgrains, and, for their collection, storage and distribution, a Commercial Corporation was established in 1943, and the State itself went, so to speak, into business. Thus, during the last agricultural year, 2,20,000 tons of foodgrains were acquired and purchase was made in the open market of another 30,000 tons. Then, there was the consideration that we could not stand aside and be mere spectators of the suffering next door to us, in Bijapur, for example, or watch the famine in Bengal without going to her help. Apart from any question of humanity or inter-Statal comity, we have always to remember that, barring pulses, this State is a net importer of foodgrains and depends on British India for certain essential supplies. In view of these considerations, we supplied to British India nearly 60,000 tons of millets in 1342-43 in addition to 63,000 tons of pulses. During 1943-44, owing to a variety of causes, we were able to send out only 18,000 tons of millets, but the quantity of pulses exported was as much as 55,000 tons. This was in addition to 3,75,000 tons of groundnut seed, 45,000 tons of groundnut oil, 53,500 tons of groundnut oilcake, 50,000 tons of cotton seed, 20,000 tons of *sesame* and 6,000 tons of ghee, besides making available 6,000 cattle, 4,50,000 goats and sheep and several hundred thousands of poultry and eggs for the military. These exports represent the surplus

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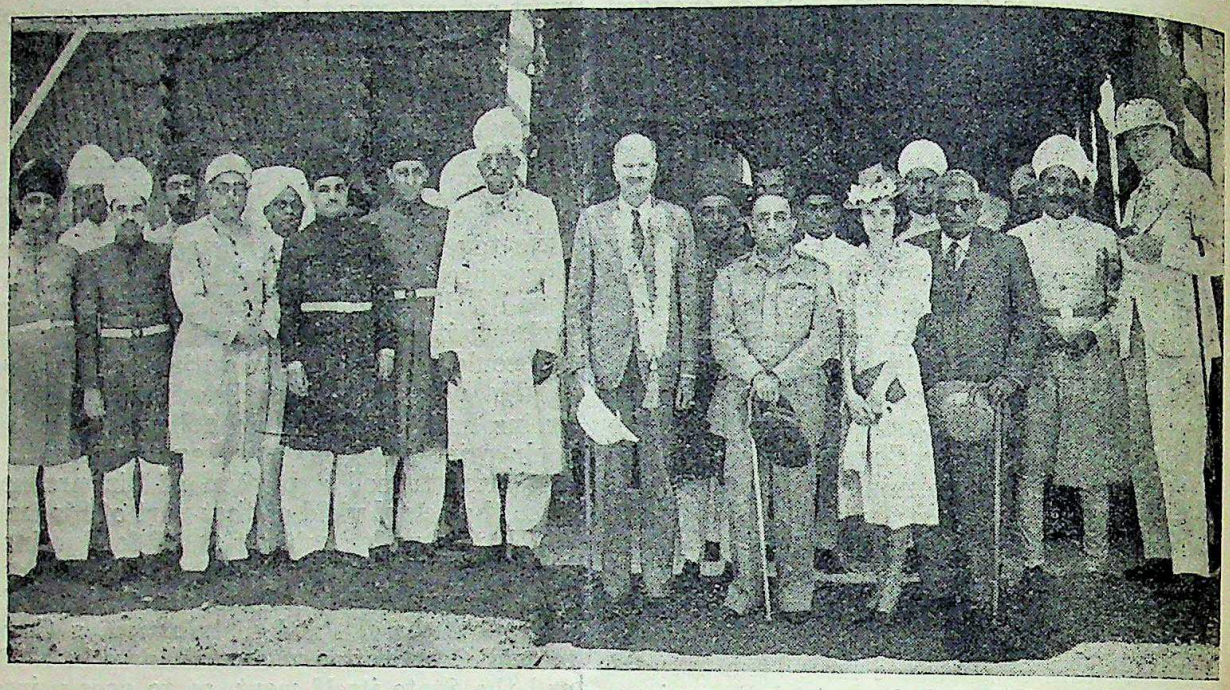

—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal*

Photograph taken after luncheon at Mallapuram. Walashan His Highness the Prince of Berar, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Hope, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lothian and His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari are to be seen in the picture with other guests.

arrived at after a strict assessment of what we ourselves required for consumption in the State. Both for avoiding wastage and luxury and for ensuring a more equitable distribution of food-grains in towns where unregulated supply, combined with the increasing difficulties of transport and the rise in prices, would otherwise have led to unequal purchase by the well-to-do and consequent hardship to the poor who would not have had sufficient stock available for them or within the reach of their purchasing capacity, a system of rationing was introduced in Hyderabad City and then in Warangal, Narayanpet and Mahboobnagar, thus covering a population of more than nine lakhs. The system is now being extended to Gulbarga, Yadgir, Shorapur, Shahabad, Nander, Nizamabad, Bodhan and Jalna, the basis being not merely population but also local necessity. I am glad to say that, on the whole, considering that the problem was new, rationing has been worked successfully. It is not expected that the situation in this, as in other economic fields, will ease suddenly after the war to such an extent as to permit an immediate withdrawal of controls and regulations; we appear, however, to have passed the worst days and, given the continued co-operation of the public in the drive against the hoarder and the smuggler, the anti-social nature of whose activities must be given no quarter; given also the continued impetus of the "Grow-More-Food" campaign, on which Government has so far spent one crore and seventeen lakhs of rupees; above all, given sufficient rainfall at the proper time, God's greatest gift of all, we can hope to have better years before us than those we have left behind.

Inflation

"I have referred to the co-existence of industrial boom with economic distress among certain classes. One of the chief factors which have affected our economy considerably is inflation. As far as our own paper currency is concerned, there has been

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comparatively small increase in it as compared with our pre-war paper currency; we cannot, however, escape from the effect of high prices prevailing all around us. Among the more important measures taken to check it are the Excess Profits legislation, some verbal amendments to which are now before you, control over the issue of capital and flotation of new companies, Postal Cash Certificates, the promotion of production and supply of consumption goods and a savings drive. A Development Loan has been floated and a system of Treasury Bills has been introduced for raising short-term loans. An Ordinance has been enforced to restrict the growth of cash crops like groundnut, cotton and castor; it provides for a surcharge on these cash crops, and permits the levy of a tax on their sale. Excise duty has been imposed on tobacco and vegetable ghee. Compulsory Savings have been enforced, and there is a Bill on the subject before you now, by which all persons whose income is above Rs. 6,000 a year are liable to deposit savings at a sliding scale ranging from 4 to 12 per cent., exemption being granted to the extent of income invested in war contributions and other approved savings, including insurance. The amount so deposited will bear interest at 2 per cent. and will be repayable two years after the war or five years from the date of the promulgation of the Ordinance, whichever is earlier. You are already aware of the benevolent uses to which the proceeds of the Excess Profits Tax are being devoted.

Nation-Building Activities

"There has been a phenomenal rise in the income of Government which has risen from 9 to 17 crores of rupees. Larger revenues have been derived from Excise, Customs and Railways; on the other hand, higher expenditure has been incurred on increased dearness allowance to our low-paid staff since made to cover all in service drawing up to Rs. 1,200, on our army and other protective services and on the economic measures necessitated by the war, including the establishment of a separate Supply Department. Large sums of money have been allotted for nation-building activities such as the expansion of technical and general education in all stages, improvement in public health and medical facilities and the building up of large reserves for post-war requirements. In higher education, fifteen lakhs have been set apart for the establishment of a College of Agriculture under the Osmania University where Departments of Technical Chemistry, Geography and Commerce have already been opened and a provision of five lakhs has been made for opening a Department of Mining Engineering. In the economic and industrial sphere, I should like to make special mention of the establishment of a Central Industrial Laboratory, for which fifteen lakhs have been sanctioned, the acquisition of the assets of the Hyderabad Deccan Company which held 88 per cent. of shares in the Singareni Collieries and the conclusion of an agreement between His Exalted Highness' Government and the Madras Government as regards the partial apportionment of the waters of the river Tungabhadra. The second of these measures brings back for the State its natural right to work its mineral resources—a right made over half a century ago to one Company; the third will provide water and the benefits of plenty to areas otherwise suffering chronically from scarcity. His Highness the Prince of Berar is shortly to inaugurate the project itself.

New Legislation

"I have referred to one amending bill which is before you. I would now like to say something to you about some of the more important bills which are for consideration by you in the present session. The Forest Bill is the result of adaptation of British Indian law and experience and local conditions. When passed into an Act, it will fulfil a great need and will in many senses be regarded as a model legislation. The Children's Bill is also a long-felt need and provides for the correct treatment of juvenile offenders, after conviction. It will be appreciated that the Jails used for grown-ups, whether the casual or the habitual prisoner, is no place for immature, juvenile offenders whose care and education require special treatment if they are to be cured of the mentality of crime. As far as vital statistics are concerned, the present arrange-

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ments for the collection and maintenance of data with regard to births and deaths were most unsatisfactory and the long-awaited legislation is now before you for the registration of births and deaths throughout the Dominions. An indirect tax, in the shape of Entertainment Tax, is proposed to be levied under certain conditions, and a bill for that purpose is also before you. It is obvious that the classes which can afford the pleasures of entertainment can also pay the small supplement to the charges for that entertainment and thus contribute to the needs of the State and Society. Existing arrangements with regard to the registration of trade-marks were also found to be unsatisfactory and an endeavour has been made, through the Trade-Marks Bill, to approximate to the position obtaining with regard to that subject in British India. As in British India, the Bill provides for reciprocal arrangements with British India and with other Indian States. By far the most important of the legislation placed before you are the Tenancy Bill and the Trade Unions Bill. The first regulates the relations between the tenant or kowldar and the owner of agricultural land and gives to the former the security of tenure and the protection from unreasonable rent of which he was in need. The Trade Unions Bill signifies the encouragement which Government wishes to give to the Trade Union movement, if conducted on proper lines, and affords legal protection to Trade Unions formed under the proposed law. The law provides for the establishment of such unions by employers as well as wage-earners. The above references are intended to give you some indication of the more important legislative activity undertaken.

Our Future Needs and Their Fulfilment

"In doing what we have, and in all that we propose to do, whether in the immediate future or in the post-war period, we have had two main considerations. On the home front, so to speak, we have to approximate as closely and as early as possible to the ideal of a social service State, catering for all the essential social needs of a progressive people. It is obvious that the people themselves, in order to be a progressive community, must first enjoy a higher standard of living than what prevails in the State, or, for that matter, in India. *What we have thus primarily to aim at is conquest of want, conquest of disease and conquest of ignorance.* Obviously, the larger the State or country, in area and population, the bigger is the problem of eradicating these evils, however large proportionately may be the resources. *It is equally obvious that, in order to achieve these results, we must undertake the methodical husbanding and proper distribution of such resources as we already have and of those others which we may develop.* This again leads us to planning, and, in devising our plans, we have attached primary importance to industrial, commercial and agricultural development, expansion of public health and medical relief and the spread of education and literacy. *These plans are not possible of attainment either immediately or with our present resources.* First and foremost, no development on a large scale in anyone of the above spheres is possible without trained and fully equipped personnel, and our first task is to bring such personnel and its equipment into being. Secondly, planning itself implies an intention to spread the progress of each scheme and the expenditure that it involves over a number of years. Clearly, we will have in the future to tap new sources of income, while endeavouring to develop new resources. *The future will thus put to an acid test the desire of the different classes in the State to advance on the path of progress—a path given only to the self-denying to follow. At the same time, our plans will have to be conceived in a practical manner and with due regard to our capacity to shoulder the increased burdens and the relative advantage accruing from any sacrifice that we may be called upon to make, as it would obviously be wrong otherwise to pledge posterity to any scheme which may turn out to be a millstone.*

A Word to Jagirdars

"While dealing with the internal economy, I would like to take advantage of the presence in this Council of the representatives of the Jagirdars and to address a few words to them. Belonging as I do to the same class, I am sure they will not mistake what I say

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to be actuated by any lack of sympathy. On the contrary, if I am taking the risk of entering upon a subject likely to arouse controversy, *it is largely because of my concern for their future.* The Jagirdars as a class have rendered distinguished service to the State in one capacity or another; they not only represented a landed or monied interest, but stood for a high level of culture, patronage of learning, affection for the people committed to their trust whose joys and sorrows were in real sense theirs. Their loyalty to the Ruler and to the State is beyond question. The benefits and privileges enjoyed by them today are a measure of the approbation of the Ruler for that service. *The world is such, however, and such is the growing social ideology of the present day that the privileges and benefits, enjoyed by any class, must go hand in hand with service and the fulfilment of the obligations of service.* The reason why you find the landed aristocracy in England still in places of power and influence, not only in the service of Government but in different walks of life, industrial, political and others, is that they have kept abreast with the times, have educated, trained and equipped themselves, and, in terms of public service in the sense of service to their own people, are behind no other class. The responsibilities of our Jagirdars are greater; they have been given certain administrative powers, and it is well for them to realise that they are exercising them in a world which is growing more and more advanced and less and less patient and in which standards of administration are no longer the same as they used to be. Any unit, unless it maintains those modern standards, and is in a position to cater for the essential needs of its people, is likely to jeopardise its own existence. *The Jagirdars will be soon given an opportunity, through their representatives, to consider proposals signifying the extent to which measures of administrative and other reform should now be introduced in Jagir areas in order that future plans may be on a Dominion-wide basis, it being the paramount duty of the State to ensure and effect the progress of the whole of the Dominions and not merely a part.* I trust that, in the interests of the continued stability of their own order, and, above all, in the interests of the State as a whole, the Jagirdars will be found to have been tried and to have risen to the occasion."

Need for Collaboration

His Excellency ended by emphasising the need and value of collaboration between Indian India and British India for the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the two halves of the Indian sub-continent. He remarked: "Externally, our main consideration has been our relations with the British Government, based upon Treaties which have stood the test of time. I have had occasion recently to describe in detail the war effort of the State and I need not repeat it here. All I will say is this: the lead given by His Exalted Highness, followed so loyally by his Government and people, was worthy of the Faithful Ally and the Premier State in India. It is a matter of no small satisfaction to us to think that Bombers and Fighters bearing Hyderabad's name have brought down enemy planes and flown over enemy territory, that a trawler bearing that same name and another associated with Berar have hunted down and destroyed enemy submarines in different seas, that Hyderabad soldiers and pilots trained in our Centres have fought the enemy on the ground and in the air, that clothes and tools and other implements made in Hyderabad have gone to different fronts, that every convoy of motor transport in the different theatres of war in which Indians are engaged in fighting probably contains at least one driver-mechanic trained by Hyderabad's Railway, and that thousands of families in British India and some States have consumed food-grains imported from these Dominions. Our paramount interest in the defence of India is well known and will be appreciated. *Believing as we have always done in assisting the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of British India consistently with the maintenance of our own rights and of the British connection*—which has been proved, both in war and in peace, to be of mutual advantage—we look forward to an era of collaboration in peace, as successful as in war. It is in the economic sphere, more than any other, that such colla-

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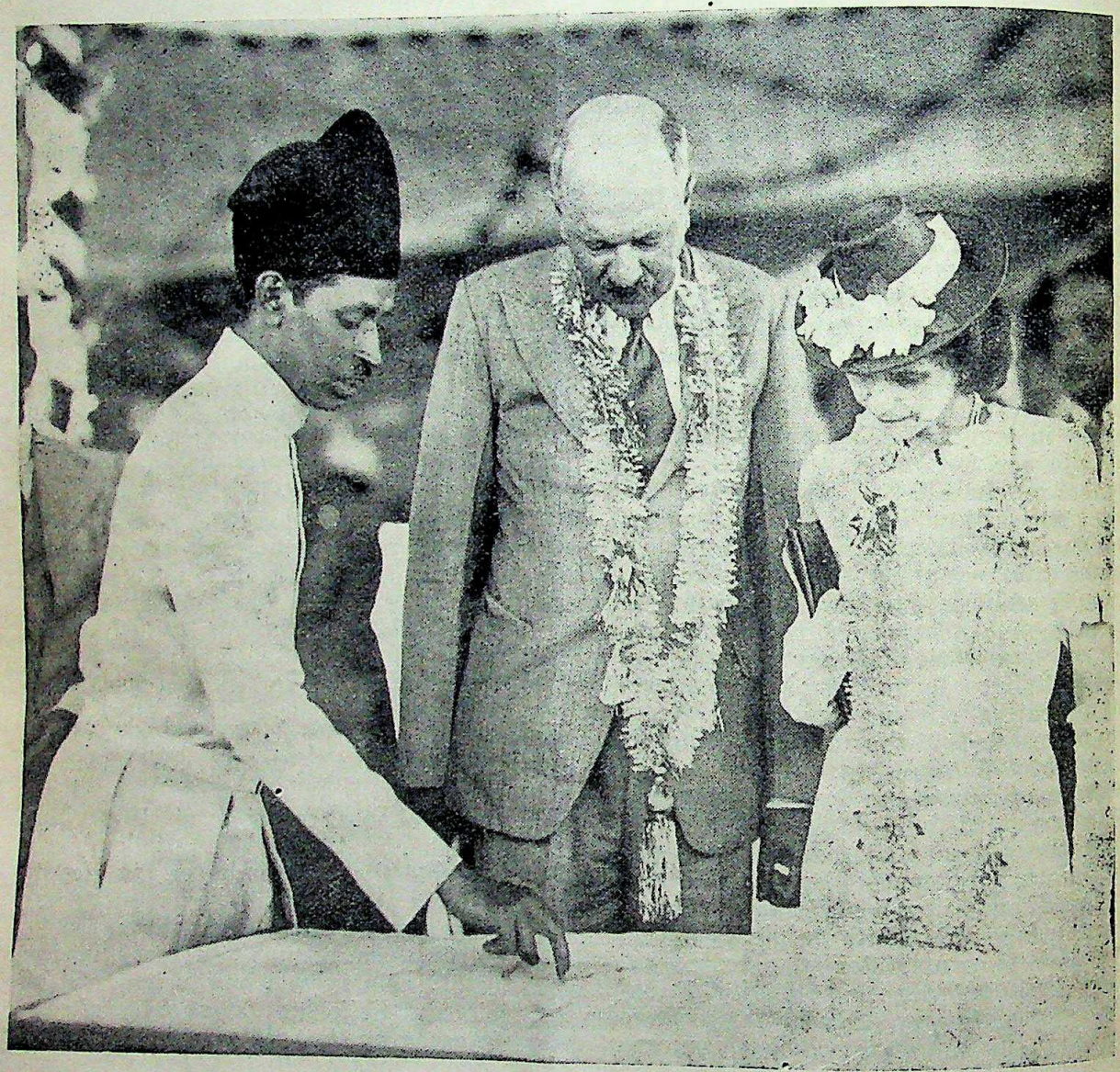
boration will be mutually required for, if India is to progress economically, the needs of Indian States, along with those of British India, will have to be given due weight, and a process of constant, mutual consultation entered into which, while respecting each other's requirements and political and administrative autonomy, will ensure mutual assistance, co-operation and the greatest common measure of agreement."



—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

Mr. Azeemuddin, Special Engineer, Investigation Circle, showing the plans of the Project to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Hope.

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Can Hyderabad be Visited by Any More Floods?

"Yes," Says Nature

"No," Replies Modern Engineering Science

Life moved at its usual leisurely pace in the ancient city of Hyderabad in the fateful year of 1908 when the monsoon broke. The rainfall was good coming after a very sultry summer and people went about, wisely wagging their heads, and saying "we shall have good crops this year!" But the rains kept on. There was no break in the grey skies and the rain fell ceaselessly—now in sharp sudden showers, which sent people scurrying to the shelter of their roofs, now in a thin drizzle which penetrated right through one's clothes. "This is too much of a good thing," men complained. The Musi lost her placid look and assumed an angry face. Her waters, muddy and turbulent now, swirled and swished. White foam-crested waves and eddies appeared and the roar of the rushing waters took a threatening tone. All through the long August days, with hardly ever a pause the rain fell and the river rose. In September they continued. There were dull forebodings and predictions but none of these equalled the disaster which befell the city on the 27th September. On that date the river, hungry for prey, overflowed its banks!

DISASTER UNLIMITED.—The destruction that was caused to property was incalculable and thousands of human beings lost their lives. Gradually the river, having accomplished its fell purpose, receded. On either bank demolished houses and tangled masses of trees and shrubs showed what the waters had done in their anger. In many places no traces remained of the houses that had once stood there and people conjectured, by remaining landmarks, of where their houses must have stood. The most pathetic sights were seen. Here was the palanquin of a newly wedded bride caught in the branches of a sturdy tamarind tree with never a trace of its fair occupant or the gallant procession which was leading her to her new home. There a child's cradle straddled the road, a pitiful thing, with its precious burden gone. Parents were separated from children and children bereft of their parents never to meet again! It is said that His late Highness, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, went about the devastated areas, almost insane with grief. Near Afzal Gunj, men say, he was so overcome that he ordered his car to be driven into the still turgid stream and was only saved because of his loyal subjects who bodily barred the way and pulled back his motor car to safety.

Immediate Relief

The actual extent of the loss of life and property caused by the Musi flood of the 22nd Aban 1317 Fasli (27th September 1908) has never been ascertained. His late Highness personally supervised relief work and saw to it that help was rendered to all destitutes. This was no easy task considering the extent of the damage. Altogether Rs. 15,70,740 were collected for affording relief to sufferers, including one lakh subscribed by the late Nizam from his Privy Purse and five lakhs granted by the Government. Of this amount Rs. 10,09,177 were spent on helping poor people to rebuild the wrecked houses destroyed by the floods and grants amounting to Rs. 2,02,190 were made for the purchase of household effects, articles for setting up petty shops, books for indigent students, etc., and for giving temporary and life pensions to a few. The number of people who received financial assistance totalled 17,849. In addition,

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Rs. 3,59,373 were utilised for remitting the balance of the loans granted to Government employees and others for rebuilding their houses.

Permanent Measures

All these measures, however, were meant for immediate relief to the victims of the flood. The real problem was to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. By careful calculation it was estimated that the flood of 1908, at its maximum intensity, gave a discharge equal to about four times the capacity of the natural river channel. It was therefore proposed to construct two storage reservoirs, one on the Musi river 8½ miles above the City of Hyderabad and another on the Easi at a distance of about 6½ miles above the City. The two streams, the Musi and the Easi, unite at the Sangam at the foot of the Golconda Hill, about three miles above the first bridge of the City.

Osman Sagar

The construction of the Musi Reservoir, Osman Sagar, was started in 1913 and completed in 1918 at a cost of Rs. 58,40,000. It consists of a masonry dam 3,950 feet long and 90 feet high in the deep portion with 16 flood sluices, 6 feet by 10 feet each, regulated with lift shutters and a masonry bywash 1,800 feet long in the saddle beyond the right flank of the dam. The Reservoir can hold a total capacity of 10,568 m.c.ft. of water, of which 6,680 m.c.ft. serve as flood storage, 3,200 m.c.ft. are stored for water-supply and irrigation and the remainder is intended for silting purposes.

Himayat Sagar

The Reservoir on the Easi River, known as Himayat Sagar, was started in 1921 and completed in 1926 at a cost of Rs. 91,75,000. It consists of a masonry dam 4,160 feet long, 17 flood sluices 15 feet by 20 feet, regulated with stony pattern lift-shutters, a waste weir, 2,800 feet long, at left flank, and a supply sluice, 3 feet by 5 feet each at right flank. The total length of the dam is 7,400 feet, with a maximum height of 93 feet above the bed of the river.

The reservoir has a capacity of 7,095 m.c.ft. of water, of which 3,500 m.c.ft. are for flood protection, 3,160 m.c.ft. for irrigation purposes and the balance of 435 m.c.ft., below the sill of the outlet sluice, is intended for silting purposes.

The construction of these two reservoirs has permanently removed danger from floods to the City of Hyderabad. It also provides pure drinking-water to the growing population of the City and its suburbs.

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Labour Advisory Committee at Work

MEASURES FOR ADVANCING LABOUR INTERESTS

Addressing the 2nd Meeting of the Statutory Labour Advisory Committee, the Hon'ble Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung, Labour Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, emphasized the fact that the general prosperity of a country no less than its industrial progress depended primarily on cordial relations between Labour and Capital. He detailed the measures taken by His Exalted Highness' Government, in the legislative as well as in the executive spheres, to promote the welfare of labour.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.—The Labour Member remarked: "The peace and prosperity of our beloved country depends on the good relationship between Capital and Labour, and we are fortunate to inherit traditions which give us the assurance that at every stage of our industrial and economic development, both Capital and Labour will be guided by a healthy spirit of co-operation. We are passing through that transition period which precedes a renaissance and, as it usually happens, most of us may not grasp the full significance of the period for the simple reason that we are in it. The signs of the time foretell that no progress or prosperity is to be expected without a sincere attempt surcharged with enthusiasm and based on human conception of mutual interdependence. Healthy, efficient and contented labour is the backbone of industries, and flourishing industries signify a progressive State. The spirit of good-will between the employers and the employees, which should receive an impetus by the establishment of this Committee, is to be welcomed.

> ***"I am particularly concerned in measures conducive to the prosperity of labourers and to the safeguarding of their interests."***
>
> **—H.E.H. THE NIZAM.**

Work Done

"You would like to know what has been done since the first meeting of this Committee. The Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the question of Standing Orders has, after deliberation, submitted its report. In the Labour Department, a Labour Welfare Inspector and a Labour Welfare Inspectress have been appointed and have started their work. An Employment Exchange has just been established, which will work on purely voluntary basis, *i.e.*, the employer will be under no obligation to employ any particular worker sent to him by the Exchange, nor will the worker be under any compulsion to accept any job offered to him. It is expected that the employers and the employees and their organisations will extend their fullest co-operation to make the scheme a success.

Bill to Amend Compensation Act

"The Compensation Act required certain important amendments. A draft Bill was prepared and submitted for being introduced in the Legislative Council, but to accelerate its enforcement it was considered desirable to introduce it as a Regulation and for this purpose an Arzdasht has been submitted to His Exalted Highness.

Conciliation

"The dispute in the Hyderabad Spinning

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and Weaving Mills was referred to Mr. Mohammed Ahmad Mirza for conciliation. His efforts, which were successful in bringing about a satisfactory settlement, have been commended by Government.

Forward Step

"The Azam Jahi Mills, I am glad to note, have taken a step forward in recognising the Union of their workers; and it is hoped that the workers and their leaders will also realise their responsibilities in this connection, so that other employers may also give due regard to the organisations of their workers.

Cess Levied

"The problems of the workers in coal mines are also receiving due attention. A cess is being levied on the price of coal and the amount thus collected will be spent for the welfare of labour in the coal mines. An Advisory Committee with an equal number of representatives of the employers and the employees is being set up in this connection.

Collection of Statistical Data

"The work in connection with the Cost of Living Index Numbers and Labour Statistics is being carried on by the Statistics Department. I am certain you will agree that we will be able to achieve a great deal when we have the required statistical data at our disposal. The report of the Labour Investigation Committee will also be of great help to us in visualising the labour situation from different view-points. As you are aware the Rege Committee is to submit its report by July 1945, and I earnestly desire and trust that the publication of the report of our Labour Investigation Committee will precede the publication of the Rege Committee's Report.

Welcome Measures

"During my recent tour to Aurangabad, I had the opportunity of visiting the Creche of the Aurangabad Spinning and Weaving Mills. It is necessary that such measures should be carried out on a more extensive and utilitarian basis; and schemes for the welfare of workers which are adopted in other countries should be duly considered by us in view of our local conditions."

Security Legislation

Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung drew the attention of the Committee particularly to the proposed legislation relating to the institution of a compulsory Provident Fund for the benefit of labour. He hoped that this social security legislation would serve as a nucleus for the introduction of further measures such as sickness Insurance, Unemployment Insurance, etc.

TO OUR READERS

If you are not receiving your copy of 'Hyderabad Information' regularly, please write, giving full address to:

THE DIRECTOR,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S INFORMATION BUREAU,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

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Cloth and Yarn Distribution in the Dominions

ELIMINATION OF MALPRACTICES

Control through Quota System

The Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order was promulgated in the Dominions in July 1943 and a Textile Commissioner appointed to enforce control of prices and ensure equitable distribution of cloth. A Quota System, based upon the amount of business transacted by a dealer in the years 1940-42, has been introduced in order to ensure a reasonable supply of cloth and yarn to every genuine wholesale dealer who, in turn, is to guarantee supply to retailers. With a view to facilitating the regulation of the cloth and yarn trade in the Dominions, a body known as the Hyderabad State Cloth and Yarn Dealers Federation has been formed. It is the central organization of all Cloth and Yarn Dealers Associations and helps the authorities in implementing the various control measures introduced by Government.

CONTROL ON TEXTILES.—The abnormal conditions prevailing in the cloth and yarn markets in British India as a result of the war could not but have their repercussions on the textile market in the State, especially because of the fact that ours has always been a deficit zone and, even normally, imports half of its cloth requirements. Accordingly, the need for controlling the supply, distribution and sale of yarn and cloth was early recognized by His Exalted Highness' Government. The first step taken to meet the situation was the promulgation of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order and the appointment of a Textile Commissioner to enforce control of prices and to ensure equitable distribution. This was followed by the adoption of other measures with the result that the cloth and yarn position in the State has improved considerably and black-marketing has been effectively checked.

Initial Measures

As an initial measure, the licensing of yarn and cloth dealers was introduced. Licences were issued for a period of one year at a time to *bona fide* dealers who had been in the business before the war. These kept out speculators who had rushed into the trade with the idea of making large profits. Such licences are now being renewed after a scrutiny of the account books to ascertain whether or not the trader was actually in the cloth and yarn business in the years 1940-42. The next step was the sealing of all untexmarked cloth and yarn found in the shops in the Dominions. All this stock was later released for sale at fixed prices.

Quota System Introduced

By far the most important innovation was the regulation of the cloth and yarn trade by a "quota" system. By this a reasonable supply of cloth and yarn is assured by Government to every genuine wholesale dealer who, in turn, is required to guarantee a supply to retailers. The system is designed, with various far-reaching provisions, to eliminate black-marketing completely at least in so far as the wholesale trade is con-

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cerned, and to reduce it considerably in the retail trade.

Apex Organization

Recognizing the principle that the co-operation of trade bodies is essential for the effective administration of control measures, Government have brought into existence a Federation, as an apex organization, of all cloth and yarn dealers in the State. This central body has as its constituent members all the Cloth and Yarn Dealers Associations in the Dominions. These Associations represent the dealers in cloth and yarn in each market centre, there being not more than one association in each centre. The objects of the Federation are, broadly, to regulate the cloth and yarn trade in the State by helping the Textile Control authorities to carry out control measures. Government, on their part, give due consideration to the representations made by the trade through these associations and help dealers in obtaining a regulated supply. There are at present 52 such associations; vigorous steps are, however, being taken to organize them in other centres.

Co-operative Basis

A co-operative turn is being given to these associations. Wholesale dealers and retailers are being encouraged to form themselves into co-operative societies by purchasing shares which are divided among them in proportion to the business they were previously doing and to start separate wholesale and retail sales depots at different centres. Members of these societies have been debarred from doing private business. They function as a collective body, the profits earned by each organization to be divided among members after meeting working expenses and setting apart 25 per cent. of them (profits) as a statutory reserve for the benefit of the textile trade in general. The dividend is to be limited to a maximum of 10 per cent. per annum.

Quota System

The Quota System for the distribution of mill cloth and yarn, which is modelled on that of British India, with certain modifications to suit local requirements, is calculated to ensure a reasonable and regular supply to all *bona fide* traders and thus, by accommodation rather than by enforcement, to keep them away from malpractices. It covers all price-stamped cloth and yarn, whether manufactured by mills in the Dominions or imported from outside, but excludes handloom cloth and standard cloth. Quotas are fixed by the Textile Commissioner after mutual discussions and adjustments between the Dealers' Associations of the several centres for wholesale purposes, and within the same centres between the wholesalers and the retailers. The basis for all quotas, however, is the actual trade of each retailer, wholesaler, or a centre in the years 1940-42, both as regards quantities and sorts. The system, therefore, enforces control through distribution or a voluntary form of rationing.

The Quota Scheme covers about 25,000 bales of cloth manufactured in the Dominions and about 2,400 bales of imported cloth, each bale containing on an average about 1,500 yards of cloth. It also covers 43,000 bales of yarn, of which 17,000 bales are manufactured locally and the balance is expected to be imported. The distribution of cloth and yarn under this scheme is mainly entrusted to the Cloth and Yarn Dealers Associations, where they exist, but arrangements are also in force for supplying cloth and yarn to *bona fide* dealers where there are no such associations. Efforts are being made to concentrate retail sales of yarn in one single depot, jointly owned and managed by all yarn dealers of the locality. Wholesale yarn depots are also being formed on the same basis and will act as the media between suppliers and the retail depots. Similar wholesale and retail depots are being organized for mill cloth to function as co-operative societies. Membership is open to traders who were importing cloth or yarn in the years 1940-42, their holdings in the share capital being proportionate to their imports in those years. These co-operative societies will import cloth and yarn on behalf of all wholesalers, while mill

(*Continued on p.* 34).

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Greater Response to Call of Duty Needed

"WILL AWAY YOUR EYES AFTER DEATH FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSPLANTATION"

Of all human senses the sense of sight is perhaps the most important and indispensable. For a blind man life is hardly more than a perpetual hell. Some persons are born blind but a great many in India lose their eye-sight through disease or want of attention or proper treatment. There can be no greater tragedy in human life than this!

The Ophthalmic profession with its "dignified aims" exacts "a large measure of sympathy and disinterested service" from those who pursue it. Much has still got to be accomplished in India both for preventing and curing eye-diseases, which ultimately lead to blindness. The few curative institutions that exist in the country are located in the large cities, and His Exalted Highness in his gracious message to the Eighth All-India Ophthalmic Conference held at Hyderabad rightly desired that arrangements for treating eye-diseases should be extended to the "remotest village and hamlet" in his Dominions.

In Hyderabad, a beginning has already been made in this direction. A Touring Eye Hospital held its camps a few months ago in the Subas of Warganal and Gulbarga. Thousands of villagers who were treated in these areas walked many miles to reach these camps. The Touring Hospital is now doing splendid work in Aurangabad.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT inaugurated the 8th Ophthalmic Conference with the reading of the Ruler's message.

The Nawab Saheb of Chhatari said: "It is my pleasant duty to open this Conference and to welcome so many distinguished Ophthalmists from all parts of India to the Capital of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, whose proverbial interest in the furtherance of all good objects is well-known. It is my proud privilege to convey to you the message which His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to send on this occasion."

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HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' MESSAGE

I have much pleasure in extending to the members and delegates of the Eighth All-India Ophthalmological Society Conference a hearty welcome to the Capital of my Dominions. Your noble profession and your dignified aims exact from you a large measure of sympathy and disinterested service. Conditions in the world of today, due to the present war, afford you innumerable opportunities for such service. You have already given proof of a magnificent response to the call of duty, but now a greater response is needed from you. I am sure you will rise equal to the occasion.

During your stay here I hope you will have an opportunity of seeing the activities of a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit organised by my Government. The third Camp of this Unit which is now being held at Aurangabad where patients coming for treatment from the remotest villages and hamlets will not fail to evoke your interest and appreciation.

May your deliberations and mutual exchange of ideas widen your sphere of knowledge and lead you to even greater success than what you have already achieved in the domain of your curative science. The results of your labours and their practical application will be watched by me with profound interest.

I trust you will take back with you the happiest recollections of your visit to the Capital of my Dominions.

Great Potentialities

"It is very satisfactory to note," added His Excellency, "that your Conference has been able to achieve so much in the direction of providing relief to the blind and in endeavouring to restore them to normal sight. The science that you practise is comparatively young and has still great potentialities. The All-India Ophthalmic Society was formed in 1930; it may justly be proud of the great results achieved within these fifteen years. In spite of those achievements, however, great and varied though they are, it would be well to realise the vastness of the task confronting you in this country. Its magnitude is such that your best endeavours can but touch only the fringe of the problem, leaving more than a substantial part of it still to be tackled. That can, of course, hardly be helped and the fact remains that you are working against heavy odds, with the prevailing dearth of specialised practitioners and of well-equipped eye hospitals. I trust that co-ordination of the labours of individual workers among you will to some extent at least help to combat existing obstacles and that your conference will prove to be the best means of effecting such co-ordination. I hope above all that your Conference will induce larger and larger numbers both to interest themselves in the problem and to undertake the profession.

Early Workers in the Field

"You have been fortunate in securing, in the earlier stages of your organisation, the services of such eminent specialists as Sir Jamshedji Duggan, Dr. Banaji and my late lamented friend Dr. Achariya of Lucknow. His untimely death must, I am sure, have deprived the profession of the guidance of an able and devoted servant of the public whose loss we all deplore today.

Nation-wide Basis

"The useful work that you are doing, both individually and collectively, for the relief of those of our countrymen who are

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afflicted with diseases of the eye entitles you to the gratitude and respect of all those who have at heart the real happiness of their fellow-countrymen and the relief of the worst form of suffering. The appalling figures of blindness and other eye troubles in India constitute a national calamity; there can be no other description of the state of things produced by the existence of fifteen hundred thousand blind and many more who are partially so. Measures, therefore, for the relief of such conditions can only be on a national scale and no plans, whether for the present or for the future. in connection with medical relief and public health, which ignore the need for effectively dealing with this vast, national problem, by way of prevention no less than cure, can even be regarded as worthy of attention.

"I must not detain you any longer. You have my very best wishes for a successful and fruitful session. I shall follow the progress of your present deliberations and your future action with profound interest and I assure you that if His Exalted Highness' Government can help in any manner to further your task it will not fail to do so."

Hyderabad's Unique Position

Welcoming the delegates, the Hon'ble Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, Medical Member, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, said: "Your visit here this year we count as yet another privilege in evidence of the keen interest evinced by the State in all matters of cultural and scientific interest. Hyderabad is proud, particularly of its association with the advancement of medical science, in having had on its soil the deliberations of the famous Chloroform Commission of 1891 and in the historic work on Malaria in 1897. As the seat of Government of the premier Indian State and on account of its traditions, Hyderabad occupies in many ways a unique position. By the synthesis of many cultures which have found a single home in this State, Hyderabad possesses peculiarities which you may not find in other parts of India. The State has, during the period of His Exalted Highness' benign regime, made great strides of progress in every direction and been the pioneer of many progressive movements.

Experiment Stands the Test of Time

"You must be aware Hyderabad has tried out successfully for the first time the experiment of imparting education in the vernacular. It may have been apprehended in the past as a bold experiment, but it has not only stood the test of time and efficiency, but has paved the way for the rest of India to widely disseminate knowledge without burdening young brains with the inherent difficulties of learning and grasping a subject in a foreign language. Hyderabad started its first Medical School a hundred years ago in Urdu and has again come back since 1932 to impart Medical Education also in Urdu and is proud of her young graduates, who have gone abroad and on service, that they have stood equally with graduates of other Indian Universities. We have been seriously contemplating and. but for the universal devastating effects of the War, we should have been proud today of a well-equipped first class separate Hospital for diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Mouth. I do hope, soon after the war, when we are ready with one, you will decide to hold your deliberations once again here.

Zealous Specialization

"You are all specialists and, like the specialist, also very much of a seclusionist. Please do not misunderstand me. I think this is a weakness that is the inherent accompaniment of zealous specialisation. That is even greater reason for my belief that the specialities must form part of a general hospital primarily and be undertaken for limited and selected work alone in a few separate and independent special institutions. It was probably Col. Lawrie, who, in 1885, started the practice of Ophthalmology on modern lines in the old Afzal Ganj Hospital. Col. Drake Brockman (1902) and Dr. Abdul Hussain (1917) developed it further and in 1929 Col. Norman Walker started the Eye Department of the Osmania Hospital. Our Eye Section of the Osmania General Hospital accommodates 80 and treats 1,178 indoor and 14,842

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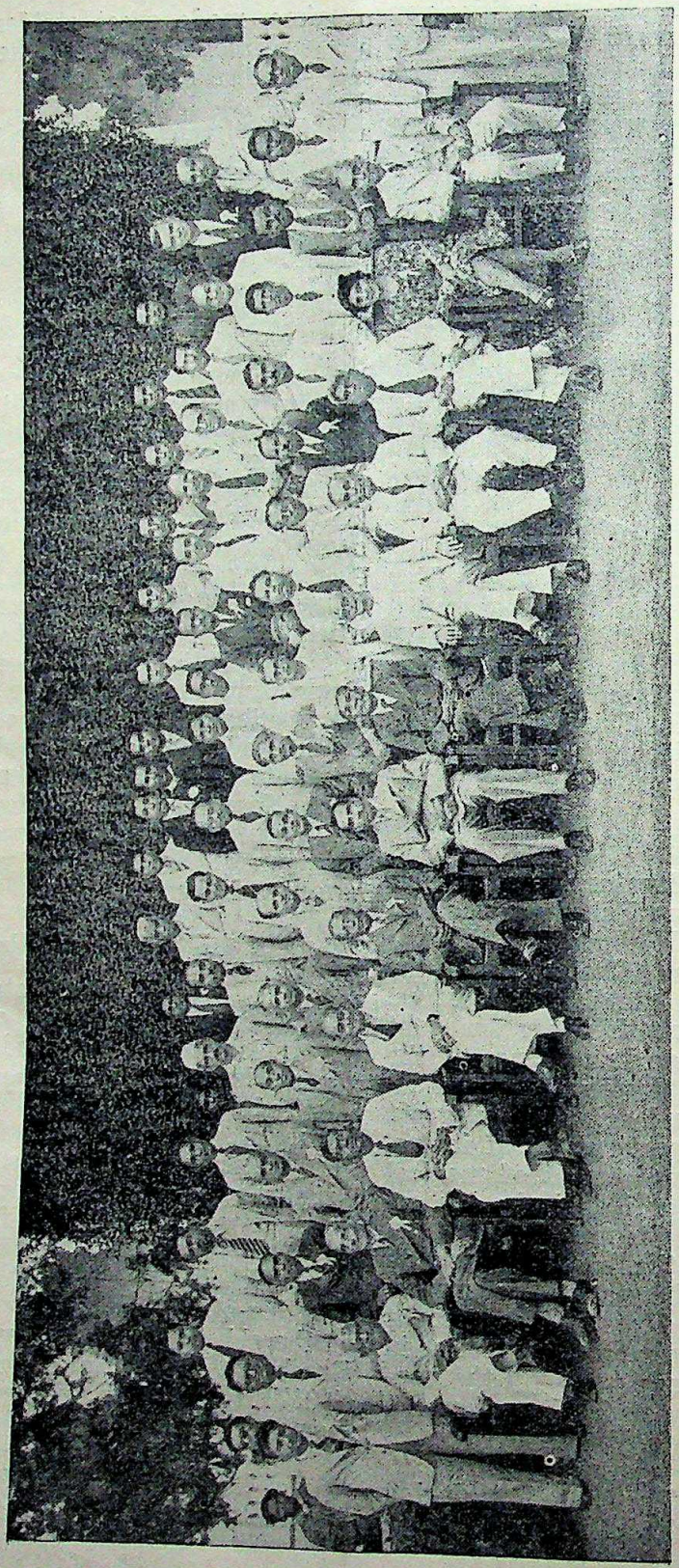

The inaugural session of the Eighth All-India Ophthalmic Conference held in the Town Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad-Deccan.
—*Photo: Raja Deen Dayal.*

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outdoor patients annually. The Eye Section at the Sultan Bazar Hospital treats 1,578 patients annually.

Self-Contained Mobile Units

"In spite of the very just charge that we have in the past devoted more attention and spent more money on curative institutions than on preventive work, I am sure you will agree that we have not yet touched even the fringe of the problem of medical aid in the interior. With our difficulties of transport and communications, with our poor economic conditions and with our mass ignorance, no easier solution of the problem strikes me than the provision of adequate number of well-equipped self-contained mobile units functioning not as the well-known "Travelling Dispensaries" but as general hospitals and centres of health work.

Touring Eye Hospital

"A few months ago, a well-equipped Touring Eye Hospital was started and held its camp in the Subas of Warangal and Gulbarga, an attempt on our part to bring relief to the villagers near their homes. It is perhaps the first official attempt on the part of an Indian State to meet the vast problem of preventive blindness so common amongst the rural population of this country. I hope that the Reception Committee would make arrangements for you to visit the Eye Hospital camp at Aurangabad.

"Prevention Better than Cure"

"The great boon of sight cannot be overestimated. Is there an individual who would like deprivation of sight if he had the choice between others? As is well-known, it is most often too late to restore what is lost and it is always wise to take adequate steps to prevent that loss. We have not been actively engaged yet in doing any preventive work of value in the matter of sight. It is up to you to deliberate what you could do to prevent blindness as a practical mass activity. Another not less important problem you are faced with is to render a person incapacitated by loss of sight to be so rehabilitated as to make his life more useful and cheering to himself and to the society. We have always treated our blind as specimens of humanity deserving of charity and pity. St. Dunstan and Sir Clutha Mackenzie cannot be overlooked. Once the inevitable has happened and prevention can no more be possible, it is our duty to make the destitute happier, more useful and a more productive member of human society. Your deliberations in this respect would be too interestedly and eagerly watched."

Presidential Speech

"Ophthalmology plays an important part in preventive medicine and it is a well-known fact that medical ophthalmology is the best known and important approach to preventive medicine, as the early onset of many diseases is brought to the notice of the general practitioners by us after the routine examination of patients that come to us for a failure of vision, a headache or a ptosis or an external rectus paralysis or a fine retinal hæmorrhage and so on," observed Dr. E. V. Srinivasan of Madras, in the course of his presidential address at the Eighth All-India Ophthalmic Conference.

He summed up the duties of the medical profession as follows:—"The society which fosters research to save human life cannot escape responsibility for the life thus extended. It is for science not only to add years to life but, what is more important, to add life to years."

In conclusion, Dr. Srinivasan appealed to the younger members of the profession to realise the necessity of concerted effort in matters such as prevention of blindness, inspection of school and college students, post-war problems of ophthalmology, rural ocular relief and the demand for treating ophthalmology on a par with other major subjects, like medicine and surgery, in medical curricula and studies. He said: "No one can replace us and, if we are to remain captains of our fate, we should not allow laymen to control us. Our salvation lies in organised action."

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in the State

(December 1944—Bahman 1354 F.)

WHOLESALE PRICES.—During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary, while that of pulses declined by 6 points. The average index number of all food articles remained stationary at 244.

As compared with the previous month, the index number of oil seeds shot up by 8 points while that of vegetable oils declined by 17 points. The market for raw and manufactured cotton goods was featureless. The index number of building materials and other raw and manufactured materials remained stationary.

The general index number for December 1944 was 258, recording a rise of two points.

Retail Prices

During the month under report, prices of five commodities namely, paddy, bajra, maize, tuar and salt shot up, while that of gram recorded a fall. Other commodities remained stationary.

Average retail prices in seers and chhataks per O.S. Rupee with their index numbers (Base: August 1939=100) are given below:—

Srl. No.	Commodity	Base Price August 1939	Prices for		Index Nos. for	
			December 1944	November 1944	December 1944	November 1944
1	Coarse Rice ..	7– 3	2–15	2–15	245	245
2	Paddy	14–12	4–14	5– 4	302	281
3	Wheat	7– 5	2– 5	2– 5	318	318
4	Jawar	10– 0	5– 7	5– 5	184	188
5	Bajra	10– 8	5– 6	5– 4	195	200
6	Ragi	11– 5	7– 8	6– 2	151	185
7	Maize	10–13	5– 9	6– 7	194	168
8	Gram	7–10	3– 9	3– 8	214	218
9	Tuar	10– 1	5–11	5– 8	177	138
10	Salt	8–13	6– 7	6– 4	137	141
	General index number .	..	..	..	211	213

Import of Food Articles into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement shows the quantity of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from British India, Indian States and from within His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the

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month of December 1944.

Commodity.	Total imports (in palla of 120 seers) during December 1944	December 1943.
Wheat ..	31,863	1,953
Wheat Flour ..	859	1,100
Paddy ..	—	1
Rice ..	13,244	23,388
Jawar ..	28,045	10,481
Bajra ..	297	1,319
Ragi ..	16	—
Urad ..	2,547	727
Gram ..	1,482	810
Ghee ..	114	115
Tea ..	525	1,019
Sugar ..	7,554	2,287

Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 97-12-0 and Rs. 79-4-0 per tola, while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 154 and Rs. 139-8-0, respectively.

Share Market

The market for Government Promissory Notes and other securities and for shares of leading concerns was featureless.

Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 33,382 bales of cotton during December 1944, which was less by 33,728 bales as compared with the figure for December 1943.

Mill Consumption

The cotton mills consumed cotton in lesser quantity in December 1944 as compared with the previous month's figure.

Cotton Manufactured

The total output of cotton piece-goods in the month under report increased by .7 lakh yards as compared with the previous month's figure but showed a decrease of 12.4 lakh yards as compared with the figure for December 1943. The production of cotton yarn amounted to 21.2 lakh lbs. which marked an increase of .2 lakh lbs. and a decrease of 5.1 lakh lbs. as compared with November 1944 and December 1943, respectively.

Cotton Export

Cotton export during December 1944 was nearly one-fifth of that in the corresponding month of 1943.

Sugar

The output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) during the month under report was 61,849 cwts. as against 54,637 cwts. and 65,436 cwts. in November 1944 and December 1943, respectively.

Matches

The production of match factories in the Dominions in the month under report was 11,938 gross boxes which was 2,007 and 11,013 gross boxes less than that in November 1944 and December 1943, respectively.

The following statement gives the comparative figures of the production of certain articles for the six months, *i.e.*, July 1944 to December 1944, as compared to those for July 1943 to December 1943:—

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS.

Commodity	Unit	PRODUCTION DURING July 1943	July 1944	Aug. 1944	Sept. 1944	Oct. 1944	Nov. 1944	Dec. 1944	Dec. 1943
Cotton piece-goods ..	Yds.	6,291.1	5,690.4	5,800.1	4,751.4	5,097.4	4,760.8	4,836.2	6,067.6
Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	2,408.9	2,256.3	2,287.3	1,945.5	2,154.1	2,100.1	2,120.4	2,621.6
Cement ..	Tons.	15.1	17.5	17.8	10.9	11.6	12.9	12.3	14.3
Sugar ..	Cwts.	..	..	..	..	.4	54.3	61.8	65.4
Matches ..	Gross boxes	21.9	22.3	16.9	12.0	11.9	13.9	11.9	22.9

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Joint-stock Companies

During the month under report, one Joint-stock Company incorporated in the Dominions was registered.

Transport

The approximate total earnings of the state-owned Railway and Road Transport amounted to Rs. 38.4 and 7.49 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 37.3 and 6.0 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. The earnings realised through goods traffic in the month stood at the figure of Rs. 21.15 lakhs—a fall of Rs. .49 lakh as compared to December 1943.

The number of passengers carried by the N. S. R. buses in December 1944 went up by .69 lakh as compared with the December 1943 figure. The total number of passengers during the month under report was 15.89 lakhs.

(*Continued from p.* 26).

indenters or quota holders will retain their profits and rights on quotas. Wholesale permits are granted by the Textile Commissioner, while Taluqdars alone are authorized to issue permits to retailers. The cloth is supplied to the wholesale depot, or the wholesalers' nominees where no depots exist, and through them issued to retail depots or authorised retailers holding quota certificates. Each certificate permits the purchase of a specified quantity per month from the selling centre and no dealer can accumulate stocks in excess of three months' sales. Selling centres cannot issue supplies to dealers not holding quota permits and, if a centre does not operate satisfactorily, its quota is liable to be suspended.

This new turn given to the textile trade by the introduction of a co-operative bias in its machinery is expected to meet the present scarcity of cloth and yarn and to become, in the fulness of time, a permanent feature of the textile trade in the Dominions.

Publications for Sale

	Price. Rs.	a.	p.
Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1348 F. (1938-1939)	3	0	0
Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1349 F. (1939-1940)	3	0	0
Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1350 F. (1940-1941)	3	0	0
Osmania University—by MRS. E. D. PULLEYNE	1	0	0
Rural Reconstruction in Hyderabad	1	8	0
Some Aspects of Hyderabad	0	8	0
A Selection of Press Notes & Communiques issued by H.E.H. the Nizam's Information Bureau (1931-1940). (*Available both in English and Urdu*)	1	8	0
Prominent Houses of Worship in Hyderabad	3	0	0
Progress of Broadcasting in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions ..	3	8	0

Available from: THE INFORMATION BUREAU,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,
Saifabad, Hyderabad-Dn.

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Thir 1354 F.—May 1945 No. 8.

Notes and News

Civic Administration of "Greater Hyderabad."—The question of centralizing the municipal administration of the City of Hyderabad and the neighbouring areas has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. It has been pushed to the forefront by the disorderly growth and expansion of the metropolis to almost unmanageable proportions and the consequent strain imposed on the existing municipal services such as sanitary arrangements, electricity, water-supply and communications. On the recommendation of the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to sanction the appointment of a sub-committee of the Council to go into the question of improved civic administration of "Greater Hyderabad" and to suggest ways and means for achieving it. The sub-committee consists of the Hon'ble the Medical Member, the Hon'ble the Revenue and Police Member and the Hon'ble the P.W.D. Member.

The sub-committee invited representatives of a number of Government Departments for an exchange of views on the suggestions embodied in a memorandum prepared by the Political Secretary, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur. The meeting, which was presided over by the Hon'ble the Medical Member, held preliminary discussions on the subject. These discussions were purely exploratory in character, and those present were given the opportunity to place before the meeting the viewpoint of their respective departments.

The two alternative issues arising in this connection relate to (1) the welding of the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs into one large municipal unit, or (2) the maintenance intact of the different existing units and the establishment of a separate central organization to deal with matters of common interest to the entire area covered by "Greater Hyderabad." The consensus of opinion appeared to be in favour of setting up a Regional Council, on the model of the London County Council, to tackle matters of common interest to the main City and its suburbs as also to those areas at present under the jurisdiction of the Sarf-e-Khas-e-Mubarak, the Paigahs and the Jagirs.

The representative of the Nizam's Army opposed civil control over areas at present under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. He revealed that Government were considering a proposal submitted by the Army Department for the removal of "military islands" from the City proper. If and when this proposal materialized, the

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question of civil control over military areas inside the municipal limits would disappear automatically.

It was suggested that a sub-committee be set up to undertake a detailed study of the proposals and make recommendations with regard to the agency or agencies to be employed for conducting the necessary surveys and for preparing a master plan for "Greater Hyderabad." The sub-committee would also prepare an estimate of expenditure to be incurred in implementing its proposals.

* * * *

Co-operative Bias.—Much ill-informed criticism has been voiced against the decision of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to introduce a co-operative bias in their food administration. The policy of democratizing the system of food procurement, essentially for the mutual benefit of the producer and the consumer, has been characterized as a back-door method to introduce socialistic tendencies in the rural economy of the State. What is actually intended by Government is to replace the present acquisitive policy by a "creative" policy by giving it a co-operative turn. This object is to be realized through the establishment of an extensive net-work of Taluqa Development Unions and Grain Banks. These institutions are expected to go a long way in freeing the petty cultivator from the unscrupulous middleman whose machinations inevitably deprive him of a very large share of his earnings.

The position of Government vis-a-vis their reorientated policy governing food administration was clarified at a Press Conference by Mr. Syed Fazlullah, Director-General of the Civil Supplies Department. He explained that, taking advantage of the situation resulting from the successful working of the various control measures designed to regulate trade in foodgrains, Government had decided to organize Grain Banks in the villages. Seven hundred such banks were already functioning in the Dominions which offered an unmistakeable indication of their usefulness to and popularity with the villagers. Practically every village in the deficit districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Raichur was to have a grain bank, while every effort would be made to set them up, on as extensive a scale as possible, in other parts of the Dominions. Of every maund of foodgrain collected under the levy system, he added, five seers would be stocked in the grain bank in the village. The stock thus collected would serve as a buffer against any possible shortage of grain during the lean months of the year. Grain banks would be affiliated to Taluqa Development Unions which would arrange the marketing of agricultural produce, undertake the distribution of improved seed and manure to cultivators and fulfil his other agricultural needs.

It will thus appear that the introduction of the co-operative principle in the food administration is simply meant to assure the agriculturist his due and not to expropriate any vested interests. The doors of Taluqa Development Unions, which will handle the marketing of agricultural produce, have by no means been closed to the merchant class. They can still operate provided they are prepared to identify their interests with

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those of the tillers of the soil and give up the idea of exploiting them.

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American President Passes.—With the death of President Roosevelt, democracy loses one of its greatest exponents and most redoubtable champions. It is a matter of regret that one who did so much to enable the Allied Nations to face the totalitarian threat successfully did not live to see the dawn of the new era of world peace and security. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt's death occurred at a time when German organized resistance was on its last legs and when the triumphant entry of the Allied forces into the main citadel of Nazism appeared to be a matter of days invests the tragedy with added poignancy.

It is a well-known fact that it was Mr. Roosevelt's drive, initiative and dynamic personality which threw the weight of the United States against the Axis. That he did so in the face of stiff opposition from a very influential and vocal minority in the U.S.A. shows how completely convinced he was of the justice of the Allied cause. It is proof positive of his overmastering passion for righteousness and fair dealing that he did all he could to see the supremacy of that cause finally established over the lust for depriving others of their legitimate due.

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was elected President of the U.S.A. for four successive terms proves his popularity at home. His career at the White House will be remembered chiefly for his domestic "New Deal" programme. Although international events forced him to subordinate social objectives to the exigencies of war, his solicitude for the "under-dog" never left him.

Mr. Roosevelt had an innate abhorrence of the use of force as an instrument of national policy. His memory will always be cherished for his unbounded enthusiasm for the peace and security of the world and for his indefatigable efforts to ensure a decent life to all human beings. His death means a truly irreparable loss not only to the United States of America but to all lovers of justice and progress throughout the world.

* * * * * *

Hyderabadis in the Skies.—It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction for us that Hyderabadis in the Royal Indian Air Force are distinguishing themselves in action against the Japanese. Three of them—F/Os. Hussain, Subia and Beg—are members of the first Indian Fighter Squadron using Spitfires. The Squadron is adding fresh laurels to the brilliant record of the R.I.A.F. engaged on operations over the Arakan. The activities of the Spitfire pilots are multifarious in character—from escorting Dakotas dropping supplies for troops in the forward fighting areas to strafing Japanese positions and lines of communication. They are also helping to keep the Arakan skies clear of enemy aircraft.

The Late Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur.—It is given to only a few to live a good life and to die an honourable and peaceful death. Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur, who died of heart-failure at the age of 70, was one of these fortunate few. For nearly

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half a century he served the State in various capacities, rising from the post of an Assistant Taluqdar to that of Vice-President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council. By the death of this "veteran" administrator His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have suffered an immeasurable loss. They have been deprived of the sane counsels of one associated with the Executive Council for the last 26 years and possessed of ripe wisdom and balanced judgment born of long and varied experience of men and affairs. The simple and unostentatious manner of his living, his personal charm and affabilitv and his broad sympathies endeared Sir Aqeel not only to his colleagues or close associates but to all those who came into contact with him. He was a great gentleman in the truest sense of the word.

Sir Aqeel Jung's meritorious services to the State and his unswerving loyalty to the Ruler have been graciously recognised in glowing terms by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in an obituary notice, prefaced by a quatrain, published in a local daily. The Executive Council paid its last tribute to a most esteemed and trusted colleague by passing a resolution in which it referred to Sir Aqeel's death as "a great calamity" and recognized his services to Hyderabad as most invaluable.

Hyderabadis in the R. I. A. F. Flying Spitfires.— F/os. Hussain, Subia and Beg.

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Co-operation—the Basis of Rural Economy

COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION OF VILLAGE LIFE ENVISAGED

New Scheme for the Expansion of Co-operative Movement

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have taken a big step forward by making co-operation the basis of the entire rural economy of the State. The Co-operative Department of the State has prepared a scheme, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs, and effect is already being given to some of the major aspects. The scheme, which is pyramidal in structure, aims at establishing Co-operative Societies, Taluqa Development Unions and District Development Unions in every village, taluqa and district, respectively.

Great stress is laid on co-operative business and the elimination of the middleman's profit by combining the interests of the producer and the consumer in the Taluqa Development Union. The scheme envisages the inclusion of the Sahukars and the business community also into the fold of co-operation. In the framing of the scheme due importance has been given to social welfare work in the villages. Education, health and sanitation form part of the main activities of the Development Unions

WAS 30 YEARS AGO that the co-operative ovement was started in the State with the ject of improving the economic condition the people, especially that of the agriculists, by providing them with cheap ital. But, due to a multiplicity of causes, progress of the movement has not been apid as it should have been. The present al war has come as a blessing in disguise the movement. It has driven home the effects of the capitalistic system of proion and distribution. A reorientation of movement is, therefore, called for and haps the most efficacious instrument to g it about is the organisation of agriural production. This is exactly what is emplated by the new scheme prepared widening the basis of the co-operative ement in the State.

Expanded Activities of Co-operative Societies

Under the scheme every village will be provided with a Co-operative Society which will cater to all its economic and social needs. Existing credit societies, where they are strong enough for the task, will be called upon to take up activities other than credit. Where this is not possible, separate organisations will be set up to tackle local problems. These societies will concentrate on organising agricultural production. They will adopt all measures and provide every possible facility to cultivators for obtaining the largest possible yield from land. Wherever possible, they will introduce collective farming. They will also arrange for the co-operative marketing of the produce of their

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members and will provide them with the daily necessities of life at the cheapest possible cost.

Taluqa Development Unions

Taluqa Department Unions will be established in all the 104 taluqas of the Dominions, and to them will be affiliated all Co-operative Societies in the taluqa. These Unions will be, primarily, business organisations. They will arrange to supply pure seeds, manure and improved agricultural implements, and will undertake arrangements for the warehousing and marketing of agricultural produce and will open *Adaths* in the taluqa markets. Wherever sales societies exist, they will be allowed to continue as independent bodies but will have to get affiliated to the Taluqa Union. The Union will also try to arrange for cattle and crop insurance. In the field of social reform it will concentrate its attention on the immediate and pressing problems of education, health and sanitation. Branches or centres will be established for every 15 to 20 villages in the Telingana and 20 to 30 villages in the Marathwada to avoid the dangers inherent in over-centralization. The Managing Board of the Union will be presided over by the Tahsildar or the Divisional Officer as the case may be. The Unions will also help in improving village industries by providing raw materials for village artisans and arranging for the sale of the finished goods. These Unions will work under a 5 to 10-year plan for carrying out the various items of their rural development programme. The Taluqa Development Unions for the present will start by taking up the management of the "local units" and the purchase and distribution of foodgrains on behalf of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation. This will give them a good start and will enable them to lay a strong foundation for their future work.

District Development Unions

The District Development Union will be established at district headquarters with the Taluqdar, or District Collector, as its Chairman and the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative as ex-officio director. All Taluqa Unions of the district will be affiliated to The District Union will be an advisory bo only and will not take up any business wi out the permission of the Registrar, operative Department. It will ena Taluqa Unions to exchange ideas and ben from the experience of one another. District Unions will be affiliated to Central Co-operative Union, the ap advisory body of the movement. It will se as a clearing house of information for th and will try to disseminate among members up-to-date information about working and programme of different kin of co-operative organisations not only Hyderabad but in foreign countries as w

Sahukars not to be left out

A special feature of this scheme is to br the *Sahukars* and the business commun into the fold of co-operation. The Sa from time immemorial, has played important part in the village society and such he cannot be set aside. Moreover w the change of time his mentality, too, undergone a radical change. His sphere private trade has been curtailed to a la extent as a result of war-time legislation

Trained Personnel

The success of any comprehensive sch like the present one, must necessarily de on the availability of trained staff to it. The scheme, therefore, provides for establishment of a Co-operative Trai Institute. The Institute will not only officers and staff of the Co-operative De ment but will also impart theoretical practical training to the office-bea honorary workers and members of Taluqa Unions and the Village Societies. interesting and instructive programm visual education by means of cinema sh dramatic performances and illustrated n sheets has been incorporated in the sch

Work in Progress

Reference has been made to the fact the scheme is already partially in opera Up till now 80 Taluqa Development Un have been formed and entrusted with

(*Continued on p.* 10).

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"Most Cultured and Broad-minded Sovereign"

HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

"It is in keeping with the policy of toleration of His Exalted Highness' Government that you should continue to enjoy the fullest freedom, consistently with public order and tranquillity, to develop your religious institutions in the manner which you consider best suited to your community," observed His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, addressing the All-India Christians' Conference held in Hyderabad. His Exalted Highness and his Government had always evinced, he added, a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the Christian community in the Dominions. His Excellency assured the Conference that the Hyderabad Government would always be willing to render all possible assistance in the furtherance of the ameliorative activities pursued by the Christian community in the State.

The President of the Conference, Mr. Balasingam Satya Nadar, described His Exalted Highness as a "most cultured and broad-minded sovereign" and assured him of the undivided loyalty of his Christian subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.—The Nawab Saheb of Chhatari said: "His Exalted Highness and his Government have always evinced, as you are aware, a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the Christian community in the Dominions. As one of the most progressive and loyal communities in the State, specially a minority community, you have, on your part, a preliminary claim to their consideration which has always been forthcoming.

No Discrimination

"The efforts of individual Christians and your endeavours as a community have brought you distinction in various spheres of governmental and public activities. Your sense of responsibility has added to the reasons which induce all those concerned, whether in the official or in the non-official world, to respect your needs and aspirations. The doors to State employment and to all professions, high and low, technical or otherwise, have always remained open for you without distinction or discrimination.

Work of Christian Missions

"I am glad you have specially made mention of the great contributions made by some of your Missions to the advancement of medical relief. They have provided models of selfless devotion to public duty in the cause of amelioration of suffering. They still fulfil a great and urgent need. Your community has, in particular, led the way in the direction of providing efficient nurses. In the field of education, too, your Missions have been doing invaluable work, which has from time to time won the appreciation and admiration of our educational authorities. These activities on the part of Christian Missions, in the direction of organised charity and social welfare, will always continue to be regarded with esteem, and you may rest assured that the State will always give them such financial and other support as may be possible. It is also in keeping with the policy of toleration of His Exalted Highness' Government that you should continue to enjoy the fullest freedom,

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consistently with public order and tranquillity, to develop your religious institutions in the manner which you consider to be best suited to your community.

Happier Home

"Charity begins at home and your communal activities are all the more justifiable as you form a small community. At the same time, in the interests of your own community and in the wider interests of the State as a whole, never forget that you are part and parcel of the life of this State, forming one of the many communities and races which inhabit these Dominions, and owing common allegiance to His Exalted Highness. The well-known teachings of Christianity inculcate, as do the tenets of all religions, love for one's neighbour. If every community in the State, and you along with them, practised that principle in the organisation of public life, the State would be a happier home than it already is. By all means organize yourselves in the sense of betterment and protection of your rights, but, in doing so, avoid communal islands or the creation of gulfs which may divide a happy unity or destroy the sense of a single home.

States More Advanced in Certain Respects

"You have happily referred to the manner in which the Indian States, all tarred with the same brush, are dismissed as romantic and colourful survivals of a fast disappearing mediævalism. It is always easy to throw words about; in these days, it is fashionable too, and it costs nothing to throw stones. There are many things in the State which, viewed dispassionately, vie with advantage with similar developments in British India; there are some spheres of activity where we are, in fact, more advanced. Recent experiences and experiments in British India have surely induced processes of thought in the direction of revision of many of the ideas and ideals which had so far held the field there. We are in fact in such a transitional stage throughout India that the person who indulges in dogmatism or *cliches* seeks only to condemn himself.

Happy Blending

"You speak rightly of the blending in Hyderabad of the best of the old and the new; our social life is itself a mirror of that blending and of the essential harmony which still prevails, despite all that influences us from outside, among the various communities. That is an asset well worth preserving and is based on the conception that this State is the indivisible heritage of all who inhabit it. His Exalted Highness' regard for the sentiments of his Christian subjects is symbolised in his well-known poem on the birth of Christ; a similar regard for the religious sentiments of all his subjects inspires his policy of religious toleration. His interest in the welfare and progress of his people as a whole has led to the remarkable progress made by the State during the period of his rule. May we for long be privileged to live under His Exalted Highness!"

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Nadar was glad to know that the members of his community were genuinely faithful in their allegiance to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and it was fit and proper that he should make special mention of their loyalty at this Conference. They had gathered together in a spirit of quiet fellowship and warm comradeship, and he was sure that the fact that they were meeting in one of the most progressive of Indian States and under the patronage of a most cultured and broad-minded sovereign, added special grace to the occasion.

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Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Anantagiri

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATED AT RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS

Hyderabad Government's Magnificent Work

Tuberculosis is perhaps the worst of what are called the "wasting diseases." Its most alarming feature is that its destructive effects do not remain confined to the sufferer; the disease is in many cases transmitted to the progeny and thus becomes hereditary in character.

It is said that prevention is better than cure. The soundness of this maxim is almost wholly lost on the ignorant masses with a low standard of life and without the vaguest knowledge of the general principles of health. Cure and not prevention is the alternative left in most cases. In view of this, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have launched an organized campaign to eradicate the scourge by providing institutional treatment for the disease.

According to conservative estimates, the total number of cases of tuberculosis in the Dominions exceeds 30,000 per annum. Arrangements exist for the treatment of T.B. patients at the Osmania and the Lingampalli Hospitals and also at the Dabirpura Clinic but they cannot be said to be adequate considering the large number of persons suffering from the disease. It is understood that plans are well under way for providing 350 additional beds—200 at the Tuberculosis Hospital to be housed in the Eram Numa Palace and 150 at the Anantagiri Sanatorium. The construction of the latter is nearing completion and before long it will be ready to admit patients.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.—The preservation of public health is one of the most important aspects of nation-building. The general progress of a country is conditioned largely by its economic prosperity and the economic prosperity of a people depends primarily on the standard of health they enjoy. An enlightened government, therefore, is one which takes upon its shoulders the responsibility of building up and preserving the health of its subjects. That the Hyderabad Government are fully alive to their responsibility in the matter is proved by the fact that the budgetary grants for the Medical and Public Health Department of the State have been progressively on the increase during the last few years. The current year's provision for the Department stands at the respectable figure of Rs. 53.92 lakhs.

Need for A First Class T. B. Sanatorium

Notwithstanding the arrangements that are in existence for the treatment of T. B. patients in the general hospitals, the need has been felt for a first rate sanatorium in typically healthy surroundings, away from the dust and din of urban areas. The Anantagiri Hills, situated at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Vikarabad railway station and about 50 miles from the Metropolis, afforded an ideal spot for the purpose. Their height averages 2,275 feet above the sea-level. The foundation-stone of the Anantagiri Sanatorium was laid by His Highness the Prince of Berar about two years ago.

Ideal Place

The Sanatorium occupies an area of about 450 acres of land the buildings alone cover-

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ing 167 acres. There will be three general wards of 40 beds each, while blocks for paid patients will consist of 8 one-bed, 5 two-bed and 4 four-bed wards. Thus there will be accommodation for 154 in-patients. Besides, there will be separate quarters for the staff of the Sanatorium. The various blocks for patients are so designed as to let in sufficient air and light and to provide the maximum comfort. The Sanatorium, which will be equipped with the latest and the most improved types of surgical and electrical appliances, will be an ideal place for patients who will have the peaceful quiet of the hills—so essential for T. B. cure—and also for their relatives because of its easy accessibility. As His Highness the Prince of Berar remarked when laying the foundation-stone of the Sanatorium, "it will prove very gratifying to all that a suitable place has been selected close to Hyderabad and the Sanatorium is going to be constructed on modern lines." There is also a proposal for building an "After-Cure" colony on the site of the Sanatorium.

Financial Aspect

The entire scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 19.5 lakhs, including expenditure on the construction of buildings, water-supply, drainage and electrification. Of this amount Rs. 7 lakhs have been spent already on the construction of certain buildings and on the arrangements for water-supply and drainage. The annual recurring expenditure on the institution is estimated at Rs. 1,73,000 while the non-recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 1,37,000.

It is trusted that the Sanatorium will start functioning in about six months' time.

(*Continued from p.* 6).

work of procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the State. Arrangements for the warehousing of grain are also being made on a large scale, and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose. A portion of the grain collected under the levy scheme has been earmarked to serve as the nucleus of the village grain bank. It is trusted that the grain banks will soon have a substantial stock of foodgrains which will help in making each and every village self-sufficient, not only in the matter of its food requirements but also in regard to seed stocks. This will assist the agriculturist in pursuing the "Grow-More-Food" campaign more vigorously. Besides, Taluqa Development Unions have been made responsible for the export of agricultural produce. This will be of great help to them in gaining valuable experience of business organisation.

Government have allowed Taluqa Development Unions to levy a surcharge of annas twelve per palla on the export of groundnut and pulses. It is expected to yield about Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. This amount will go to build up the reserves of the Unions which will be utilized for financing rural reconstruction activities. It is gratifying to note that, with the expansion of co-operative business, a large number of traders is joining the movement. In order to place the commercial aspect of the movement on a sound footing, share capital to the extent of Rs. 2 crores is being raised.

The scheme contemplates, in brief, the control and direction of almost every aspect of the economic and social life of the people, with a view to raising the general standard of life in the country.

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Town Planning in Hyderabad State

WORK GOING AHEAD IN THE DISTRICTS

Town planning in the districts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions was started about seven years ago and has, during this short period, made very satisfactory progress. The work has been undertaken on scientific lines and is being pursued in three main directions, namely, the replanning or improving of existing towns, the planning of new towns and the planning of extension schemes for existing towns. The planning scheme is, in each case, formulated after a careful civic and municipal survey. Before it is actually taken up for implementation, the technical and economic aspects of town development are discussed with the representatives of various departments, technical experts and businessmen.

It has now been decided to take immediate steps for preparing master-plans for all the district towns as also for important taluqa headquarters. In the preparation of these plans care is to be taken to provide for the "economic" development of all towns, subject to the best utilization of land: Suitable areas are to be reserved, after a careful survey, for market-gardening, agricultural pursuits, and highway communications which will link up neighbouring towns, the basic idea being to make each town a self-sufficient unit.

Mr. J. M. Linton Bogle, in his admirable work "Town Planning in India," has summarised the evils and the dangers to public health which constitute a feature of almost every town in India, especially of those that have grown rapidly in the past hundred years with the growth of large-scale industries.

OVERCROWDING.—The cities and towns in these Dominions, as elsewhere, have inherited overcrowding from earlier periods of lawlessness and anarchy when they were the only safe refuge against marauders and highwaymen. We have, therefore, small towns today that are still, in the words of Mr. Linton Bogle, "handicapped by the overcrowding of the houses and the narrowness of the lanes within the old walled area as a result of the lawlessness." Later, in years of internal peace and safety and in the absence of any town administration, wholesale encroachment by shop-keepers and house-dwellers upon the main thoroughfares of old towns led to their unregulated growth. Most of these evils can be found in the towns of this State but, fortunately perhaps, the industrial development of Hyderabad has begun so recently that it should be possible here, by scientific planning of new factories and their attendant residential and labour colonies, to avoid the slum-conditions of cities like Cawnpore, Bombay or Nagpur.

History of District Town Planning

Town planning in the districts of the State began seven years ago, under the auspices of the Revenue Department, with the idea of controlling future expansion and improving the conditions of towns and villages which had been neglected for centuries. The enormity of the work undertaken can be gauged from the fact that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are spread over a vast area of 82,698 square miles, comprising 16 districts, 104 taluka headquarters and over twenty thousand villages. At present there are 16 municipalities and 70 Town Committees but, under the Constitutional

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Scheme, the number of local bodies will increase considerably.

Principles of Planning

The main system adopted in planning new towns is based on 'districting' or 'zoning,' namely, the location of various centres such as civic, industrial and residential at appropriate sites with restrictions as to character, height and number of buildings per acre. Thus, land which is level and which is well-provided with transport facilities and has easy access to railway sidings, goods-sheds and main traffic routes, is set apart for factories, warehouses and the like, making a complete unit of the industrial section. Space suitable for residential purposes is protected from the inroads of industrial buildings and shops. Civic centres, generally, are assigned the most commanding position in the lay-out and are located centrally.

Open Spaces

In all cases, special consideration is given to the provision of open spaces of different kinds at suitable places. The location of children's playgrounds receives the greatest attention. They usually find place in all residential sections by reducing the unnecessary depth of plots to save enough land for a serviceable neighbouring park or playground with recreative facilities of real value to the people living in the areas. They are ideally located and keep children away from the busy streets. The children are absolutely safe and are within constant sight and call of mothers. These spaces are not large enough to be used by older boys or men for athletic pursuits and, therefore, children can use them safely. After the children have finished their daily sports and games, these parks provide a restful place for tired workers to sit out of doors and indulge in neighbourly gossips over their "hookas." Perhaps the only danger to which such spaces are exposed is that they may be used as dumping grounds for domestic refuse and rubbish, but this can be prevented through strict municipal control and by training people to understand and appreciate the proper use of such spots.

Mahboob Sagar Parbhani (*As it was before*).

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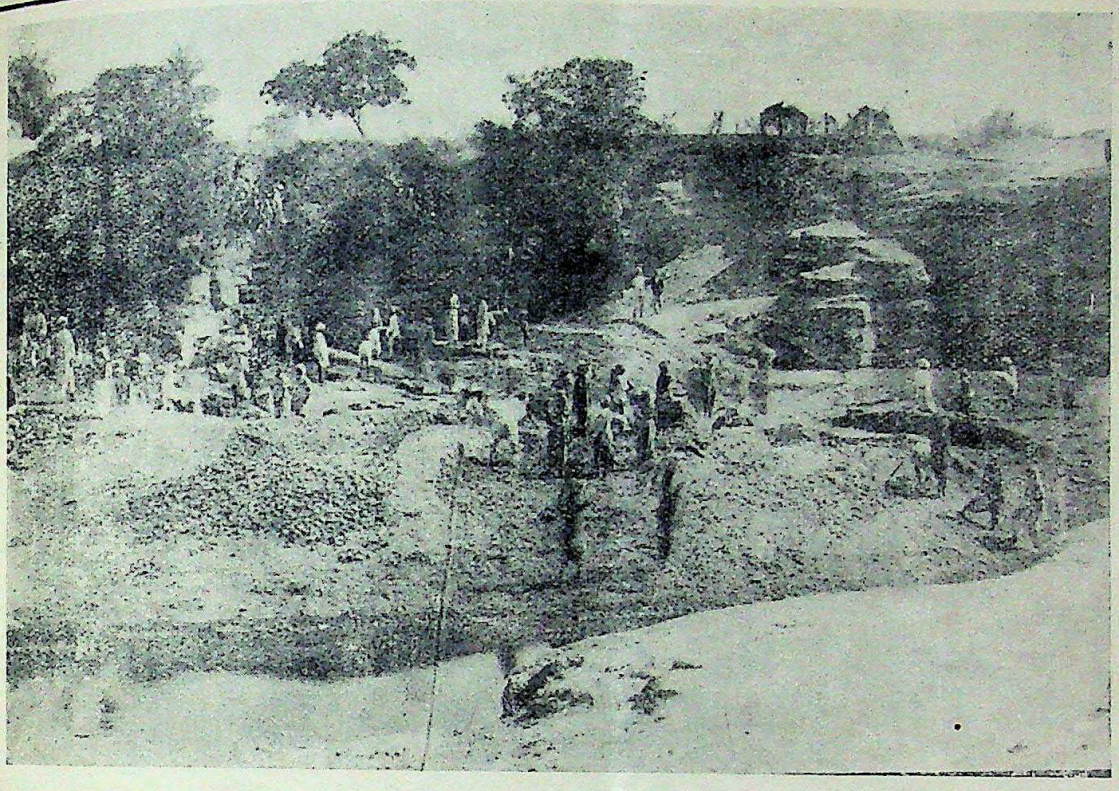

Mahboob Sagar Improvement Work in Progress

"Nature Reserve"

In certain places irregular and low-lying lands, which are not suitable for business or residential purposes, have been advantageously used to provide "Nature Reserves"—informal gardens and woodlands. Such lands possess two advantages: they are generally picturesque and, being unsuitable for building purposes, are quite cheap. The best example of this may be found in the lay-out of Adilabad town, where about a hundred acres of undulating land have been reserved for this purpose. In all cases, the proportion of the open area is not less than 25 per cent., or approximately one acre for each group of 60 families or 240 persons.

Housing Schemes

A common feature of the housing schemes is limiting the number of dwellings per acre and grouping them round in open area. This method allows an average density of ten to twelve houses per acre for middle class people and up to twenty in the case of poormen's quarters and labourers' cottages. This system of plotting is proving extremely successful in providing open spaces and removing the danger of congestion. Experience shows that separate or grouped cottages are preferable from the point of health as well as that of amenity, to those built in monotonous long rows. The latter not only look ugly and detract from the town a certain degree of its civic pride but also deprive the individual of his privacy, freedom of space and a little garden of his own. Detached cottages have captured, it may be mentioned here, the fancy of all classes of people in the districts.

In deciding the type of cottages to be adopted in a certain district, the peculiarities of the site and local building traditions and other characteristics are taken into consideration. They are preserved by making use of the material obtainable locally and by following the method of construction prevailing in the district. Some 13,000 residential plots have been provided so far in the various districts of the Dominions.

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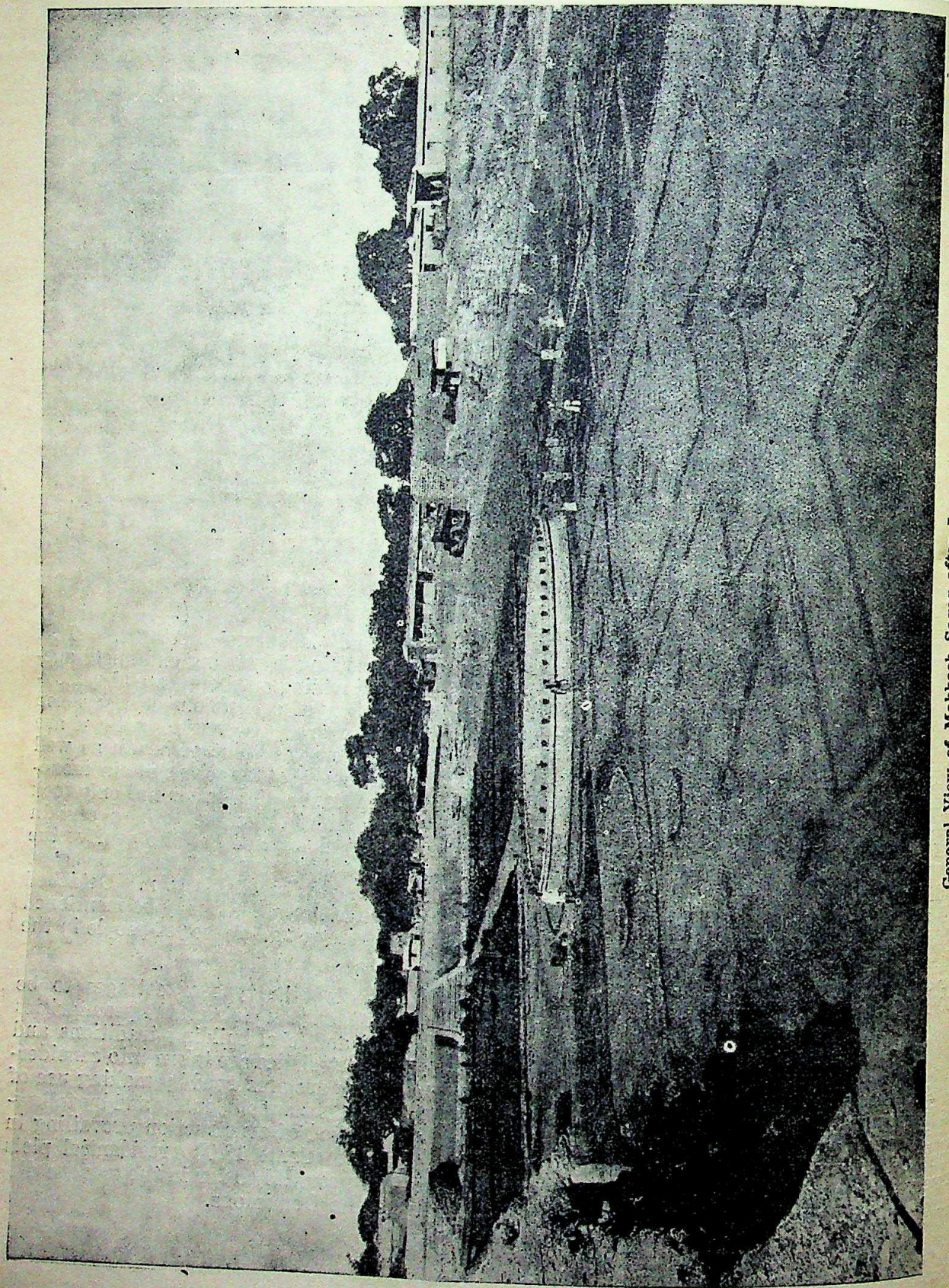

General View of Mahboob Sagar after Improvement.

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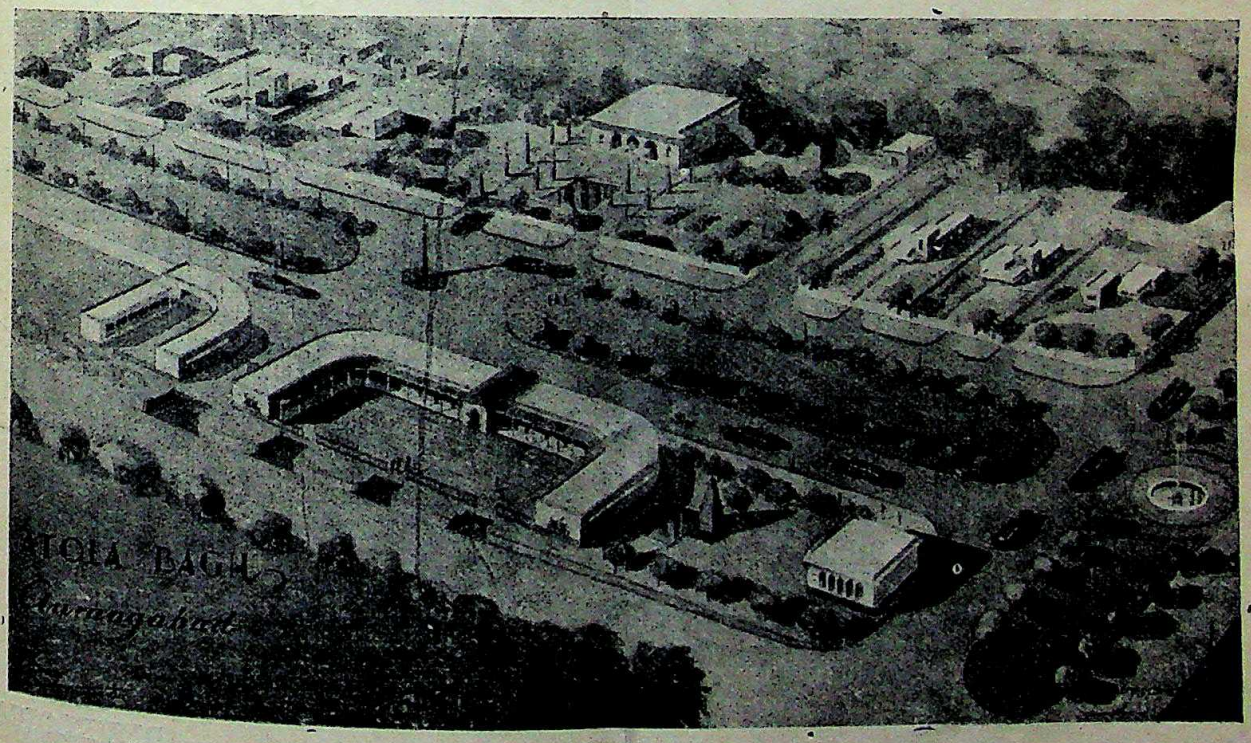
Communications

Traffic arrangements constitute an important feature of all town planning lay-outs. The system of main roads is treated as the framework of a town plan and greatest care is exercised in determining the lay-out and the width of principal traffic routes affording directions, easy gradients and facilities for intercommunication. New lay-outs comprise about 500 miles of roads in which the usual width for the main traffic routes is between 80 to 100 feet and for development roads between 30 to 60 feet. In each case the percentage is not less than 20 of the total area of the town. Plantation of trees on either side of the roads is invariably undertaken along with the lay-out, so that when they take up the burden of full traffic they are already shaded.

Town Improvement

Town Improvement schemes involve many items of work of which the removal of factories and grain markets from residential areas to outlying regions is the most important. Besides the danger to public health arising from smoke and noise invariably associated with factories, the vast areas occupied by them create difficulties in the way of setting apart areas for the playgrounds, public utility buildings and shopping centres. Owing to lack of space, they are forced to occupy odd corners away from the town. This results in increasing the burden on municipal services and causing inconvenience to people who have to cover long distances to avail themselves of these amenities. These problems have been tackled very successfully in many district towns of the Dominions by removing several grain markets and industrial areas to the outskirts, where better facilities are provided for rail and road transport. Land in these outskirts is cut into large-sized blocks for building purposes.

So far about a dozen grain markets in towns have been removed to new sites. Nearly half of these have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs each, while the remaining are under construction. The newly constructed markets are strictly non-residential and are rat and fire-proof. Sites



Proposed Atola Bagh Scheme.

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DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, PAL

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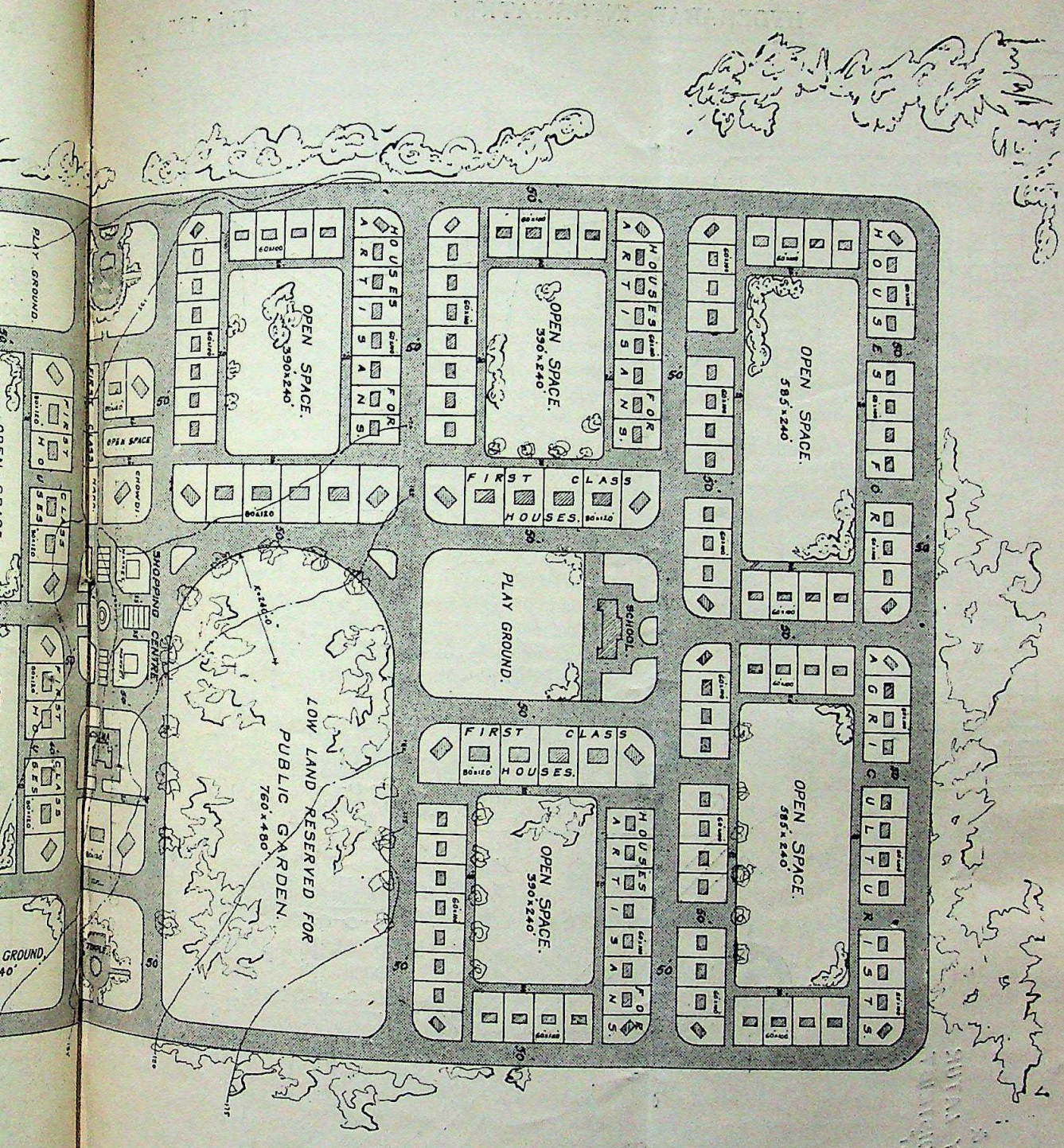

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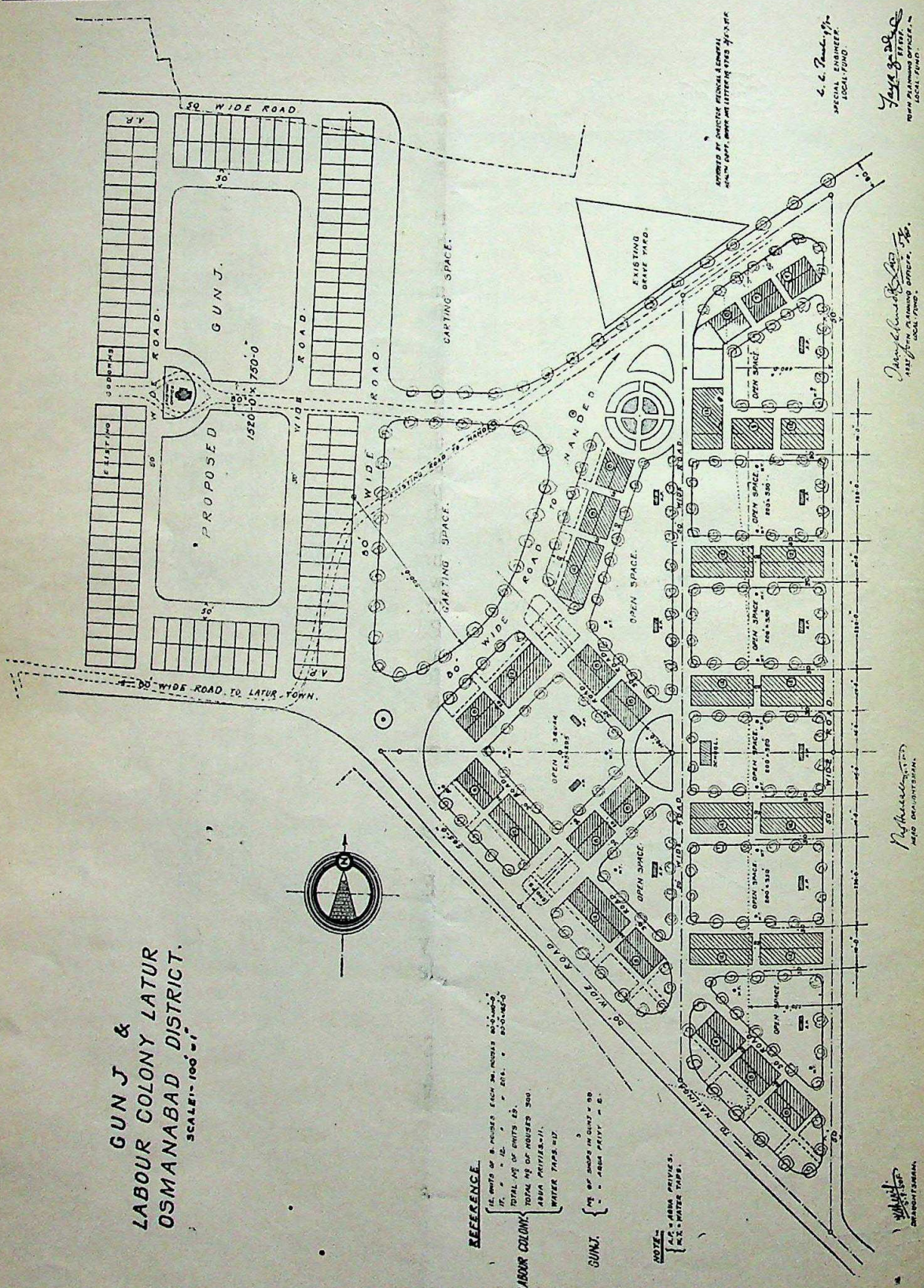

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have been selected already for a dozen markets to be constructed after the war.

Slum Clearance

The next important thing in town improvement is slum-clearance. Overcrowding is very common in the districts, especially in the towns hit by the " boom " resulting from rapidly developing industries. Much of the congestion in such towns is due to labourers' huts and slums, some specimens of which are to be found in Nanded, Latur, Sailu, etc. Even in small taluqa towns and villages, where houses do not as a rule rise as high as those in the larger cities, bushy trees on both sides of narrow streets allow very little air into the low-roofed huts.

In some places the number of persons living in slum areas is as high as 100 to 250 per acre as against the desirable figure of 50. To relieve congestion, the first step taken by Government is to discourage the construction of new buildings in crowded areas even on the sites of old buildings. In special cases this is permitted if the proposed building is set back at a reasonable distance from the road. This method automatically widens the street and saves a great deal of expensive acquisition.

The second stage begins by acquiring and demolishing insanitary houses and labourers' huts in densely populated localities and reclaiming their sites for better use. To the owners of the acquired houses suitable sites are allotted in the areas laid out for future extension.

This work is generally taken up along with the drainage and water supply schemes. It helps in improving awkward road junctions, widening the streets and removing encroachments and thereby getting better alignment for the drains.

Road Improvement

The widening of principal roads and the making of new approaches are also given due consideration. In order to meet the growing demands of industry and to facilitate the use of modern means of transport, a complete programme of road development has been drawn up. Even roads in the interior, leading to the mill areas and railway stations, need direct approaches and greater width. The improvement of roads has been undertaken recently at Methwada, Tuljapur, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nizamabad and Adilabad. Similar schemes have been prepared for Gulbarga, Nanded, Aurangabad and Nirmal.

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On the Burma Front

EXPLOITS OF THE 19TH HYDERABAD REGIMENT

MEN of the 19th Hyderabad Regiment are fighting with the famous 36th British Division.

First Clash

They had their first clash with the Japanese on the road from Bahe to Myitson Ferry in which they killed a score of Japanese on the 31st January. It was an appropriate beginning because January 31st is the Hyderabadis' Colour Day—the commemoration of their triumph at Nowah on that day in 1818.

The Hyderabadis joined the division late last year. They had already seen service in this war on the North-West Frontier, in Egypt, at Alamein and in Syria.

After their first fight against the Japanese they went on to take part in securing the Myitson Ferry crossing on the Shweli river and were, in fact, the troops who captured Myitson area.

Rare Target

After the first attempt to capture Myitson had been repulsed, the 36th Division began an outflanking movement in which a force, crossing well downstream from the village, cut its way through jungle and elephant grass to the Nammeik chaung, a small stream that joins the Shweli just below Myitson.

Marching all night through the jungle the Hyderabadis forded the stream and, sweeping through the village at the charge, cleared the Japanese out. Watchers on the far bank, including American machine-gunners, saw the enemy run from their bunkers as the Hyderabadis went in.

Incidentally, these machine-gunners were given that rare target—Japanese running in small open spaces.

Counter-Tactics

In the days that followed the Japanese reacted viciously. Sniping and machine-gunning went on incessantly and artillery was used by the enemy on what was for them an unprecedented scale.

Field Day

On one occasion Japanese reconnaissance patrols were led by officers. The Hyderabadis had a field day killing five Japanese officers.

Next day the Japanese made a sharp counter-attack using flame-throwers but the assault was repulsed and the Japanese lost several hundred men.

The Hyderabadis captured a flame-thrower shooting the man wielding it before he could get it into action.

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District Conferences in Session

This is the fourth year that District Conferences are being held in these Dominions. These Conferences—institutional agencies designed to serve as a forum for the ventilation of special local needs and requirements—form part of the 1939 Reforms Scheme which has for its object a more effective association of the different interests in the State with Government. It is interesting to recall that the District Conferences came as the first instalment of constitutional reforms in 1942.

The agency of the District Conferences has proved very effective in bringing representatives of the people and the district authorities together and in enabling each side to know and appreciate the point of view of the other. The value of these Conferences lies in that they give people time to adapt themselves to new constitutional practices and to prepare themselves for the expanded and enlarged responsibilities which will devolve on them progressively with the implementation of the Reforms Scheme.

AURANGABAD

The two-day session of the Aurangabad District Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami, the Subedar of Aurangabad. The proceedings of the conference showed not only unmistakable signs of general awakening in the countryside but also revealed an adequate appreciation, on the part of the delegates, of the more pressing of their local needs. Nearly 300 delegates, representing the various interests and hailing from all over the district, took part in the deliberations.

First Session

In his presidential address the Subedar Saheb held that the District Conferences had afforded a good opportunity both to Government officials and to the public representatives to come into a closer contact with each other. He hoped that the public would make full use of these conferences as a first lesson in political training.

Food Administration

The Subedar Saheb detailed the various measures taken last year by His Exalted Highness' Government to ease the food situation. In order to solve the economic difficulties due to the war, a number of schemes had been set into operation to increase the yield from land. He, however, regretted that, in spite of the efforts made by Government to induce the cultivators to grow foodgrains in place of cash crops, the figures showed that the area under cotton and groundnut had increased. To provide a greater incentive to the "Grow-More-Food" campaign, Government announced a remission of 50 per cent. on all food crops cultivated on fallow land. In several districts pieces of fallow land had been made over to the depressed classes without any auction being held. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 63 lakhs was provided for distribution among cultivators as takavi for the purchase of seed and manure. Government had also decided to purchase surplus stocks on fixed prices to safeguard the interests of the cultivators.

Taluqa Development Unions

The Subedar Saheb proceeded to refer to the establishment of Taluqa Development Unions on a co-operative basis for the systematic collection and distribution of foodgrains. This, he hoped, would result in the cultivator benefiting fully from his labour and in freeing him from the machinations of the capitalist. The number of godowns

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for stocking grain collected locally would be increased and pucca godowns would be constructed at the trading centres of every taluqa.

Purchase of Surplus Grain

The Subedar Saheb said that grain collected under the levy scheme was not more than one-eighth or one-ninth of the total yield. Had it been possible for Government to make sure that the normal law of supply and demand would be allowed to operate and a reasonable quantity of surplus stocks would be brought to the market and sold at controlled rates, they would not have felt compelled to make purchases from the cultivators of the grain left with them after paying the levy and in excess of their own needs. Anyhow, the Subedar Saheb assured them that grain thus purchased would, in no case, be transferred from the district concerned unless and until the First Taluqdar certified that the transfer would not adversely affect the local food situation. The Tahsildars had been empowered to make prompt payments for the grain thus purchased and to provide quicker and cheaper transport for its removal to the godowns.

Public Support and Co-operation Needed

All these measures were being taken to bring the food situation under control. It was obvious that their success would depend ultimately on the support and co-operation of the public.

Departmental Activities

The presidential address was followed by the report of the First Taluqdar detailing the activities of the various Government departments in the district during 1353 F., particularly those relating to land revenue remissions and suspensions, irrigation, water-supply, the construction of roads, agriculture, education and public health.

The Taluqdar Saheb stated that in pursuance of the "Grow-More-Food" campaign bajra was cultivated on 2,87,685 acres, jawar on 7,27,541 acres and wheat on 1 42,597 acres. He added that O.S. Rs. 3,78,925 and B.G. Rs. 11,542 were contributed to the various war funds; Rs. 40,000 were collected for the construction of a Maternity Ward and Child Welfare Centre at Aurangabad; a scheme for providing 200 additional beds at the Aurangabad hospital was sanctioned; and Rs. 6,61,394 were spent on the construction and maintenance of P.W.D. buildings and roads. The Taluqdar Saheb told the Conference that scholarships of the value of Rs. 8,500 were given to the students of the local Art and Crafts School.

Resolutions

The Subedar Saheb placed before the Conference a statement showing the action taken by Government on the resolutions passed and proposals made at the last year's Conference. About 50 questions and resolutions appeared on the agenda of the conference. Most of them related to the needs of the agriculturists, improved water-supply, increased educational and medical facilities in rural areas, the construction of roads, the formation of an Advisory Committee of delegates attending the Conference and the grant of land to the depressed classes.

Exhibition

The Subedar Saheb declared open an Exhibition of local industries which was organised as a side-show of the conference.

The delegates were entertained at an evening party.

RAICHUR

The Raichur District Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Subedar of Gulbarga. A large number of delegates drawn from urban as well as rural areas and representing the various interests attended the Conference.

Flag Hoisting

The proceedings of the first session began with the hoisting of the Asafia Flag amidst thundering cheers. The Subedar Saheb also declared open an exhibition of local industries. A feature of the exhibition was departmental exhibits and a display of attractive posters and implements, made by

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trainees, put up by the Board of Employment (Technicians), Hyderabad.

Partial Rationing

In the course of his welcome address, the First Taluqdar of Raichur, after emphasising the good the District Conferences were doing by bringing representatives of the people and the District authorities together, made a detailed review of the activities of the various departments. He said that the Supply Department had established up-to-date 190 godowns in the district and that foodgrains were supplied to deficit areas in time and in quantities adequate for their needs. This was made possible by the introduction of the grain levy system under which 3,14,562 maunds of foodgrains had been collected. The First Taluqdar explained how rationing was introduced on a selective basis at the headquarters of the district and in some of the taluqas with the co-operation of the public. Hoarding and profiteering had also been successfullv combated. In addition to these, effective measures had been taken by the Revenue, Police and Excise Departments and, particularly, by a flying Army Squad to stop smuggling of foodgrains into the neighbouring British Indian territories.

"Grow-More-Food" Campaign

As to the progress of the "Grow-More-Food" campaign in the district, the First Taluqdar revealed that 87,873 acres of land were under food crops in 1353 F. This was far from satisfactory in view of the fact that 2,39,567 acres had been left uncultivated. He referred to the establishment of Taluqa Development Unions and Grain Banks to undertake the work of collection and distribution of foodgrains.

Tungabhadra Project

The First Taluqdar proceeded to refer to the benefits which would accrue from the gigantic Tungabhadra Project. Estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores, the project would feed canals measuring 114 miles in length to irrigate six lakhs of acres of land. The project would also make available cheap electric power in great abundance and thus quicken the pace of industrial progress in the State.

Contributions to War Fund

The First Taluqdar concluded by saying that Rs. 1,72,000 had been contributed by the district to the War Fund, that 856 recruits had been supplied and that a free canteen was being run at the Raichur Railway Station for military personnel.

Presidential Address

In his presidential address, the Subedar Saheb reiterated the view that District Conferences had served a most useful purpose by bringing about a closer collaboration between the public and the local agents of Government. He referred to a number of measures which had been adopted by Government at the instance of the public. They were the establishment of a branch of the State Bank at Raichur, the sanctioning of the proposal to shift the factories situated in the heart of the city to suitable industrial areas, the conversion of the Girls' Middle School into a High School and the provision of a suitable drainage system in the city. Continuing, the Subedar Saheb explained the importance and the significance of the grain levy system which had been introduced by Government to help build up sufficient stocks of foodgrains for meeting the requirements of the public. Moreover, the system was making it increasingly difficult for the black-market racket to thrive. The Subedar Saheb assured the audience that, ever since the stationing of an Army Squad in the district, strict vigilance was being exercised and constant watch maintained along the borders. As a result of this smuggling activities had received a severe set-back.

Resolution of Loyalty

The first day's proceedings came to an end with the passing of a resolution of loyalty to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Proposals

On the second day of the conference, the Subedar Saheb read 40 proposals received for consideration. Some of them were not admitted on technical or other grounds, while the remaining, he said, would be passed on to the departments concerned for necessary action.

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

(JANUARY 1945—ISFANDAR 1354 F.)

Prices of Commodities—Wholesale Prices

DURING the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary while that of pulses and other food articles declined by 17 and 7 points, respectively. The index number of oilseeds appreciated by 4 points and that of vegetable oils by 19 points as compared with the last month's figures.

The market for raw and manufactured cotton remained featureless during the month under review.

The average index number of hides and skins as well as that of building materials remained stationary while that of other raw and manufactured articles declined by 5 points. The general index number for the month recorded a fall of 2 points from 258 of the last month.

The following statement compares the group indices for the months of January 1945, December 1944 and January 1944:—

Groups	No. of items	January 1945	Index No.		(+) or (—) as compared with	
			December 1944	January 1944	December 1944	January 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	182	..	+ 97
Pulses	6	188	205	212	— 17	— 24
Sugar	2	123	123	138	..	— 15
Other Food	16	236	243	233	— 7	+ 3
ALL FOOD	34	237	244	214	— 7	— 23
Oilseeds	5	240	236	245	+ 4	— 5
Vegetable Oils	4	269	250	275	+ 19	— 6
Raw Cotton	1	200	200	200	..	..
Cotton Mfr.	5	303	303	408	..	— 105
Hides and Skins	2	389	389	232	..	+ 157
Building Materials	8	279	279	299	..	— 20
Other Raw and Mfr. Articles ..	7	256	261	260	— 5	— 4
ALL NON-FOOD	32	276	273	282	+ 3	— 6
GENERAL INDEX	60	256	258	249	— 2	+ 7

The general index number for January 1945 was 256.

Retail Prices

During the period under report, prices of seven commodities, namely, coarse rice, paddy (2nd quality), jawar, bajra, ragi, maize and tuar appreciated, while those of paddy (1st quality), salt and til oil recorded a fall. As compared with last year the general tendency was towards a rise.

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Average Retail Prices in Seers and Chhataks per O.S. Rupee with their Index Numbers are given below. (Base: August 1939=100)

Commodities	Base price Aug. 1939	Prices for		Index Nos. for	
		January 1945	December 1944	January 1945	December 1944
Coarse rice	7– 3	2–14	2–15	250	245
Paddy	14–12	5– 2	4–14	288	302
Wheat	7– 5	2– 5	2– 5	316	318
Jawar	10– 0	5– 7	5– 7	184	184
Bajra	10– 8	5– 4	5– 6	200	195
Ragi	11– 5	5– 9	7– 8	203	151
Maize	10–13	5–13	5– 9	186	194
Gram	7–10	3–11	3– 9	207	214
Tuar	10– 1	5–11	5–11	177	177
Salt	8–13	6– 8	6– 7	136	137
General Index No. ..	..	..	..	215	211

Import of Food Articles into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement shows the quantities of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from British India, Indian States and from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions during the month of January 1945.

Commodities.	Total Import during (In Palla of 120 Seers) Jan. 1945.	Jan. 1944.
Wheat ..	1,357	1,735
Wheat Flour ..	336	203
Paddy ..	..	13
Rice ..	22,692	17,357
Jawar ..	2,010	9,275
Bajra ..	..	7
Ragi ..	27	..
Urad ..	2,716	209
Gram ..	895	1,308
Ghee (in mds.).	235	384
Tea ..	605 1/3	684
Sugar ..	8,147	5,718

Price of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 90-8-0 and Rs. 78 per tola while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 152 and Rs. 142, respectively.

Share Market

The market for Government Promissory Notes and for other shares of leading concerns remained featureless during the month under report.

Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 57,151 bales of cotton during January 1945, showing a decrease of 17,693 bales as compared to January 1944.

Mill Consumption

The cotton mills (in the Dominions) consumed 3.14 lakh lbs. less of cotton during January 1945 as compared with the figure for the corresponding month of the last year.

Cotton Manufactured

The total output of cotton piece-goods during the month under review decreased by

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4.03 lakh and increased by 3.36 lakh yards as compared with the figures for December 1944 and January 1944, respectively. The figure for January 1945 was 51.72 lakh yards. The production of cotton yarn during the month under report was 21.77 lakh lbs. —a decrease of 2.66 lakh lbs. as compared with the figure for the corresponding month of last year.

Sugar

The output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) during January 1945 was 54,912 cwts. which was 6,973 cwts. less than the production of the preceding month.

Matches

The production of match factories during the month under review was 18,087 gross boxes as against 11,938 and 20,955 gross boxes in December 1944 and January 1944, respectively.

Cement

The output of cement during the month of January 1945 was 14,318 tons as against 12,367 tons in December and 14,960 in January 1944.

The following statement gives the comparative figures of the production of certain articles during the months of January 1945, January 1944 and December 1944.

Commodities	Units	January 1945	December 1944	January 1944	(+) or (—) as compared with	
					January 1944	December 1944
Cotton Piece-goods.	Yds.	51,72,566	48,36,251	55,76,017	+ 3,36,315	— 4,03,451
Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	21,77,405	21,20,410	24,43,557	— 2,66,152	+ 56,995
Cement ..	Tons.	14,318	12,367	14,960	— 642	+ 1,951
Sugar	Cwts.	54,912	61,849	76,262	— 21,350	— 6,937
Matches ..	Gross boxes.	18,087	11,938	20,955	— 2,868	+ 6,149

Transport

The approximate total earnings of the State-owned Railway and the Road Transport Services amounted to 40.9 and 7.5 lakhs as against 37.4 and 5.7 lakhs of rupees in the corresponding month of the last year, respectively.

The earnings realized from goods traffic totalled Rs. 23.7 lakhs in January 1945 as against Rs. 21.6 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried by rail and road services was, respectively, 5,65,479 and 16,16,608 during the month under report as against 5,04,490 and 14,30,534 in January 1944.

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Amerdad 1354 F.—June 1945. No. 9.

Notes and News

People's Servant.—"My life is dedicated to the welfare of my beloved subjects. To be their servant is a source of pride and distinction for me."

Every word of this noble utterance has stood the test of time and found practical proof in the day-to-day life of our beloved Sovereign, Mir Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII, whose 61st birthday falls on the 1st Rajab 1364 (12th June 1945). On this occasion, which has been happily characterized as the "National Id" of the people of Hyderabad, we beg to offer our humble felicitations and loyal homage. It will not be mere formality to say that the man to whose genius and industry Hyderabad owes the pre-eminence of her present position is none other than Shah Osman.

It is not our purpose to attempt here a detailed account of what Hyderabad has achieved under the sagacious leadership of our benevolent Ruler to whom nothing is dearer than the welfare of his subjects. We leave that task to future historians. A voluminous treatise will be required to do full justice to the various aspects of the phenomenal progress made by Hyderabad under the fostering care of His Exalted Highness and to assess the real value of the contributions made by her to the general progress of the Indian subcontinent as a whole. While naturally anxious to preserve her own identity and the precious heritage bequeathed by her glorious past, Hyderabad has never been chary of pooling resources with other units for the common advancement of the country.

This progressivism is the direct result of the essentially cosmopolitan outlook which His Exalted Highness brings to bear on all public issues, whether they relate to his own Dominions or have a wider scope. It is this attitude of mind which determines the line of action he adopts for himself. It is, again, this mental make-up which finds him in close and active alliance with all good causes.

A living embodiment of "Plain Living and High Thinking," His Exalted Highness leads an incredibly simple life—Spartan in the truest sense of the word. Another outstanding trait of His Exalted Highness' personal character is his religious tolerance born of innate liberalism of soul. To him all his subjects—Hindu, Parsi, Sikh, Christian, Scheduled Castes and Moslem—are alike. The definition of his creed as a ruler will bear repetition. "As a Ruler," he once observed, "I am the follower of another religion as well, which may be characterized as 'love

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towards all.' I do not believe in distinctions of caste and creed. No one is Untouchable before me so long as his character is above reproach; in fact as members of the human race I regard every one as equal." Needless to say that His Exalted Highness has translated into practice every word of this fine code of life and thus given a noble lead which has been conducive to the development, among his subjects, of a feeling of unity and a spirit of comradeship hardly to be found anywhere else.

May Shah Osman live long to rule over us and to help his Dominions to attain to a position of yet greater honour and glory.

* * * *

The End of Totalitarianism.—Humanity heaved a deep sigh of relief on the cessation of hostilities in Europe. With the unconditional surrender of Germany, Hitlerism has met its doom. What this pernicious political doctrine and its ruthless application has meant to the world is too tragically fresh in our minds to need any mention. It subjected the greater part of the world to untold suffering and privation and constituted the greatest menace to human culture and civilization. It almost succeeded in replacing the rule of law by the rule of force. Humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to those who staked their all to withstand successfully the surging tide of Nazism and prevented it from engulfing the world.

It will not be out of place to mention briefly what Hyderabad did, under the inspiring leadership of her beloved Ruler, to help the Allied nations score a decisive victory over Germany and its satellites. On the outbreak of war His Exalted Highness placed the entire resources of his Dominions—in men, money and material—at the disposal of the British Government. His Exalted Highness donated a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs from his privy purse for equipping a Fighter Air Squadron and for various humanitarian purposes such as the Red Cross. The Government of Hyderabad donated over half a crore of rupees for financing measures connected with aerial warfare and with the combating of the submarine menace. This amount does not include the war expenditure, direct and indirect, of Rs. 5.72 crores, and the sum of Rs. 50.23 crores invested in the Government of India's Defence Bonds.

Following the lead given by their august Master, the people of Hyderabad have contributed nearly fifty lakhs of rupees to the various war funds.

These figures do not, however, give a complete picture of Hyderabad's war effort. Apart from financial aid, the State has supplied, almost regardless of her own local needs, large quantities of material needed, directly or indirectly, for the efficient prosecution of war. The value of iron and steel goods manufactured and supplied comes to Rs. 34.3 lakhs, of textiles to Rs. 2.37 crores, of garments and tents to Rs. 1.03 crores, of cement and coal to Rs. 4.02 crores and of other miscellaneous articles to Rs. 38.4 lakhs. Thus, the total value of war material supplied by the State exceeds Rs. 8 crores. Again, in the sphere of military assistance, Hyderabad's contribution has been substantial. Eight units of His Exalted Highness' Forces comprising all arms have

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been placed at the disposal of the Crown. Three of them have seen action on battle-fronts while on others have devolved duties of an almost equally important nature. These units have a fine record of service to their credit, and a number of their officers and men have earned high awards for gallantry and devotion to duty. A unique contribution made by Hyderabad is the supply of over 5,000 trained driver-mechanics for the Indian Army.

A high appreciation of Hyderabad's war effort is contained in the reply of His Majesty the King-Emperor to a congratulatory message sent by His Exalted Highness on the termination of war in Europe. His Exalted Highness expressed the hope that the peace which would follow on the end of the present war would prove a lasting one for the entire world. His Majesty has replied: "I am most grateful for Your Exalted Highness' message of congratulations on the unconditional surrender of Germany. I am well aware how much Your Exalted Highness has done to serve our common cause and I am most grateful." This is a deserved tribute to all that the Ruler and the people of Hyderabad have done to help the British Government and her Allies in time of dire need.

* * * *

Deccan History Conference.—It was but appropriate that Hyderabad should have taken the lead in the matter of organizing the first Deccan History Conference on an All-India basis. Many a thrilling chapter has been added to the history of India by the events resulting from the impact of the forces of the North on those of the South. Indeed, as His Exalted Highness so aptly remarked, in his gracious message to the Conference, "in the wide perspective of the history of India, the history of the Deccan provides a study in miniature of the history of India itself." No serious student of Indian history can afford to neglect the study of the social and political currents in the Deccan in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. This eventful period is full of material which, if properly sifted and analysed, will yield profitable results and add immensely to our knowledge of the main tendencies of the period immediately preceding the establishment of British rule in India.

It is to the credit of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government that they have sanctioned a scheme for the compilation of an authentic and comprehensive history of the Deccan. The work has already been taken in hand and the first volume dealing with the ancient period is nearing completion. Substantial work has also been done in the field of Telugu and Moslem epigraphy in the State, and efforts are now being made to concentrate on the wealth of Kanarese inscriptions. There is a proposal to co-ordinate research work in such allied subjects as history, archæology and anthropology. Such a co-ordinated endeavour in the sphere of historical research will inevitably lead to the cultural aspect of history being presented from a new and interesting angle.

* * * *

The Gulbarga Incident.—The Government of Hyderabad are to be congratulated for the prompt action they have taken in awarding exemplary punishment to some police

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constables for assaulting three Arya Samajist leaders when the three-day session of Gulbarga Aryan Conference was about to come to a close. The fact that the trouble was started by a body of irresponsible Arya Samaj volunteers who, on the excuse that a police constable was seen smoking outside the pandal, set upon his comrade who was on duty, in no way detracts from the seriousness of the offence. The provocation was grave and absolutely unwarranted but, as custodians of law and order, the constables should have exercised greater restraint and should not have taken the law into their own hands.

The tendency shown by a section of the outside press to give the deplorable incident a communal complexion cannot be too strongly deprecated. The least that can be said about this tendency is that it may cause a flare-up of communal passions—a most undesirable development. Government have issued a Communique setting out in detail the incidents which led to the untoward happenings at Gulbarga. It categorically repudiates the suggestion that they had a communal background. The finding is based on a careful and thorough investigation made into the matter.

The very fact that of the three constables originally assaulted by Arya Samajist volunteers one was a Hindu falsifies the assertion made by certain British Indian newspapers that the incident had a communal origin. It shows clearly that the events culminating in the assault made on Arya Samajist leaders were not communal in origin but had their root in the general resentment caused among the police force by the initial provocation offered by a batch of irresponsible Arya Samajist volunteers.

We owe it to ourselves, to our Government and to the Ruler who is a personification of good-will and love towards all, not to do anything which has even the remotest possibility of fomenting trouble of any kind.

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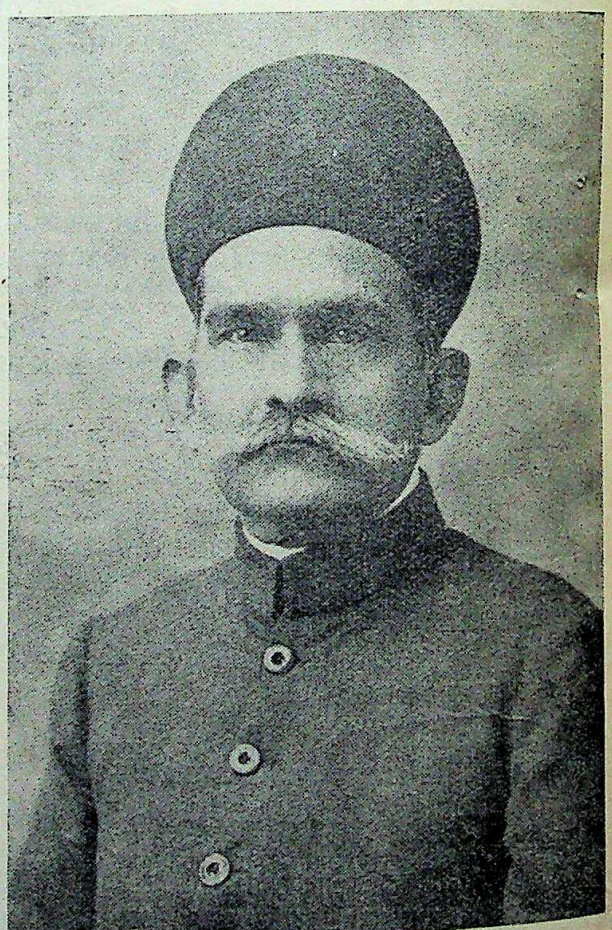

Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Vice-President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, who died recently. The deceased served the State in various capacities for nearly 50 years.

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Victory-in-Europe Celebrations in Hyderabad

IMPRESSIVE REVIEW OF TROOPS

Distribution of Food and Cloth to the Poor

The Victory-in-Europe Celebrations were held with great eclat throughout Hyderabad State. They were on a scale commensurate with the magnificent contribution made by the Ruler, his Government and his people towards its achievement. To commemorate this epoch-making event in the history of mankind, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government sanctioned a sum of six lakhs of which two lakhs have been reserved for the grant of scholarships to poor students and Rs. 5,000 for providing amenities to wounded soldiers. The remaining amount was spent on the two-day celebrations and festivities organised on a Dominion-wide basis. A special committee, with Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Political Secretary, as convener, was appointed for the purpose of drawing up a programme.

The programme included the distribution of food and cloth to the poor and sweets to school children, public meetings, special broadcasts, military and police parades and other displays, illumination of public buildings and main thoroughfares and a display of fire-works. Full size posters depicting the fall of Nazi Germany were prominently displayed at all important centres of the city. Thanksgiving prayers were offered at all places of worship. His Exalted Highness the Nizam himself attended the thanksgiving prayers at Mecca Masjid. As many as twenty-five thousand poor men and women and an equal number of children were fed and given cloth in the metropolis alone while sweets were distributed to the inmates of orphanages and school children. His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Army, took the salute at an impressive and colourful review of the State troops at Fateh Maidan. Hundreds of thousands of citizens witnessed the mile-long procession which passed through the main streets of the city. Similar celebrations were organised at all the taluqa and district headquarters in the State.

PRINCE OF BERAR'S BROADCAST.—Soon after the news of the Allied Victory over Germany was received, His Highness the Prince of Berar, in a talk broadcast from the Hyderabad Station, voiced the feelings of joy of the people of Hyderabad on brilliant success of the Allies. His Highness, however, sounded a grim note of warning to the effect that the cessation of hostilities in Europe should not be taken as the end of our difficulties and exhorted the people of Hyderabad to continue their efforts with unabated vigour and zeal until the aggressor in the East has also been liquidated.

His Highness said: "To-day the cessation of hostilities in Europe has been announced. Although the war in the East will continue until complete victory is achieved over the enemy, it is still an occasion for

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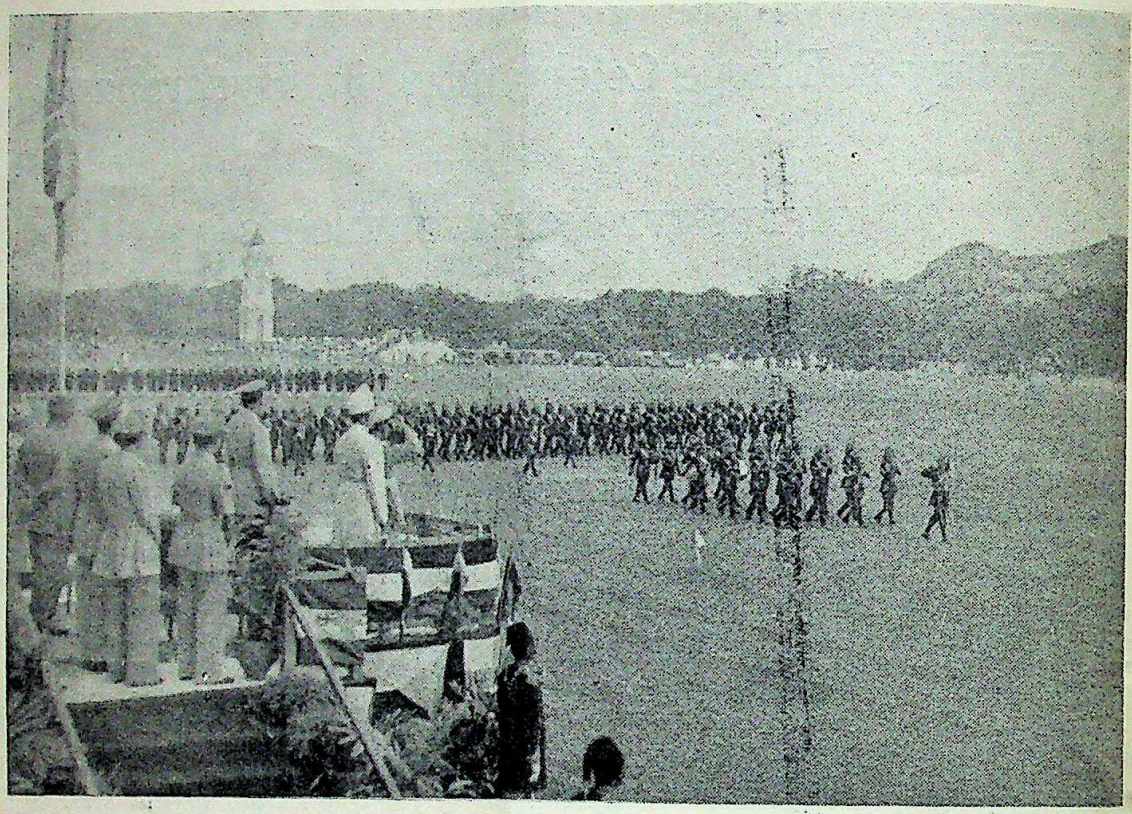

Victory celebrations in Hyderabad. H.H. the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Regular Forces, taking the salute at the march-past of the Jamiath Nizam Mahboob.

rejoicing because the formidable foe in Europe has acknowledged defeat and has surrendered unconditionally to our gallant officers and men.

Supremacy of Right over Might

"Our first duty on this occasion is to bow down in profound gratitude before the Almighty by whose Grace right has triumphed over might, and tyranny and pride have been humbled.

Lesson to be Learnt

"We should take a lesson from the events of the past few days: the fate of Mussolini, who had used poison gas for subjugating Abyssinia and who, by declaring war against Britain and France without any justification, brought death and destruction to his country; the end of the German dictator, the defeat of all the German armies in the field and the suicide of those Generals whose careers reeked of innocent human blood—all these, indeed, teach us to pause and ponder.

Basis of Human Civilisation

"Thanks be to God that bloodshed in Europe has ceased and the time has come to establish a new order based on right and justice.

Anxious Times Ahead

"What I wish to emphasise on this occasion is that we should not assume that, because the war in Europe had ended, all our difficulties have also come to an end. The period we are now entering—and all humanity is expectantly waiting to see on what principles future civilization is to be founded—will also be a period of anxiety and care. It is easy to demolish a structure but its re-

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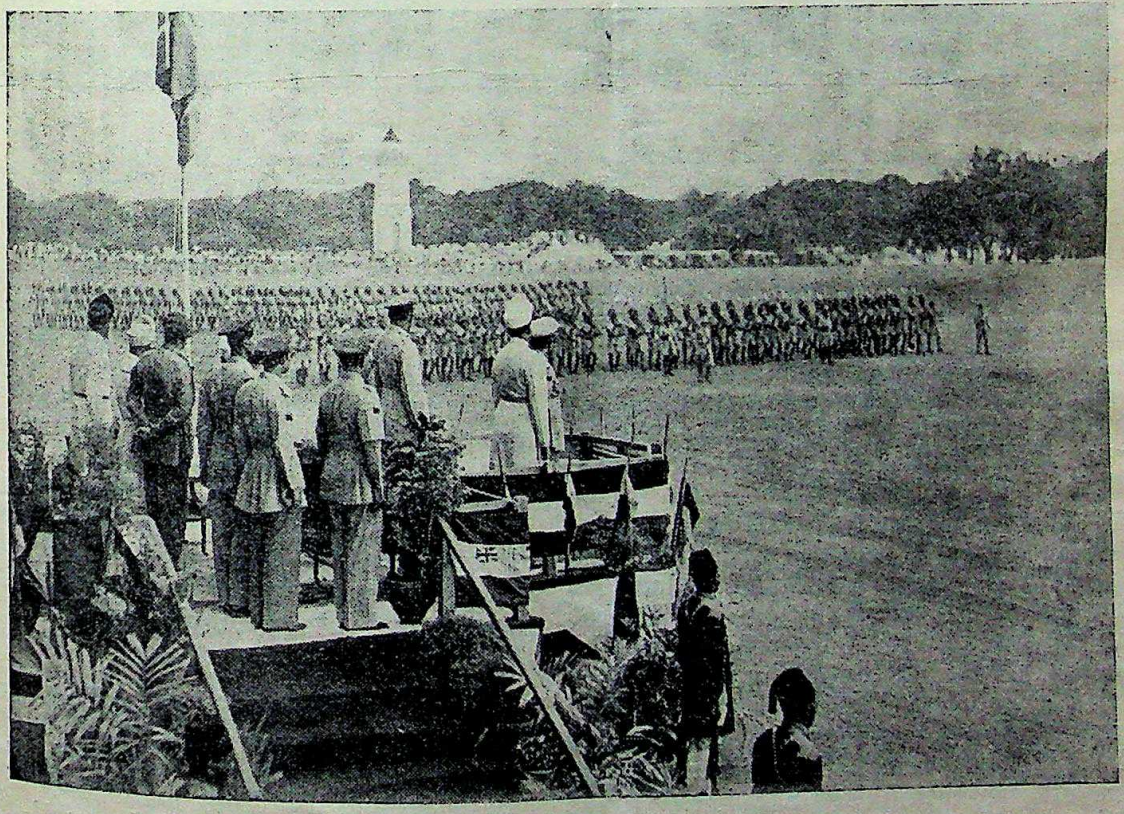
construction is a difficult task. The effects of the devastation which has been caused by this great war will not easily be removed. Nor is it possible to find a facile solution to matters wherein human passions, distrust, the problems of conflicting interests and the replacement of suspicion and doubt by mutual good-will and faith play a large part. We are therefore, in a sense, still somewhat distant from peace and tranquillity. At every stage we should exercise patience and forbearance, wisdom and farsightedness, and lend our support to all such proposals for a new order as are based on justice and equity and which are likely to safeguard human rights.

No Relaxation of Effort

"We must also remember that while in Europe the aggressor has been discomfited his colleague in Asia has yet to be foiled. We must not relax in our efforts on this front in the slightest degree. I need hardly say that, under the guidance of His Exalted Highness, Hyderabad will strive to its utmost until this enemy, too, lays down his arms and our gallant officers and men hoist the banner of victory on his soil!"

First Day's Programme

The programme of the first day of the celebrations began with a largely attended public meeting held at the Town Hall with the Hon'ble Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, Labour and Ecclesiastical Member, in the chair. The function commenced with the hoisting of the Asaf Jahi Flag to the strains of the Hyderabad National Anthem. Several prominent persons spoke at the meeting—the keynote of all the speeches being that we should now devote our efforts and resources to the prosecution of the war until Japan, too, is forced to lay down arms unconditionally.



His Highness the Prince of Berar taking the salute at the March-past of the City Police at Fateh Maidan.

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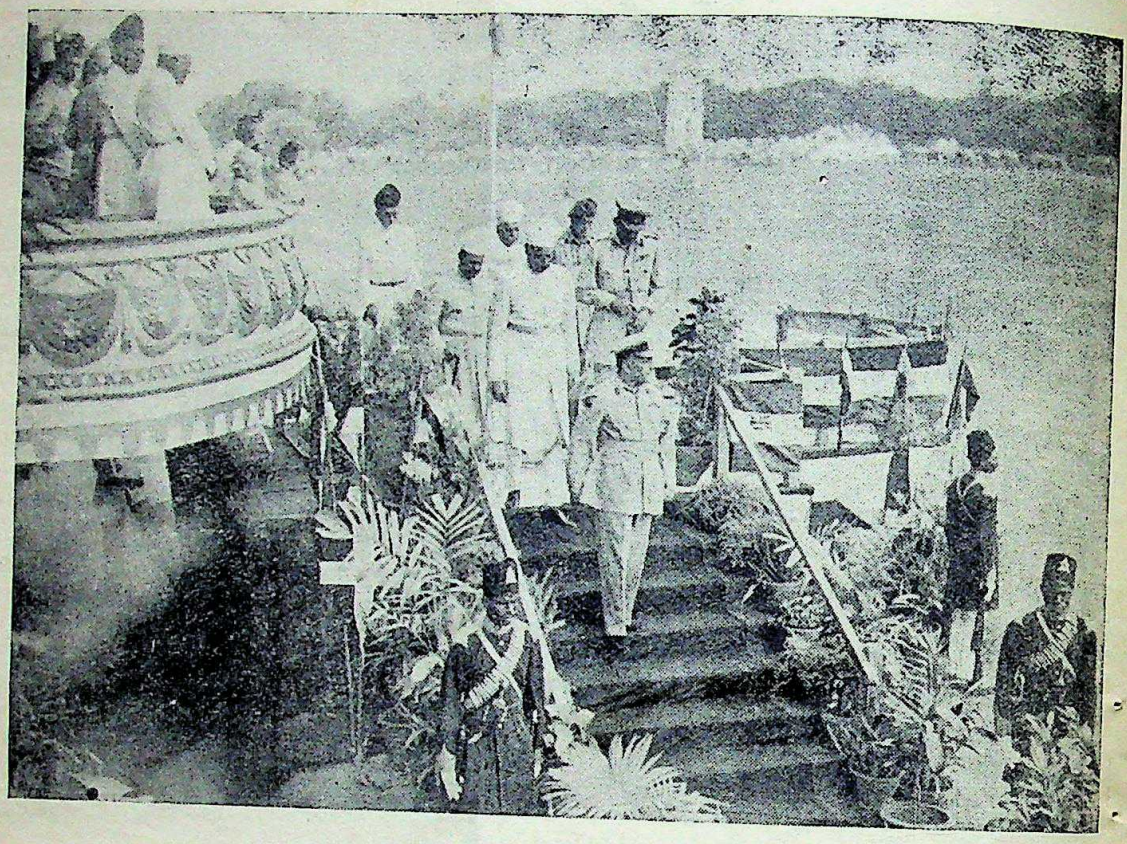

His Highness the Prince of Berar leaving the Saluting Base at Fateh Maidan, followed by H.E. the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari and General Ahmed El-Edroos, Commander, the Nizam's Forces.

Deliverance of Humanity

In the course of his presidential address, Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur said: "We have assembled here today to celebrate the brilliant victory which has been achieved in Europe by Great Britain and her Allies. Germany and Italy had not only been responsible for dragging Europe into a disastrous war but also constituted a potential menace to the peace and freedom of the whole world." The Nawab Saheb added that it was due to the Allied war effort that humanity had been delivered from the clutches of the enemies of human culture and civilisation. Referring to the initial successes achieved by the enemy, the Nawab Saheb said that the Allies displayed unshaken determination against heavy odds with the result that their efforts were ultimately crowned with success.

War in the East

He went on to say that, although the war in the West had ended, the fighting in the East still continued and would continue until the Japanese menace was removed. He expressed the hope that our gallant soldiers would shortly bring about the end of the war in the East and added that the beginning of the end of the Japanese resistance was already in the offing and that the day was not far off when we would have an opportunity to celebrate a complete victory over our foes.

Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur concluded: "We are glad that India and Hyderabad have played a worthy part in saving humanity from utter ruin and destruction. His Exalted Highness the Nizam gave magnificent support to the British

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Government, in keeping with the traditions of the Asafia Dynasty, and liberally provided men, money and material for the extermination of the forces of evil."

Distribution of Food & Cloth

The public meeting was followed by the distribution of sweets to school children in different parts of the city. About 20,000 people were given two seers of jawar each at the Cheap Grain Shops and at Police Stations. In the afternoon over 5,000 women and an equal number of children were fed and given cloth at the eleven maternity and child welfare centres in the city. A special diet, including fruit, was given to patients in hospitals in the city, while fruit and sweets were supplied to a number of Hindu and Muslim orphanages and Convents.

COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

The Government of Hyderabad desire to offer their heartfelt congratulations to His Majesty's Government on the great series of victories which have ended the war in Europe. They would in particular express their gratitude to the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Churchill, for his great and inspiring leadership which has not only pulled the Empire through its darkest hour but has also set an example of noble tenacity in the face of overwhelming danger and of faith in the ideals of our common civilisation."

PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST SPEECH

In the evening, His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, in a special Victory message broadcast from the Hyderabad Station, pleaded for building a new world order harmonizing the duties and responsibilities of the strong and the weak.

His Excellency said: "The embers of war are still smouldering at certain places but this Great War, so far as the Western theatre is concerned, has at last terminated and those two persons, whose insatiable lust for conquest was responsible for this world-wide blood-shed, are before their Creator to answer for their deeds. Before expressing my own sentiments today, however, I wish to make it clear that my feelings are not those of elation and happiness at the death of the enemy. The first and foremost thought in my mind is one of thankfulness to the Almighty who, in His unbounded mercy, has crowned our cause with victory by terminating this devastating war. The very thought of what might have happened if this war had not terminated in this manner, how our economic, social, moral and cultural heritage might have been wiped out and how the chains of a ruthless and arrogant nation might have bound us in slavery, is terrifying indeed.

Just World Order

"My second thoughts are of sincere prayer to God that He may guide the nations of the world in such a way that they may be able to evolve a world order in which the recurrence of such horrible events may be impossible. If even after this war we, who by God's grace have become the victorious nations, do not crown our victory by restoring justice and fairplay in a harmonious world, there is a grave danger that all our sacrifices for the successful prosecution of this war will have been in vain.

Root Cause

"The root cause of such struggles and conflicts between nations is generally believed to be the unjust treatment of one nation by another. Therefore, it is imperative for us to consider now how best to shape the future world order, so that the powers and prerogatives, the duties and responsibilities of the strong and the weak, are balanced and defined, and men's hearts so changed that the very idea of one nation going to war to conquer the territories of another will be

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universally regarded as a crime against man and God to be instantly prevented by the world organization. What has always happened in this world is that sometimes ambitious men, to gain their personal ends by virtue of their position and influence, have led their people to doom and destruction, while at others God-fearing and patriotic men have rendered signal services to their countrymen and led them to the highest pinnacle of glory. If we look at this war from this angle, we can safely assert that its main cause was Hitler's and Mussolini's insatiable desire for annexations. But the question then arises, why did such enlightened and educated nations as Germany and Italy adopt such an erroneous course? The secret of the future happiness of the world lies in the correct answer. It is, in my humble opinion, that it was mainly the wrong-headed ideas underlying their philosophy of government and therefore their education and training which, despite the brilliance of their scientific work, their learning and their industry, were ultimately responsible for their going on the wrong path. National self-respect, in itself a great virtue, had in these nations degenerated into national arrogance. The result was that new inventions by which man, through his knowledge of science, had achieved mastery over the secrets of nature, instead of being used for the well-being and progress of humanity, were devoted to the mass production of weapons of war, and so to the destruction and annihilation of mankind after an intermediate stage in which former international confidence and good-will had given way to mutual suspicion and distrust.

Responsibilities of Victorious Nations

"Heavy indeed is now our responsibility as victorious nations. We are called upon to evolve a system based on reason and justice and guaranteeing legitimate freedom both to individuals and nations. It is our task to introduce and implement political and economic measures, which may both be practicable and readily acceptable to all nations. We have not only to educate mankind, but to ensure that that education will make them broad-minded also. Human education is the job of the expert, the psychologist, the educationist, and the statesman; but the task of creating a broad outlook calls for something more for a world-patriotism inspired by the spirit of wisdom and understanding of knowledge and of the fear of God.

Lest We Forget Our Martyrs!

"On this occasion of thanksgiving we cannot forget the deeds of valour and courage of the men and women of the United Nations, especially of India, and above all His Exalted Highness' Dominions, who staked their lives for winning this war: the memory of those martyrs who laid down their lives for their Ruler and their country is also fresh in my mind and I also remember those of our valiant soldiers who were wounded in the war and have now become invalids and cripples. But—if this thought can in any way afford consolation to their survivors and relations—I would say to them that the sacrifices of their dear and near have been accepted by their Creator, who has brought them closer to victory.

Efforts not to be Relaxed

"In obedience to the gracious commands of His Exalted Highness, his Government, his officers and his subjects have worked heart and soul to contribute to the successful prosecution of this war. I would thank all those, rich and poor, who have contributed to war funds or cheerfully endured the manifold hardships which the war has brought. To all ranks of civilian officials the war has meant a doubling or trebling of work, responsibility and anxiety; it has also brought a new team-spirit, and a new sense of working for the common weal. I thank them for what they have done and urge them not to relax their efforts both for the achievement of the final end of this world-war and for the building of a better post-war India."

Our Inspiration

The Nawab Saheb of Chhatari concluded: "All of us, fighting men and women and civilians, here in Hyderabad have always had behind us the steady, clear-sighted guidance of His Exalted Highness, whose

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whole-hearted determination to be in reality as well as in name the Faithful Ally of the British Government, has been our constant inspiration. While, therefore, I rejoice with our fellow Allied Nations over our victory in Europe, I cannot but offer my humble and respectful congratulations to our august Ruler and sincerely pray that the day may soon come when the news of Japan's unconditional surrender will bring the happy and stimulating tidings of world peace and we, under the ægis of our august and gracious Master, like all the peoples of the world, may devote ourselves whole-heartedly to the progress of our country."

Women Participate in Celebrations

The women of Hyderabad also participated in the victory celebrations in a fitting manner, happy in the thought that they had lagged behind none to make, under the inspiring leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, their individual as well as collective contribution to the war work by way of providing comforts and amenities to the soldiers on the various battle-fronts and to the wounded at home. A large number of them assembled at the Lady Hydari Club to participate in an interesting programme of festivities.

Second Day's Programme

The highlight of the second day's programme was an impressive and colourful review of H.E.H. the Nizam's Army and Police Forces at Fateh Maidan. His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of H.E.H. the Nizam's Forces, took the salute from a special platform which was tastefully decorated with festoons, flags and flowers.

Processional March

After the review, the troops formed into a mile-long procession and, passing through the Eastern Gate of the Maidan, marched to Charminar *via.* Abid Road, Moazzam Jahi Market, Siddi Amber Bazar, New Bridge and Patherghatti. The procession was led by gun-carriages, armoured cars and transport vehicles followed by units of the Golconda Lancers, Jamiath Nizam Mahboob, the Prince's Body-Guard, Infantry Units and detachments of the City and the District Police—all in their glittering uniforms, flying their individual colours and marching to the accompaniment of their respective bands. The flags of the United Nations were flown from the vehicles.

An interesting feature of the procession was a medley of the various types of ancient and modern forms of transport, including camels, palanquins, state coaches and other forms of conveyance formerly used by the Royal Family, bullock carts, tongas, broughams, phaetons, pony-drawn tongas, rickshaws, motor cars and Railway buses.

Huge Crowds

Thousands of people thronged the thoroughfares, occupied balconies and crowded every vantage point to witness the procession, and cheered as it wended its way to the Char Minar.

"Fairy Land"

The celebrations concluded late in the night with a display of fire-works from a large island in the Hussain Sagar. Hundreds of thousands of people from the city and suburbs, the British Administered area and adjoining villages began flocking to the tank bund from early evening.

The "bund" was lighted on either side of the road with strings of multi-coloured bulbs. With the beacon-light on the Naobat Pahar, illumined buildings on the Jubilee Hills and the flood-lit Power House, the entire locality seemed to have been converted into a fairy land and presented a dazzling scene.

The decorative lighting of the River Gardens with multi-coloured bulbs presented an attractive appearance while the Char Minar, lit by thousands of little oil lamps, recalled the splendour of the past.

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Deccan History—Microcosm of Indian History

FIRST SESSION OF THE DECCAN HISTORY CONFERENCE HELD IN HYDERABAD

The first session of the Deccan History Conference was held under the auspices of the Deccan History Association. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, Revenue, Police and Supply Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, and was attended by a large number of local historians as well as those from outside the State. The Conference was inaugurated, in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, by Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, ex-Education Member to the Hyderbad Government. The Nawab Saheb conveyed to the Confernce the gracious message of His Exalted Highness the Nizam wherein the importance of a specialised study of the History of the Deccan as a valuable means of assessing the outcome of the impact of the forces of the north on those of the south was emphasised.

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his welcome address, observed that the history of the Deccan mirrored all the great reflexes of Indian history. He, therefore, pleaded that its fulness and variety and the rich traditions of its many races provided ample scope for its more microscopic study. He referred briefly to the work done in Hyderabad during the last two years in the sphere of historical study and research and said: "It is to the credit of His Exalted Highness' Government that, despite the booming of the guns across Europe and the Pacific, it has encouraged these and other cultural activities by a process of thoughtful and happy extravagance."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. V. Grigson, in the course of his presidential address, stressed the need in Hyderabad State not only of folk museums to portray the life of village and tribal populations but also of a museum containing exhibits of the Qutub Shahi and Moghul periods.

HOME OF HISTORICAL RELICS.—Inaugurating the Conference, Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung said: "It is not a mere coincidence that the Deccan has become the home of some of the most renowned relics of Indian History, such as the world-famous caves of Ellora and Ajanta, the magnificent temples at Ramappa and Palampet, the remains of mediæval culture, like the Madrasa of Mahmood Gawan at Bidar, the Panchakki and the Bibi-ka Maqbara at Aurangabad. The geographical position of the Deccan justifies its claim to be the core of India, and it was thus only natural that it should have been the battle-field of empires and should have become the home of many races in early, mediæval and modern times.

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HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS' MESSAGE

"I wish to congratulate the different bodies and individuals who have collectively organised the Deccan History Conference and the Deccan History Association. I also extend a hearty welcome to those outside scholars who have come to the Capital of my Dominions for attending the first session of the Conference.

"In the wide perspective of the History of India, the History of the Deccan provides a study in miniature of the History of India itself, of different races and cultures, and their indelible impress on the different developments that have taken place in the course of the ages. The integration of these different factors with the History of India as a whole, by a process of specialisation and synthesis, is likely to provide an interesting approach to the study of that interplay of forces in the north and in the south which determined the course of history. Such study would not be of purely academic interest if it is made to embrace the important aspects of the life of the people at different epochs, rather than being confined to the chronology of wars or of the rise and fall of dynasties. Such a wide view of history would assist the practical application of historical knowledge to many present problems which confront the administrator or the sociologist.

"My Government is keenly interested in all these efforts and is engaging itself, through the University, the Daftar-i-Divani and the Archaeological Department, as well as by grants to learned bodies and individual scholars, in promoting the above ends. It would welcome the co-operation in all these activities, as in the compilation of the History of the Deccan, a work recently undertaken, of those outside scholars who evince an interest in the History of the Deccan. The Conference and the Association both provide an ample and welcome forum for attaining that co-operation and for imparting to it an organic and practical shape.

"I shall be closely interested in the progress of your deliberations and shall watch your efforts in the direction of sustaining and advancing the aims and interests of the Conference and of the Association with profound sympathy."

"You will have, in the course of your stay in Hyderabad, occasion to visit the State Museum, the *Daftar-i-Diwani* and the State Library. Along with the University, these institutions represent cultural activities which have received constant attention and encouragement from the State. Much work still remains to be done in the field of Deccan History, and, using these great institutions as a base, it is a welcome idea that there

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should be a forum for the work, large enough to ensure collaboration with outside scholars."

Deccan's Decisive Role

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung said: "As His Exalted Highness has been pleased to remark, the history of the Deccan is, in miniature, the history of India. It mirrors all the great reflexes of Indian History and throws its own reflection back on that larger screen. Within the wider perspective, therefore, of Indian History, there is ample scope for a more microscopic study of the history of the region which is called the 'Deccan,' if only because of its peculiarities, its self-contained fullness and variety, and the rich traditions of its many races. Separateness in the midst of geographical unity, isolation in the midst of invasion, such have been its characteristics. The resistance of the south to northern pressure provides an instance of the centrifugal forces which baffled successive efforts to establish one and the same rule over the length and breadth of India, and, even after its conquest by the Moghuls, the spirit of revolt reasserted itself in Hyderabad. Riding almost astride the peninsula, the Deccan has even otherwise played a decisive part in different periods in the history of India, and perhaps at no time a more significant role, from the point of view of the present day, than in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was here that the French lost the battle for empire. It was here again that the earlier British experiments made in Oudh were perfected in the shape of the first subsidiary treaty with Hyderabad which came to be applied, in its fundamentals, to the States-system of India. The march of British supremacy in India was over the long and dusty road that led to Seringapatam, and from thence to Poona and Nagpur. Finally, it was in the Deccan that the torrents of the Mutiny spent their force.

Programme of Work

"It is appropriate that the first session of this Conference should take place not only in the capital of these Dominions, which occupy a large part of the Deccan, but also within the precincts of this spacious University which has made special efforts to promote the study of Deccan History by the inclusion of a separate paper on the subject in the curriculum for its History School and has now proposed the establishment of a Deccan History Museum and the inclusion of Archæology, with special reference to these Dominions, in the course prescribed for its degree in History. A School of Social Sciences may also be started which will include the subject of cultural Anthropology, and the idea is Mr. Grigson's that the course should cover field-work among the aboriginals in the State, thus providing valuable training for personnel which could usefully be employed for work among the aboriginals, and, even otherwise, for social service. The scheme for a comprehensive History of the Deccan has progressed satisfactorily, and the first volume on the ancient period is nearing completion under the editorship of Mr. Yazdani, whose individual work in the State may, with an apt reference to his service to Archæology, be truly described as 'monumental.' A scheme of preservation of prehistoric sites has been undertaken by the Archæological Department, to which has recently been attached an Advisory Board, on lines similar to the Board established by the Government of India, with the object of co-ordinating the efforts of that Department, the University and other learned bodies and individuals in all the wide and various fields of Archæology. Plans for future expansion include the creation of local museums in historic towns like Bidar and on excavation sites, which will carry the interests of History and the historical perspective to the people in the districts. Substantial work has already been done in the field of Telugu and Muslim Epigraphy in the State; endeavours are now being made to concentrate on the wealth of Kanarese inscriptions. A historian is being appointed in the Daftar-e-Divani to undertake, under the guidance of a Standing Committee, the work of preservation, classification, editing and publication of historical records. In that store-house of nearly twenty million records, the arduous task of classification and card-indexing has already begun, and a start has been made in the direction of calendaring the Persian documents of Shah Jehan's period and about a hundred thousand of the

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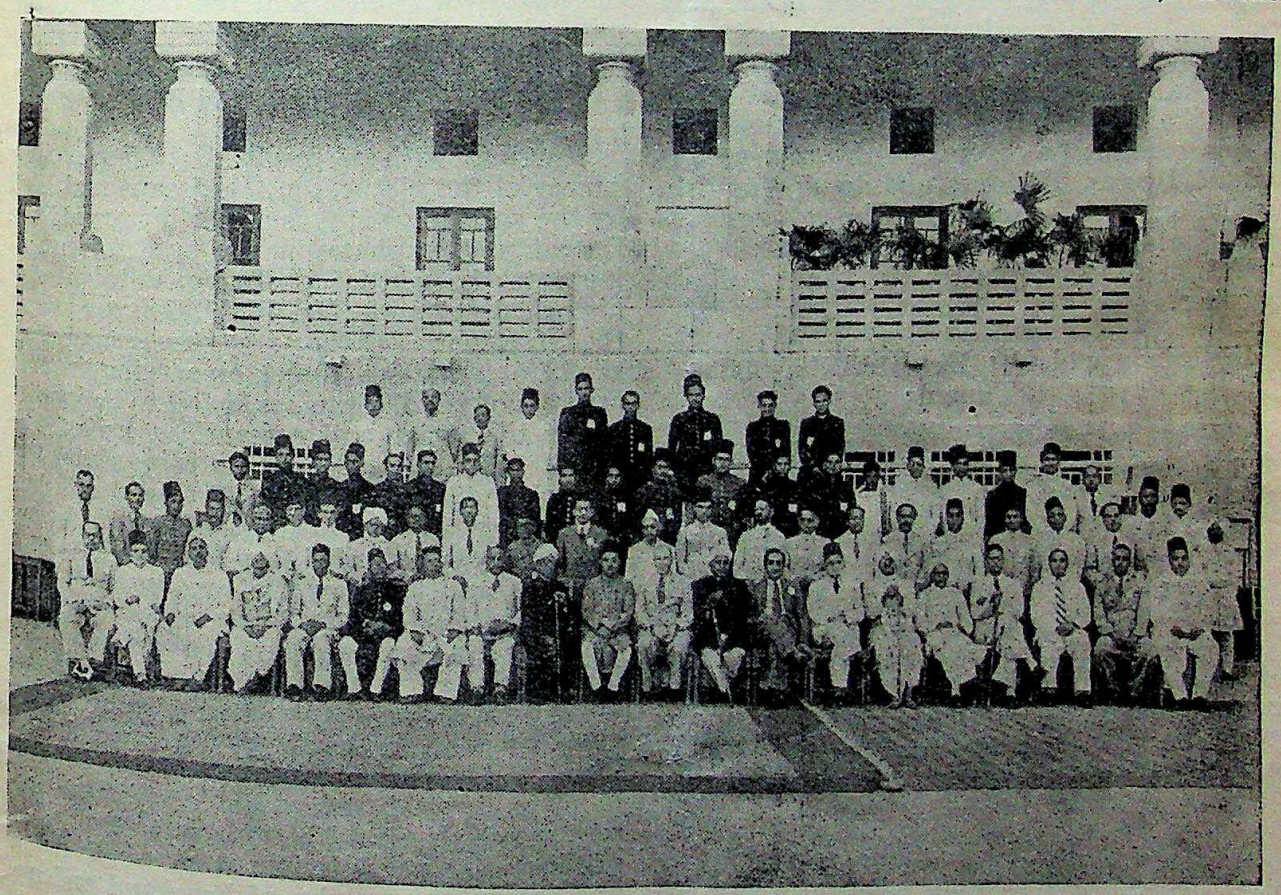
Marathi documents. Dr. Yousuf Husain Khan is to be thanked for having undertaken the first, and that doyen of Maratha history, Mr. Sardesai, for the help he has given and is continuing to give with regard to the second. If Government agree, we may soon have a Hyderabad Historical Records Commission, with branches in the districts to undertake regional surveys. The recent decision, at the instance of the Standing Committee of the Daftar-e-Divani, to transfer all pre-1900 records from the different Secretariats to that office, will serve to centralize the older records and to ensure their proper classification and preservation.

Economic Aspect of History

"It occurs to me that, in this brief summary of the work undertaken for the past two years or so, nothing has been said—and nothing has, as a matter of fact, been done—regarding the economic aspects of Deccan History. No 'people's' history can be complete which does not take into account the economic conditions prevailing at different times, and even a disbeliever in the materialistic interpretation of history will not deny the importance of economic factors in the shaping of the life and history of a human community. I address this suggestion particularly to the historians in this University and with special reference to the history of the Deccan.

Difficult Task

"No research is easy, least of all research in history. In an arena in which facts change their own values and new truths begin to trespass upon the sanctuary of previous convictions, the worker in historical research is faced with constant examination and the need for a mind as open as the skies. His way leads through many woods and rocks and desert, and modern methods, in the



3 Deccan History Conference.

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endeavour to systematise the sifting of facts, impose upon him the duty of determining and distinguishing between the reliable and the unreliable source—a dry and relentless task, yet one which has to be undertaken if he is to have safe conduct in the journey down the ages. For, unless the comparative worth and value of a fact, a reported incident, a description or a statement are tested on the thousand and one touchstones which determine the worth and value of the reporter or chronicler himself, how will he assess the truth? What follows is of the historian's own making, just as two different persons may draw two different conclusions from the same statistics, and it is well understood that a historian is licensed to have his own whims. But the perspective created by research under a certain training of the mind tends to disallow digressions into pure fantasy and sets storey upon storey of facts to rebut subjective conclusions arrived at before the trial began. What matters, therefore, is the raw material, so to speak, which goes to make the manufactured or finished product. The Association and the Conference would do well to make a beginning by bringing several heads together to determine the raw material of Deccan History, and to distinguish, weigh and strain the alloy. The rest resolves itself into a question of the equipment provided in the factory and the quality of the worker.

Historians and Not Historical Journalists Wanted

"What we must, in brief, insist on, adhering to the same metaphor, is a high standard of production; in other words, we must desist from the glorification of a pamphlet into a thesis. Otherwise, the factory of our Universities is not required, and history will continue to be served by those *nouveaux riches* of historians who flaunt their single diamonds of so-called historical facts on their middle finger. The basic plea is that we want historians, both amateur and professional, but not historical journalists."

Integration

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung concluded: "We are not gathered to inculcate parochialism or to forget our sense of proportion or perspective. The Deccan is larger than these Dominions, and is again part of a wider entity. In undertaking the microscopic study of the part, let us not forget the whole, or fail to distinguish the wood from the trees. It was not the intention of those who first conceived the idea of this Conference and Association to be the Maginot's of the historical front, endeavouring to create a ring-fence of history south of the waters of the Narbada. For less was it their intention to raise mud-walls within their own domain of the Deccan. They believe, on the contrary, in a more proper, deeper integration of the history of the Deccan with the history of India. If we are to be guilty at all of lack of proportion, let us be guilty in the opposite sense; let us cross the Narbada, and, like the Ceylonese, who claimed that India was included in Ceylon, let us lay claim to India and extend, in a spirit of conquest, the historical frontiers of the Deccan to the natural frontiers of India."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Starting with a rapid but fascinating survey of the picturesque landscape unfolded by the successive stages of the history of the Deccan and emphasising the need for pressing into the service professional talent for historical research, Mr. W. V. Grigson posed the question: "Who, nevertheless, professional or amateur, living or serving in this country of the Deccan could fail to be inspired by the great and romantic story of her past?" His own inspiration came from the fact that "each district of this State has its history and traditions, of which living testimony is afforded by historic temples, mosques and lakes or fortress-crowned hill-tops, while stone artifacts in abundance, stone-circles, rock-shelters (sometimes still inhabited), stone-alignments, menhirs, tumuli and cairns in many districts provide yet older links with the forgotten eras of history." He added: "To go about the Deccan blind to its past and to its fascinating present survivals would be to lose most of what can keep life worth living, work worth doing and the future worthy of hope and endeavour."

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Vast Field of Work

Coming to the practical aspects of the business of the Conference, Mr. Grigson said: "Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur in his speech has envisaged the creation of a Hyderabad Historical Records Commission with branches in the districts to undertake regional surveys. How essential this is may be judged....from our knowledge of the valuable collections in the possession of many Hyderabad noblemen. Hyderabad also has several fine private libraries of mediaeval and later Persian and Urdu manuscripts and printed books, calling aloud for classification and publication. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur has referred to the great *Daftar-i-Diwani* collection, where of the 20,000,000 or more documents of all kinds only some 3,000,000 (including *atiyat* or Crown Grant succession documents) were catalogued on the old unsatisfactory system and so far only 3,000 documents have been listed in a new card index. There is immense work to be done, nor can it be said what discoveries will result. At present the annual budget of the *Daftar-i-Diwani* is a bare 1⅔ lakhs of rupees. We must clearly double or treble that expenditure and make it a real focus for historical studies in the Deccan.

Valuable Material for Economic History

"I am deeply conscious of the need of a detailed economic history of the Deccan. For such studies too we have invaluable material in the *Daftar-i-Diwani* in the form of old Persian records of revenue settlements and revenue-farming, and contemporary *nirkh-namas* of wages and prices, all calling for the patient work of the research scholar in history and economics, material in fact such as W. H. Moreland would have considered as beyond value could he have had access to similar documents for his economic histories of Mughal India.

Folklores

"Mention of yet another field of research, to which the attention of scholars, and in particular of this Conference, must be invited, was foreshadowed by my remarks earlier on the folklore of the Gonds. In many villages around such historic centres as Golkonda, Warangal, Daulatabad, Aurangabad and Shorapur I believe there to be untapped stores of tales and ballads of the days of the past. Fact and fantasy may be so interwoven in this early literature as to make it difficult to distil factual history from it. But its systematic collection would throw great light upon what struck the villager's imagination in the past, his reaction to changes of dynasty, to invasion, and to disappearance of what seemed good to him. Some work of a similar nature is being done for Middle India by Dr. Verrier Elwin whose collections of what he calls "Specimens of the Oral Literature of Middle India" have led already to the publication by the Oxford University Press in Bombay of *The Folk-Songs of the Maikal Hills* and *The Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal*, the first two of a projected series of seven or eight volumes. Haimendorf's researches in Adilabad have shown a wealth of similar material amongst our own Deccan tribes, *some of which our Government have recently published, in the Gondi language and the Nagari script, as text-books for the new aboriginal schools in the Gond country.* Systematic recording of such material has long been overdue in India. Few studies can foster so healthy a national pride. Great strides in this direction have been made in Europe, especially in the Scandinavian and Teutonic countries and in England and Ireland. Sweden was the pioneer, and work there was started on a systematic scale so long ago as May 1630 under the auspices of King Gustavus Adolphus II. I would urge most strongly that our own University should be spurred by this Conference into considering similar work in the Deccan while there is yet time, before the standardization and proletarization of modern life have stilled the voice of the bard and the story-teller. I would also particularly stress the urgency in Hyderabad not only of folk museums in the life of her villages and tribal populations, but also, and above all, of a Hyderabad museum of Qutb Shahi and Mughal life, before a vast amount of material still in the hands of private owners disappears through the break-up of old families or under the auctioneer's

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hammer. If for this purpose the State were able to acquire one of the old palaces in the City or could be granted the use of one of the Golkonda palaces so that it could be furnished in contemporary style and could house collections of paintings, porcelain, objects of art, and manuscripts, it could be a great inspiration not only to scholars but also to the whole modern generation. I confidently look forward to an impetus to such work being given, not only by this great Osmania University under its new Vice-Chancellor with his keen interest in all historical studies, not only by this Conference and by the permanent organization that we hope may result from it, but also by the projected School of Social Sciences and Anthropology to which Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur has referred, and aobve all by the munificence and patronage of the many noble and other collectors in Hyderabad. Here too opens out an immense field for the future employment of the trained graduates of our University and Colleges.

Co-ordination of Work

"Great indeed is the stimulus to all such work that can be provided by a live and keen Deccan History Association focussed on Hyderabad with, as one of its chief functions, an Annual Conference such as the present. We have long had in Hyderabad a Historical and Archæological Society, but its membership has been small and its meetings very infrequent. I should like to see this merged into the Deccan History Association, and that Association strengthening itself by local branches in all centres where there is a nascent interest in history and archæology. We have naturally envisaged this Association as based upon Hyderabad and making use of the living traditions of this great inheritor of South Indian history and tradition. But we intend no parochial Hyderabadi view of Deccan History; we feel that the more we can bring together the work of all students of Deccan History the greater will have been our success in achieving the objects of the new Association. We hope in fact that this Association will create a nexus between our scholars and scholars in other parts of India and beyond India. We are also confident that the existence of such an Association, in the traditional centre of an area that has played and will continue to play so great a role in India's history, will effectively arouse and maintain popular interest in historical studies in general and Deccan History in particular. May this fellowship of all-India scholars also achieve, not only for the administrator, but also for the politician and the politically-minded citizen of Southern India, that appreciation of the historical background of our social, administrative and political problems, to the necessity of which His Exalted Highness referred in his gracious message, and without which those problems can never find a satisfactory solution!"

TO OUR READERS

If you are not receiving your copy of 'Hyderabad Information' regularly, please write, giving full address to:

THE DIRECTOR,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S INFORMATION BUREAU,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

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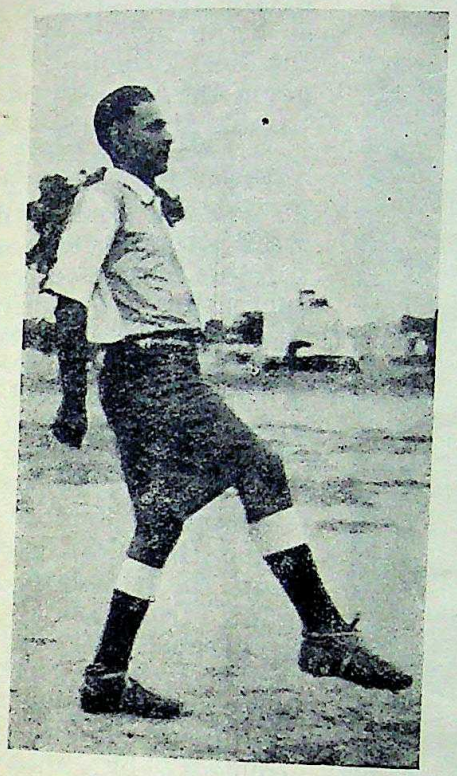
Jameel Ahmed.



The History of Football in Hyderabad

THERE IS no authentic data available to show when the playing of Football started in Hyderabad. It is supposed that it was introduced in India and Hyderabad almost simultaneously by the English. Although we have been taught this game by Britishers it is interesting to know that they are not the inventors of this game. Its origin has been traced back to the ancient Greeks and even to the Eskimos, who are supposed to have played it in a very rough and ready fashion. The ancient Romans also claim to have indulged in this game as a pastime; it is said that they even used an air-inflated ball which must be considered the real forerunner of the modern football. Other claimants for the credit of inventing this popular game are the Irish, inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, who profess to have played it as far back as two thousand years ago! Whoever actually invented the game is purely a matter of detail. What really matters is the popularity it has achieved in the world today. Its popularity lies in the fact of its being a very cheap game. And, cheap though it is, it is nevertheless intensely interesting to watch and requires exceptionally fit limbs to play. The importance of physical fitness of a nation cannot be overemphasised and the fact that this game, which builds up the muscles, is popular in the schools of the Dominions and among the people generally is very gratifying to know.

Initial Stages

Nearly seventy years ago, when Football was started in Hyderabad, there were naturally neither many teams nor exponents of the game. Some educational institutions such as the Nizam College, the Madrasa-i-Asafia, St. George's Grammar School, etc., adopted it as a school game and played matches against one another. In those early days the Nizam College used to organise two tournaments; one was inter-school and the other was open to the private and military clubs. The former was invariably won by Nizam College and the latter equally invariably by some British Regimental team. The success of the Nizam College in the Inter-School Tournament was mainly due to the excellent coaching of Messrs. Seaton and Burnett, Principals of the College, who had much interest in and were themselves good exponents of the game. Some of the other better-known players of this early period were Mir Aftab Ali, Colonel Ali Raza, B. K. Aiyangar, Finglass, Dennis Gay, Chirag Ali, Aga Yavar Ali and Syed Mohsin. The last named was a player of such outstanding merit that he would have done credit to himself in any first class international side.

Increasing Popularity of the Game

Football in Hyderabad continued to gain in popularity and, with it, in the number of teams and tournaments. The period of the ascendancy of this game can be said to have begun in 1915 when the late Mr. Abdul Majid started a tournament called

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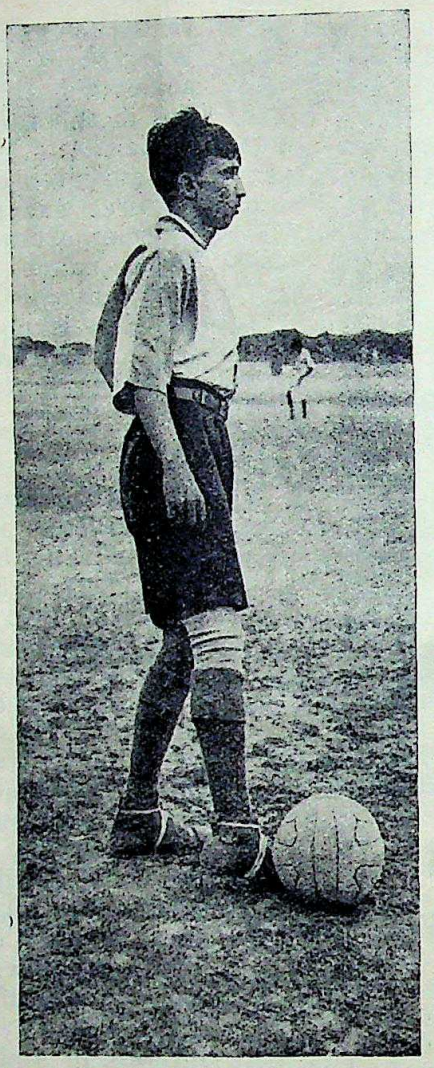
the All-India Majid Football Tournament. This became so popular in a few years that many teams from outside the Dominions began to participate in it. The strongest sides of this period were the Nizam College, Merry-Go-Round and Tarbun. These had the services of the best players of the day. The Nizam College had Abdul Wahab, Kutb Ali Khan, Ghulam Mahmood Quraishi, Syed Mohammad Hadi, Abdul Majid, Sadiq Hussain and Wazir Ali whereas Merry-Go-Round was strengthened by stars like Mohammad Ali Khan, Riasat Ali, Mohammad Osman, Qamaruddin, Faqir Shah, Dastgir and Qadir Khan. The latter team made a name not only in Hyderabad but took part very successfully in most of the tournaments of Southern India. The period from 1915 to 1922, with the late Nawab Sahib of Tarbun as its avowed patron, can be said to be the 'Golden Age' of football in Hyderabad. During this period football in Hyderabad was not only the most popular game but the only game played vigorously. In those days it used to be played throughout the year and naturally all football players remained in good trim.



S. A. Rahim.

The "Golden Age"

It was during this 'Golden Age' of Football that Hyderabad players made a remarkable impression in places outside the Dominions. At one time the reputation of the Hyderabad footballers had touched such pinnacles of glory that it had become a tradition in Aligarh to have a Hyderabadi as captain of the 'Varsity football eleven. Hyderabadis had established for themselves a name as being by far and away the best exponents of the game in Aligarh!

Fall from Glory

From 1922 the standard of football took a downward trend. The reason for this may have been the increasing popularity of cricket which had its heyday from 1929-36 when the All-India Moin-ud-Doula Cricket Tournament was staged here. During these difficult days the Osmania University Football Club made Herculean efforts to stop the standard of the game from falling. The Hyderabad Athletic Association, too, tried to improve the standard of the game in schools and colleges by introducing Inter-Primary, Inter-Middle, Inter-School and Inter-College tournaments. These tournaments apart from infusing enthusiasm and interest in the younger generation, have helped in building up their physique. The importance of such tournaments cannot be overemphasized inasmuch as the future stars of a game necessarily begin their careers at an early age. Thanks to the institutional (education) tournaments, which are proving feeders for the high class tournaments, the standard of football in Hyderabad is again showing signs of improvement.

The Association

The Hyderabad State Football Association was founded in 1939 owing to the efforts of Mr. Syed Mohammad Hadi, who was elected its first Secretary. The Association has since done a great deal for standardizing the game. It began with eight affiliated clubs the number of which has now

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risen to thirty-two. Of these, the Hyderabad City Police team is the best. It participated in the All-India Football Tournament held at Bangalore this year and proved its superiority in a very convincing fashion. The "Majid Shield," for which local teams used to contest twenty-five years ago, is again being fought for by local clubs in a Hyderabad Championship Tournament organized annually by the Association. Last year the final of this tournament was held at the Nizam College Ground and was played between the City Police and the Gordons; the former won the Championship and received the coveted shield from the hands of His Highness the Prince of Berar.

Abdul Majeed.

Umpires

The All-India Football Association has given Messrs. S. M. Hadi, Abdul Rahim, Ghulam Mohiuddin and Fasihuddin Riaz badges of First Class Referees. The Hyderabad Football Association has also appointed a Referees' Board and the number of qualified referees of the game in the State has therefore become satisfactory.

A number of tournaments have been held this year in Hyderabad in connection with War Fund and charities apart from the three open tournaments organized regularly every year:

1. The Hyderabad Championship Tournament.
2. The Ahmad Mohiuddin Memorial Tournament.
3. The Hadi Championship Tournament.

Qader Khan.

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District Conferences in Session

LESSONS IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

ADILABAD

The Annual District Conference of Adilabad held its 2-day session under the presidentship of Mr. Habib Mohammed, the Subedar of Warangal. Besides the district officials a large number of delegates representing the various interests attended the conference.

Happier Relations

The First Taluqdar (District Collector), Mr. Syed Qamruddin, in the course of his welcome address, defined the aims and objects of the conference and emphasised its importance as a means of effecting closer contacts and bringing about happier relations between the people and the local agents of Government.

Godavari Development Scheme

Referring to the industrial progress made by the district, he said that several factories had been established in Adilabad. This had resulted in quickening the pace of industrialization and the day was not far off when the district would become the "Manchester" of Hyderabad. He pointed out that the district had a population of 8½ lakhs of which nearly one lakh constituted the forest tribes. Land was being assigned to them in specified areas on patta under the Laoni rules. He revealed that the Godavari Basin Development Scheme was under sanction and trusted that, on its completion, about 8 lakhs acres of land in the Adilabad and Karimnagar districts would be brought under cultivation. The scheme would, in addition, make cheap electric power available in great abundance. This would undoubtedly greatly stimulate industrial activity in the region.

Food Administration

As to the food policy of Government, the First Taluqdar said that in all the taluqas of the district Development Unions had been established on a co-operative basis. They would, *inter alia*, undertake systematic collection and distribution of food-grains.

Departmental Activities

The Subedar Saheb, in the course of his presidential address, reviewed the activities of the various nation-building departments in the district and pointed out that remissions in land revenue totalling Rs. 1,23,023 had been granted last year, about 3,209 acres of land given on patta under the Laoni rules and 1,104 pallas of wheat and 1,308 pallas of gram seed distributed to agriculturists. The forest tribes inhabiting the taluqas of Adilabad, Asifabad, Rajura, Sirpur, Boath and Utnoor were exempted from the Grain Levy Order. Owing to the failure of crops, remissions in kind to the extent of 16,657 maunds of jawar, 2,037 maunds of paddy and 132 maunds of bajra had been granted. Water-supply arrangements on modern lines, undertaken a few years ago, had been completed at Adilabad town. The Local Fund Department spent about Rs. 58,070 on works of public utility, while Rs. 2,37,876 were spent on repairing tanks and on works connected with the Thari and the Uracheru projects. In addition, Rs. 1,85,806 had been spent on the maintenance of roads, buildings, etc.

Removal of Illiteracy

Dealing with the efforts of the Education Department in removing illiteracy, the Subedar Saheb said that the Middle School at Adilabad had been converted into a High

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School. There were 236 schools in the district where 12,446 students were receiving education.

The Subedar Saheb said that the anti-malarial measures sanctioned by Government were in full swing in the district.

Proposals

At the next day's session, the Subedar Saheb detailed the steps taken by the administration to give effect to the various proposals made at last year's conference. He then took up the proposals submitted by delegates at this year's conference. These proposals covered a wide range of subjects such as town-planning, food problems, educational facilities, rural uplift, the construction of roads and medical aid. The Subedar Saheb made suitable replies to the questions put and, in some cases, redressed then and there the grievances ventilated through questions and resolutions. The Officers concerned supplied the President with information on subjects relating to their respective departments.

Cordiality of Feelings

Winding up the proceedings of the conference, the Subedar Saheb thanked the delegates for the interest and enthusiasm they had shown and complimented them on the perfect cordiality maintained throughout the proceedings.

Agricultural and cattle shows were organised and sports were held.

KARIMNAGAR

That His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government were considering a scheme to convert the village of Anthurgaon in the Sultanabad Taluqa of Karimnagar district into a modern industrial city which would, in due course, become the "Manchester" of Hyderabad, was revealed by Mr. Mohammed Baquer Hussain Qureshi, First Taluqdar of Karimnagar. This was in the cource of a speech welcoming the delegates to the Annual District Conference held under the presidentship of Mr. Habib Mahommed, Subedar of Warangal. About 300 delegates, drawn from all parts of the district, participated in the deliberations.

Enormous Expenditure to be Incurred by Government

The Taluqdar said that a sum of Rs. 24 crores would be required to implement the Godavari scheme, and added that this amount would be provided by Government and that, perhaps, a loan might also be raised for the purpose. A large number of industries, including those for manufacturing iron and steel, cement, textiles, vegetable oils, fertilizers, glass, wood, electric bulbs and electric fans would be concentrated at the centre which would cover an area of 30 square miles. It was proposed to associate this great industrial centre with His Highness the Prince of Berar and name it "Azamabad."

War Effort

The Taluqdar reviewed the war effort of the district and described it as "magnificent." He said that the district had contributed Rs. 3 lakhs to the various war funds. The number of recruits supplied by the district, he admitted, was not satisfactory. He made a fervent appeal to the people of the district to show more zeal and enthusiasm in furthering the war effort so that better and speedier results may follow.

Humanitarian Activities

Continuing, the Taluqdar said that branches of the Women and Children Medical Aid Association had been opened in Jagtial and Karimnagar as a result of the keen interest and solicitude of Princess Niloufer in the welfare of women and children in the State. He expressed the hope that the construction of a hospital, for which the local public had raised funds of a lakh of rupees and the Government had provided a like amount, would shortly be taken in hand.

Measures of Public Utility

Earlier, the Taluqdar referred to the various measures adopted by Government for the well-being and prosperity of the

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people of the district and stressed the importance of the Manair project which was estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs. It was expected that after the completion of this project 18,000 acres of land would be brought under irrigation. Another scheme of irrigation, the Kishtakorum project, was also under the consideration of Government. This project, the survey of which was now under way, envisaged bringing under irrigation a total area of over 8 lakh acres in the districts of Karimnagar and Adilabad.

Public Co-operation

In the course of the presidential address, the Subedar Saheb expressed pleasure at the presence of a large number of delegates which showed that the people of the district were willing to co-operate with Government and to discuss with them their day-to-day needs and requirements. He, then, reviewed the activities of the various Government Departments in the district during the year 1353 Fasli.

Control Measures

The Subedar Saheb dwelt at length on the various steps taken by Government to keep the food situation in the Dominions under control. He pointed out that not only had the prices of all important commodities been controlled but that restrictions had also been imposed on the export and import of foodgrains and other necessities of life. Further, with a view to making cloth available to everyone at controlled prices, a scheme for the supply and distribution of standard cloth had been introduced and a number of retail shops opened at the headquarters of every taluqa and also in villages.

Improving Agriculturists' Lot

Referring to the efforts made to improve the lot of the agriculturist, the Subedar Saheb said that those engaged in agricultural operations were being initiated into the use of improved implements. Similarly, the advantages of using improved varieties of seed were being constantly brought home to them. During the year under report, 1,06,524 seers of paddy seed, 26,583 seers of gram seed, 80,000 seers of jawar seed and 8,000 seers of groundnut cake (to be used as manure) had been distributed among agriculturists as taccavi free of interest. Arrangements had also been made for imparting training in agricultural subjects to sons of cultivators.

Educational Activities

Adverting to the educational progress in the district, the Subedar Saheb said that there were two high schools, nine middle schools and 298 primary schools for boys; one middle school and thirty-three primary schools for girls; two schools for adults and three for the Depressed Classes. During the year under report, Rs. 4,13,648 had been spent on these schools where the total number of students was 21,308. Satisfactory arrangements existed for the physical training of boys under qualified Instructors. Two villages of the district had schools for adults which were being attended by 48 persons. New schools were being opened for the scheduled classes and parents were being induced to send their children to these schools. The Education Department was providing special facilities, including the free supply of books, at these institutions.

Medical Facilities

As regards medical facilities, the Subedar Saheb said that there was one hospital at every taluqa headquarters and one central hospital at the district headquarters. In addition to these, there was also a Mobile Hospital which toured the district to provide medical aid to the villagers. A suitable site had been selected for the construction of a Maternity Home and a sum of more than a lakh of rupees had been raised from public subscription for this purpose.

After the presidential address, a resolution of loyalty to His Exalted Highness was passed, all standing.

Industrial Exhibition

The Subedar Saheb declared open an industrial exhibition which comprised several Tehsil and Departmental stalls. With a view to providing further entertainment to the delegates, a football match was arranged between two local teams.

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Baby Show

The second session of the Conference was preceded by the opening of a Baby Show, which was held in the Karimnagar Hospital and was attended by a large number of children of all communities. The session was devoted mainly to the consideration of the proposals made and resolutions tabled by the delegates, which included the construction of roads, the opening of schools and the supply of iron implements.

Sympathetic Consideration

In his concluding remarks, the Subedar Saheb assured delegates that their proposals would receive the sympathetic consideration of the local authorities who would do their best to meet their requirements as early as possible. He expressed the hope that the people of the district would give their full support to the district authorities in the implementation of measures designed to promote their general welfare.

The Subedar Saheb announced the news of the cessation of hostilities in Europe and hoped that the war against Japan would also conclude shortly. He appealed to the people to continue their war effort and to make sacrifices until complete victory in the Far East was achieved.

The second day's programme concluded with sports, followed by an " At Home."

PARBHANI

The Parbhani District Conference, presided over by the Subedar Saheb of Aurangabad, Mr. Ali Asgar Bilgrami, was held for the third year in succession. More than 1,500 people, including about 300 delegates belonging to all sections of population and representing the various interests, attended it. For two days the town wore a festive appearance. Special arrangements were made for the comfort of the delegates. An exhibition of local industries was also held as an adjunct to the Conference. It attracted a large number of people.

Importance of District Conferences

The President, in the course of his address, welcomed the delegates to the third annual session of the District Conference. He explained that District Conferences formed an integral part of the new Reforms Scheme which was being gradually implemented even at a time when the world was in the grip of the deadliest war in the history of mankind. This showed the anxiety of the Hyderabad Government to set people on the path of constitutional progress even under the most trying circumstances. The experience of the past two years had convinced the Subedar Saheb that the public were wholeheartedly behind the Government which, on the other hand, was ever ready to respond to their reasonable demands. The mutual cooperation which had thus been achieved had enabled the Government and the public to come into closer contact with each other. This spirit of goodwill on both sides was the harbinger of a very bright future for this country. He was glad to say that there was unity between the two major communities of the State—a unity bequeathed to us by our ancestors. He made a fervent plea that this precious heritage be preserved and maintained at all costs, as it was in the mutual interest of both communities. The Subedar Saheb went on to say that the war had taught them a valuable lesson—how the preservation of unity helped in maintaining peace in the country. He read out Mr. Winston Churchill's message to the Hyderabad Defence Council which ran as follows:

" Please convey my thanks to the Hyderabad Defence Council. Though our successes have been great and growing, there is still hard fighting to be done, especially against our Japanese foe, who has now been driven from India and with whom Britain is determined to settle accounts. His Exalted Highness has been with us throughout the fluctuations of this arduous struggle with generous help in men, money and material. His troops have done sterling service in Malaya and the Middle East and the squadron which bears Hyderabad's name has shared in the achievements of the R.A.F."

He appealed to the people of the district to continue their war effort unabated until complete victory was won by the Allies.

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Food and Cloth Situation

The Subedar Saheb gave a brief account of what Government had done to ease the food and cloth situation in the State. He explained how the "Grow-More-Food" campaign had been intensified and to what extent the public had benefited from it. He particularly referred to Government's recent order stipulating that of each maund of grain collected under the levy scheme five seers should be stored in the village grain bank for local use.

Departmental Activities

The First Taluqdar, Mirza Mohammed Mehdi, briefly recounted the activities during the past year of the various government departments in the district to improve the general condition of the people of the district. He told the audience that Rs. 3,000 had been sanctioned for sinking wells. Wheat and gram seed worth nearly one and a half lakhs of rupees had been supplied for distribution as taccavi among cultivators.

Adverting to the Co-operative Movement in the District, the First Taluqdar observed that there were two co-operative banks, one at Parbhani and the other at Hingoli. The membership of these banks and that of the societies affiliated to them was 268. These societies had advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 66,212 in 1353 F. The working capital of the banks was Rs. 8,29,244 and the owned capital Rs. 1,65,716. There were 265 Agricultural Co-operative Societies and their membership stood at the figure of 5,461. The owned capital of these societies was Rs. 5,10,419 and the working capital Rs. 7,47,816. There were two urban banks in the district and their membership was 555. The owned capital amounted to Rs. 11,159 and the working capital to Rs. 27,355. Besides, there were 6 rural banks with a membership of 168 and with an owned capital of Rs. 14,876 and a working capital of Rs. 45,967. The number of rural reconstruction societies in the district was 19 and their membership 1,027.

Educational Progress

As regards the activities of the Education Department, the Taluqdar said that there were five middle schools, one aided school, 229 primary schools for boys, thirty-two primary schools for girls, seven schools for the depressed classes and two agricultural schools in the District. Besides, in the Jagir and Sarf-e-Khas ilaqas in the district, there were two middle schools, eighteen primary schools for boys and five primary schools for girls. The amount spent under this head amounted to Rs. 3,30,000 per annum. Last year a middle school was raised to the status of a high school, while one middle school and one primary school were opened.

Master Plan

The Taluqdar concluded his speech by revealing the fact that a master plan for the development of Parbhani town had been prepared. The plan, which provided accommodation for 50,000 people with all modern amenities, would take 15 years to complete. Proposals regarding the construction of roads, the establishment of a central hospital and creches, arrangements for water and electric supply etc., formed part of the plan.

Satisfactory Replies

At the second session of the Conference the Subedar Saheb detailed the steps taken by the administration to give effect to the various proposals made at the Conference last year. The delegates appeared to be completely satisfied with the replies given by the Subedar Saheb. The proposals related to the enforcement of anti-malarial measures, establishment of a maternity home, slum clearance, sanitation, water-supply, drainage, the construction of Chavdis and roads, the establishment of village banks, the extension of the bus-services, well-sinking, the installation of radio sets, the provision of trained *dais* and nurses and the opening of new schools and dispensaries.

Fresh Proposals

The Subedar Saheb then took up about 40 proposals submitted by the delegates and dealt with them exhaustively and convincingly. They covered a wide field and related to such matters as repairs to Idgahs and Sarais, the construction of new buildings for

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schools, the supply of sugar and the retention in the villages of one-third of the levy grain for the use of local public, the establishment of Panchayat Boards, immediate and direct payment to the cultivator for the grain obtained from him under the levy scheme and the opening of new dispensaries. The Subedar Saheb assured delegates that their proposals would be forwarded to the departments concerned for necessary action.

The Conference concluded with the adoption of a resolution of loyalty to His Exalted Highness.

Special Feature

A special feature of this year's Conference was a grand rally organized by the members of the co-operative societies in the district. Interesting and instructive dialogues were arranged on the food and cloth situation in the State as also on the implications of the grain levy scheme. A cattle show was also held and prizes awarded for the best breeds. The delegates were entertained at an evening party.

BIDAR

The Bidar District Conference was held with great eclat, under the presidentship of the Subedar Saheb of Gulbarga, in the precincts of the historic fort which still reminds one of the glories of the Bahmani period. The conference was attended by more than 250 delegates, both Hindu and Muslim, from all parts of the district. The entire audience was in a jubilant mood engendered by the receipt of the news of the great victory scored by the Allies over Germany. There was a feeling that the days of trials and tribulations had at long last ended and that an era of peace and prosperity was about to dawn. This found reflection in the general run of life of the town which wore a holiday appearance.

Public Co-operation

Welcoming the delegates, the Taluqdar, Mr. Nagindar Bahadur, explained the object underlying the holding of the District Conferences from year to year under the constitutional reforms scheme and declared that they had succeeded in achieving their object in so far as they provided a forum for a full and free ventilation and discussion of local needs. He thanked the public for their unstinted co-operation in the execution of Government's food policy in the district, as a result of which the food situation had considerably improved this year as compared to last year. Adequate stocks of foodgrains had been built up in the district.

Recruits for Army

As regards the war effort of the district, the Taluqdar told the audience that in the matter of supplying recruits it was second to none. However, he exhorted them not to remain content with their present achievement but to continue to exert themselves to the utmost to supply more and more recruits till the Allies had inflicted a total defeat on Japan.

The Taluqdar's speech was followed by the adoption of a resolution expressing unshakable loyalty to the person and throne of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and prayers for the welfare of the Royal family.

Achievements on the Battle-field

In the course of his presidential address, the Subedar Saheb of Gulbarga made a detailed review of the various measures taken by Government last year for bettering the lot of the people. At the outset he referred to the Allied Nations' victory over Germany. He observed that the war started by Germany some six years ago, in keeping with its racial and historical traditions of barbarism, for the destruction of human civilization had culminated in her own unconditional surrender. It was a matter of pride for us all to know that our countrymen had not only fought to keep the enemy away from the motherland but had also taken a prominent part in the liberation of the countries over-run and occupied by the enemy. The Subedar Saheb said that, although victory and peace were within sight, the war had not yet ended. The Allies had defeated Germany but they had yet to account for Japan. Just as our fellow-countrymen were

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able to strike the enemy to the ground in the very heart of Germany, so also they would storm Tokio and deliver the final blow to the aggressor.

Departmental Activities

The Subedar Saheb described the activities of the various government departments, especially those connected with nation-building. He said there were three high schools for boys and girls, six middle schools and 191 primary schools in the district. Rs. 81,500 had been spent last year on middle and primary schools. Provision had already been made for imparting technical training in middle schools. Besides, there were seven special schools for boys of the depressed classes and Government were paying special attention to the education of Harijan students. The number of schools for adults was five and the number on their rolls was 157. The girls' middle school at Bidar had been converted into a high school. Other educational institutions for girls numbered twenty-seven.

The Subedar Saheb informed delegates that a large number of the proposals made by them at last year's conference had been accepted by Government.

Wide Range

The second day of the Conference witnessed scenes of animation and enthusiasm. Proposals and questions numbering over 100 were dealt with. They covered a wide range of subjects. One of the delegates from Janwada Taluqa complained that sugar and kerosene were not supplied to them in adequate quantities and, consequently, people were being put to a lot of inconvenience. The Subedar Saheb told the complainant that, owing to the exigencies of war, Government could not supply these articles in sufficient quantities but assured him that the present quota would be increased considerably. The same delegate wanted the girls' primary school to be raised to the status of a middle school and the construction of a pucca road from Bidar to Nanded. He was assured that the attention of the departments concerned would be drawn to his proposals. A complaint was made that the price of the grain collected under the levy scheme was not paid to cultivators in time. The Subedar Saheb explained that in most cases the Village Panch Committees were responsible for this delay as they were rather slow in approaching the officers concerned and in getting things settled in time. He, therefore, asked people to select only such persons for the Panch Committees as would discharge their duties with efficiency and honesty. There was a proposal that each village be provided with a dispensary and a trained dai. The Subedar Saheb sympathised with the proposal and said that a scheme had already been sanctioned by Government under which ten trained dais were to be appointed at important rural centres in each district but Government's experience was that trained dais were not offering themselves for employment in rural areas in adequate numbers. He, therefore, requested the delegates to induce suitable women in villages to take advantage of the training facilities provided by Government. This would fulfil an urgent need. It was suggested that the Lingayat community be included in the category of 'Protected Classes' for purposes of application of the Land Alienation Act. The Subedar Saheb replied that the matter was already under the consideration of Government. In addition to these, resolutions relating to the foundation of circulating libraries, sanitation, the extension and repairs of roads, the sinking of wells and the drainage system, street-lighting, the construction of rat-proof godowns, the establishment of maternity homes and Unani dispensaries, the opening of new schools, the construction of a gunj, the provision of dust-bins and the assignment of plots for town extension were moved. With regard to some of the issues raised, the Subedar Saheb assured the delegates that he would move the authorities concerned in the matter and try his utmost to secure the fulfilment of the demands.

Side Activities

A cattle show was organized as a side activity of the Conference, along with an industrial exhibition of local arts and crafts. There were nearly two dozen stalls where

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toys, hand-woven cloth, bidri-ware, etc., were exhibited. Departmental exhibits showing the work done by such departments as Medical, Agricultural and Educational were greatly appreciated.

MAHBOOBNAGAR

Through a happy coincidence the announcement of the Allied victory in Europe synchronised with the session of the Annual District Conference of Mahboobnagar. With the consent of the organisers of the conference and the delegates, it was decided to hold the conference only for one day instead of two. This was done to enable the people to participate in the Victory-Day celebrations scheduled for the second day of the conference.

Large Attendance

The Conference met in the High School building which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Its spacious hall was filled to capacity and visitors thronged in their hundreds to watch the proceedings. Delegates, drawn from both rural and urban areas of the district and representing the various interests, attended the conference.

Happy News

At the outset Mr. Amir Ali Khan, Subedar, conveyed to the conference the happy tidings of the victory of the Allies in Europe and paid a glowing tribute to the perseverance, tenacity and unexampled valour of the Allied armies. This was primarily the fruit of close collaboration between and the united will of the Allied nations. He declared that he did not like to disturb the holiday mood of the people by prolonging the session to two days and proposed to adapt the programme in such a way as to finish the business of the Conference in one sitting.

Unique Occasion

Mr. Mohammed Qutbuddin Khan, the First Taluqdar, referred to the uniqueness of the occasion in the sense that they were meeting at a time when the news had just been received of the victory of Allied Forces after a hard struggle of nearly six years. The United Nations had pooled together their resources to frustrate for ever the devilish ambition of universal destruction and totalitarian rule entertained by Hitler and his henchmen. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to those who had staked their all to save Europe and the world at large from falling a prey to Hitler's oppression and hoped that, before long, Japan would meet the same fate as her European ally.

Period of Distress

Before he detailed the various measures adopted by the nation-building departments for bettering the condition of the people of the district, the First Taluqdar referred to the difficulties encountered by the local authorities in the enforcement of measures designed to control the food situation. He went on to say that the district had to face great distress owing to the vagaries of the monsoon and the machinations of the merchants. He thanked the people who had co-operated whole-heartedly with Government in bringing the situation under control. He also recognized the help rendered by certain Government Departments in enabling him to secure quantities of foodgrains adequate to the needs of the district. Rationing had been introduced, he added, in Narayanpet and in Mahboobnagar proper, while arrangements were being completed for introducing it in Achampet taluqa, a deficit area.

The "Grow-More-Food" campaign was making a rapid progress in the district and the area under foodgrains had increased by 1,12,723 acres during the year under report. Certain restrictions had been imposed on the growing of cash crops in order to induce the agriculturist to take more and more to food crops.

Taluqa Development Unions

The establishment of Taluqa Development Unions for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains was in progress. They were expected to give a severe blow to profiteering and to help both cultivators and consumers by a more effective protection of their interests.

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Collection of Levy Grain

In spite of the fact that the kharif crop had suffered badly in certain parts of the district as a result of which 2,60,000 acres of land under it had to be exempted from the payment of the levy, he was glad to report that the collection of the levy in 1353 Fasli was better compared to last year. 1,64,000 maunds of foodgrains had been collected under the levy scheme during the year. The Abi crop was excellent, and 2,31,000 maunds of paddy were collected under the levy system and 2,00,000 maunds were purchased under the monopoly purchase system. Further, with a view to ensuring the provision of foodgrains to petty cultivators in the lean months of the year, it had been decided to open a grain bank in every village. Such institutions had alrealy been establishel in 41 villages of the Mahboobnagar, Nagarkurnool and Achampet taluqas and it was trusted that, by the end of the year, every village would have a grain bank of its own.

Activities of Government Departments

The Revenue Department was responsible for granting in land revenue remissions and suspensions of Rs. 6,30,000 and of Rs. 25,000, respectively. 161 sources of irrigation had been repaired by the P.W.D. at a cost of Rs. 77,121. The Department of Agriculture had distributed 1,271 maunds of improved seed as taccavi in the Mahboobnagar, Nagarkurnool and Kulwakurti taluqas. Marked progress was registered in the spheres of primary and secondary education in the district. Increasing attention was being paid by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government to the popularization of adult schools which numbered 22 with 4,413 students on their rolls.

The district abounded in forests and the Taluqdar regretted that the local public was not co-operating with Government in the protection of this precious natural wealth. He appealed to the audience to help the authorities in the implementation of measures designed for the conservation of forests.

Special concessions had been granted to the Chenchus, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting the hilly parts of Achampet taluqa. H.E.H. the Nizam's Government were very keen on their cultural progress and had appointed a Naib Tahsildar with necessary staff for this purpose. 1,08,853 acres of land had been reserved for the exclusive use of the Chenchu community for a period of five years.

Loyalty to the Ruler

A resolution of unflinching loyalty to His Exalted Highness and the Asafia House was passed unanimously. Then followed a volley of questions put by a number of delegates. Resolutions embodying the local needs and grievances of the people were moved and some of them evoked interesting discussions. Many of the grievances thus ventilated were redressed on the spot, while the Subedar Saheb promised to send a number of resolutions to the departments concerned for necessary action.

"Golden Period"

In his concluding remarks, the Subedar Saheb exhorted the audience to be ever loyal to His Exalted Highness whose benevolent rule had brought them unnumbered blessings. He enumerated some of the blessings of this golden period and observed that we were being ruled by a Sovereign whose concern for the welfare of his subjects was proverbial and without any parallel. He expressed his gratitude to the Almighty for the grand success of the Allied Nations in Europe and fervently hoped for an early dawn of the era of universal peace.

Sports were arranged in the evening, an interesting feature being a tug-of-war between local officers and the police. The Subedar Saheb was "At Home" to the delegates in the evening.

MEDAK

The Medak District Conference held its two-day session at Sangareddy under the presidentship of Mr. Amir Ali Khan, Subedar of Medak. A large number of delegates, hailing from all parts of the district, were present to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.

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Progress made

The First Taluqdar, Nawab Kazim Jung, read the progress report and informed the audience of the action taken by the Government on the resolutions passed by the Conference in 1353 F. He reviewed the activities in the district of the various nation-building department and said that remissions in land revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,35,288 had been granted last year.

Ruler's Appreciation

The Taluqdar said that he was proud to bring to the notice of the conference the deeds of valour performed on the battle-field by Sepoy Narain Reddy, a resident of the district, which had won him the Military Medal. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was pleased to appreciate his bravery and hoped that the example of devotion to duty furnished by Sepoy Narain Reddy would be emulated by other members of Hyderabad's fighting services and that the fine traditions of Hyderabad's soldiery would ever be maintained.

Presidential Address

The Subedar Saheb congratulated the local officers on the multi-sided progress made by the district during the year. He remarked that the enthusiasm and interest evinced by the employees of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the field of public service had their root in the noble example set by our benevolent Ruler. He referred briefly to some of the blessings of His Exalted Highness' reign which was, he said, the "Golden Age" of the Deccan.

The First Session came to a close with the passing of a resolution of loyalty to His Exalted Highness and the Asafia House.

Interpellations

The second day's session of the Conference was devoted to replying to questions and the consideration of the proposals made by the delegates. Many delegates came forward with a long list of demands such as the grant of a dearness allowance to the village officials, the establishment of new schools, the construction of roads, the repairing and restoration of damaged tanks and other sources of irrigation, eradication of corruption, equitable distribution and increased supply of foodstuffs, well-sinking and the provision of medical relief. The Subedar Saheb granted Rs. 1,000 from his discretionary fund to help poor students. The Taluqdar also contributed Rs. 250 for the same purpose.

In his concluding remarks, the Subedar Saheb stressed the importance of public co-operation in the implementation of schemes calculated to bring relief to the masses and emphasised the identity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled in Hyderabad.

Side-Shows

An Industrial Exhibition was organized along with a cattle and a baby show. Locally manufactured articles and departmental exhibits were arranged in an attractive manner at the different stalls. Sports were also held. In addition to these, a variety show was arranged in aid of war.

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

(FEBRUARY 1945—FARWARDI 1354 F.)

Prices of Commodities—Wholesale Prices

During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary while that of pulses shot up by 16 points on account of rise in the prices of mung (green) and lentils. The average index number of other articles of food declined by 22 points owing to sudden fall in the price of onions, depreciating the average index number of all food articles by 8 points as compared with the last month's figures.

The average index numbers of oil seeds and vegetable oil recorded a fall of 6 and 16 points, respectively.

The index number of cotton (raw) remained stationary while that of cotton manufactures declined by 13 points owing to fall in prices of dhoties, chadders, saries and shirtings.

Average indices of building materials and non-food articles depreciated by 22 and 9 points, respectively.

The general index number for the month under report recorded a fall of 8 points from 256—the figure for the preceding month.

The following statement compares the group indices for the month of February 1945 and those for the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

Groups	No. of items	Index No.			(+) or (—) as Compared with	
		February 1945	January 1945	February 1944	January 1945	February 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	245	..	+ 34
Pulses	6	204	188	209	+ 16	— 5
Sugar	2	123	123	138	..	— 15
Other food	16	214	236	277	— 22	— 13
All food	34	229	237	223	— 8	+ 6
Oil seeds	5	234	240	254	— 6	— 20
Vegetable oils	4	253	269	263	— 16	— 10
Raw cotton	1	200	200	200	..	..
Cotton mfgd.	5	290	303	408	— 13	— 118
Hides and skins	2	389	389	227	..	+ 162
Building materials ..	8	257	279	298	— 22	— 41
Other raw and mfd. articles. ..	7	248	256	255	— 8	— 7
All non-food	82	267	276	281	— 9	— 14
General Index	60	248	256	250	— 8	— 2

The general index number for the month of February 1945 was 248.

Retail Prices

During the period under report, prices of

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four commodities, namely, coarse rice, jawar, salt and til oil increased while those of others except maize recorded a fall. As compared with last year the general tendency was towards a rise.

Average retail prices in Seers and Chattaks per O.S. Rupee with their index numbers are given below. (Base: August 1939=100).

Commodities	Base price Aug. 1939	Price for		Index Nos.	
		Feb. 1945	Jan. 1945	Feb 1945	Jan. 1945
Coarse rice ..	7– 3	2–15	2–14	245	250
Paddy ..	14–12	5– 7	5– 2	271	288
Wheat ..	7– 5	2– 7	2– 5	300	316
Jawar ..	10– 0	5– 5	5– 7	188	184
Bajra ..	10– 8	5– 7	5– 4	193	200
Ragi ..	11– 5	6–14	5– 9	165	203
Maize ..	10–13	5–11	5–13	190	186
Gram ..	7–10	3–14	3–11	197	207
Tuar ..	10– 1	6– 2	5–11	164	177
Salt	8–13	6– 7	6– 8	137	136
General Index No.	..	..	..	205	215

Import of Food Articles into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement shows the quantity of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from British India, Indian States and from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions in the month under review:—

Commodities	Total import (in pallas of 120 seers) during	
	February 1945	February 1944
Wheat		
Wheat flour	4,856	2,560
Paddy	..	303
Rice	..	1,307
Jawar	30,719	18,283
Bajra	354	10,395
Ragi	..	1,044
Urad	..	..
Gram	649	1,294
Ghee (in Mds.)	5,985	7,078
Tea	201	797
Sugar	362	590
.. ..	6,580	1

Price of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 92 and Rs. 88-8 per tola, while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 152 and Rs. 147, respectively.

Exchange Rates

The table below shows the B.G. exchange rates during the month of February 1945, January 1945 and February 1944.

For the month of	Buying		Selling	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
February 1945 ..	116-4-0	116-5-0	116-8-0	116-8-0
January 1945 ..	116-3-0	116-5-0	116-5-6	116-8-0
February 1944 ..	116-5-3	116-7-6	116-6-0	116-8-6

Share Market

The quotations on the last day of February 1945 for Government Promissory notes and for other shares of leading concerns are given in the following table:—

Particulars			Closing rates on the last day of February 1945
Government Securities			Rs. a. p.
N. G. P.	2½%		100 3 0
Do	3 %		103 10 0
Do	3½%		100 11 0
Banks.			
Hyderabad Bank		(O.S. 50)	50 0 0
Saraswati Bank		(O.S. 100)	125 0 0
State Bank		(O.S. 100)	127 8 0
Railways.			
N. S. Railways	6 %	(O.S. 250)	510 0 0
N. S. Railways	5 %	(O.S. 250)	625 0 0
Textiles			
Azamjahi		(O.S. 100)	760 0 0
D. B. R. Mills ..		(B.G. 300)	700 0 0
Hyderabad S.&W. Co.		(B.G. 1,000)	3,300 0 0
M. S. K. Mills		(B.G. 100)	1,730 0 0
Osmanshahi		(B.G. 100)	291 0 0

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Particulars		Closing rates on the last day of February 1945
Sugar.		
Nizam Sugar Ordinary	(O.S. 25)	92 0 0
Nizam Sugar Pref.	(O.S. 25)	38 0 0
Salar Jung Sugar	(O.S. 50—20 Pd.)	18 10 0
Chemicals.		
Bio-Chemicals	(O.S. 10—8 Pd.)	7 4 9
Chemicals and Ferts.	(O.S. 50)	57 6 0
Chemicals and Pharmats.	(O.S. 25)	62 0 0
Miscellaneous.		
Allwyn Metals	(O.S. 50)	89 2 0
Hyderabad Construction	(O.S. 100)	425 0 0
Sirpur Paper	(O.S. 100)	299 0 0
Vazir Sultan Tobacco	(O.S. 10)	94 0 0

Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 64,903 bales of cotton in February 1945 as against 57,151 bales in January 1945.

Mill Consumption

During the month under report, 19.13 lakh lbs. of cotton were consumed by the mills as against 25.34 lakh lbs. during the preceding month, and 20.92 lakh lbs. during the corresponding month of last year.

Cotton Manufactured

The total output of cotton piecegoods during the month under review was 36.48 lakh yards, registering a decrease of 15.23 and 6.24 lakh yards as compared with January 1945 and February 1944, respectively. The production of cotton yarn in February 1945 was 15.97 lakh lbs. which was less by 2.09 lbs. as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Sugar

In February 1945 the output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) was 55,617 cwts., showing an increase of 705 cwts. as compared with the output in January 1945.

Matches

The production of match factories during the month under review was 10,247 gross boxes against 18,086½ in January 1945 and 22,768 in February 1944.

Cement

The output of cement during February 1945 was 12,712 tons as against 14,318 tons in the preceding month and 15,085 in the corresponding month of last year.

Comparative figures of the production of certain articles during the months of February 1945, January 1945 and February 1944 are given below:—

Commodities	Units	February 1945	January 1945	February 1944	(+) or (—) as compared with February 1944	(+) or (—) as compared with January 1945
Cotton piece-goods	Yads.	36,48,767	51,72,566	42,73,225	— 6,24,458	— 15,23,799
Cotton yarn	Lbs.	15,97,363	21,77,405	18,06,575	— 2,09,212	— 5,80,042
Cement	Tons.	12,712	14,318	15,085	— 2,373	— 1,606
Sugar	Cwt.	55,617	54,912	70,562	— 14,945	+ 705
Matches	Gross boxes.	10,247	18,086½	22,768	— 12,521	— 7,889½

Joint Stock Companies

During the month under report, only one new Joint Stock Company was established.

Transport

In February 1945, the approximate total earnings of the State-owned Railway and

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the Road Transport Services amounted to Rs. 24.26 and 7.29 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 39.69 and 5.94 lakhs in the corresponding month of the last year.

The earnings from goods traffic of the Railway were 20.00 lakhs of rupees in February 1945 as against 20.14 lakhs in February 1944.

During the month under report, 14,88,260 and 15,26,046 passengers travelled by rail and road, respectively, as against 13,73,646 and 14,47,449, passengers in the corresponding month of the last year.

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Shahrewar 1354 F.—July 1945. No. 10.

Notes and News

A Great Honour.—We offer our warmest felicitations to His Excellency the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari on the title of Sa'id-ul-Mulk conferred upon him by our gracious Sovereign. Nothing could better demonstrate the generous appreciation by our august Master of the valuable services rendered by His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur as the Chief Executive of the State.

The tenure of office of the Nawab Saheb has coincided with the stormiest and the darkest period in the history of mankind. The second world war has given rise to a host of problems the tackling of which has not been an easy matter. It is not a mere platitude to say that Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, with his vast and varied administrative experience, is piloting the ship of the State safely to port. A new era of peace and prosperity is about to dawn and it is our fervent hope that the sacrifices which Hyderabad has made to establish the supremacy of right over might will secure for her her rightful place in the post-war world.

A crucial stage has been reached. Epoch-making events are in the offing. Wisdom and statesmanship are on trial. This is just the time when we should do everything in our power to secure for these Dominions a position commensurate with their past history and present achievements. We are sure that, under the inspiring leadership of our sagacious Ruler and with the help of the ripe administrative experience and political foresight of our present Sadr-e-Azam, Hyderabad will be able to avoid all pitfalls and speed towards a glorious future.

We wish Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk's regime every success.

* * * *

Changes in the Executive Council.—His Exalted Highness the Nizam has been pleased to appoint Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur as Member without Portfolio and Vice-President of the Executive Council in succession to late Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur. The Nawab Saheb will also act as Sadr-ul-Moham for two of the three Paigahs. It will be recalled that it was only two months ago that Sir Mahdi Yar Jung laid down the reins of office as Education Member to His Exalted Highness' Government after being a Member of the State's Executive Council for over 15 years.

We welcome the return of the Nawab Saheb to active work, though not very long ago we wished him "many happy years of a well-earned retirement," because we feel that, in the absence of

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heavy administrative responsibilities, his ripe experience and balanced judgment will be available in a greater measure for the all-important work of post-war planning and other measures conducive to the general progress of the State.

Yet another change in the Executive Council is the appointment of Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamudu Aiyangar, M.B.E., as Medical Member in place of Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur. Besides being a well-known lawyer, the Dewan Bahadur has an excellent record of social service to his credit. Keenly interested in civic affairs, our new Medical Member is one of the pioneers of the co-operative movement in Hyderabad and has been the President of the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank for a number of years. He has been prominently associated with a number of public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League and the Young Men's Improvement Society. The present scheme of constitutional reforms is based on the report of a Committee which was presided over by Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar.

The appointment of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. A. Aiyangar has been widely welcomed in the State. We join in the general chorus and wish him all success in his work.

* * *

Institution of new Medals and Sanads.—The birthday celebrations of His Exalted Highness the Nizam have been marked by a happy innovation this year. It is the institution of a number of new Medals and Sanads under the command of His Exalted Highness. Among the thirty recipients, five of whom are women, pride of place goes to Major-General Ahmed El-Edroos, Commander, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces, and Khan Bahadur Ashfaq Ahmed Khan, Secretary of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. Both of them have been awarded the Hilal-e-Osmani Medal, the top honour in the new hierarchy, in recognition of extraordinary deeds of gallantry performed and personal sacrifices made by them to promote the public cause. Next in order come the recipients of the First Class Sanad granted in obedience to His Exalted Highness' commands. They are Miss Padmaja Naidu, Organizer, Cheap Grain Shops, Mr. Chanda Kantayya, a merchant of Warangal, and Mr. Shahji Rao, a Deshmukh of Tuljapur taluqa, Osmanabad district. The Sanad has been granted in recognition of the signal services rendered by each of the recipients to promote public cause.

Six persons, including Mr. J. N. Nanda, General Manager, H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway, and Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Secretary to the Hyderabad Government, have received the Asafia Medal (Silver), while two others have been awarded the Asafia Medal (Bronze) in recognition of their specially meritorious services. The Khusraw-e-Deccan Medal (Silver) and the Khusraw-e-Deccan Medal (Bronze) have been awarded to three and nine persons, respectively. Apart from Miss Padmaja Naidu, who is one of the recipients of the First Class Sanad, there are four ladies whose conspicuous work in the social sphere has been duly recog-

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nised. They are Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. Sushila Bai Phatak, Mrs. Mustaque Ahmed Khan and Mrs. Rahmatullah.

We heartily congratulate all the recipients and trust that this generous recognition of their devotion to duty or of their record of social service will inspire others with an unselfish desire to serve their Ruler and country.

* * *

Post-war Planning in Hyderabad.—In an exclusive interview given in Bombay to a representative of the TIMES OF INDIA, Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Political and Publicity Secretary to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, indicated the general lines on which post-war planning is to proceed in Hyderabad. He said that a Central Board of Planning had been engaged for the last two years in formulating plans and making recommendations for introducing far-reaching reforms in all departments including education, agriculture, electricity, industries, mineralogy and medical and public health after the war. The schemes, which were meant to raise the standard of living of the bulk of the population, were estimated to cost over 150 crores of rupees. Certain measures for increasing the production of sugar, textiles, ceramics, glass, coal, iron, and gold were already under examination.

Considerable attention was being paid, added Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, to the improvement of the economic condition of the people. It was proposed to open a co-operative society in every village which would serve as a grain bank as well. The village societies would be affiliated to Taluqa Unions which, in turn, would receive guidance from the Central Co-operative Union at Hyderabad. The staff for manning these institutions would be given proper training. The Publicity Secretary went on to say that large irrigation schemes and the possibilities of reclaiming more land and extending anti-erosion schemes were being investigated fully, bearing in mind the principle of co-ordination with the rest of India.

"The people of the State are grateful to His Exalted Highness the Nizam," observed Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, "for the many improvements and reforms effected, some of which do not obtain even in British India." He referred in particular to the separation of the judicial and executive functions, the establishment of the Osmania University where instruction was given in an Indian language, with special facilities for the higher study of other State languages like Telugu, Marathi and Kannada and the restoration and preservation of archæological monuments like the world-renowned caves of Ajanta and Ellora.

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Our National Festival

HYDERABAD PAYS HER LOYAL HOMAGE TO THE RULER

The 1st of Rajab, the seventh month of the Hijri year, being the birthday of our beloved Ruler, is a day of general rejoicing for Hyderabadis. Thousands of resolutions have been passed in every nook and corner of the Dominions felicitating His Exalted Highness and praying for his long life and prosperity. A crowded public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Public Gardens, under the presidentship of His Excellency Sir Ahmed Said Khan, Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab of Chhatari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council. Representatives of all castes and creeds and of all shades of opinion were present and associated themselves whole-heartedly with expressions of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Exalted Highness. A special message received for the occasion from His Highness the Prince of Berar was read out at the meeting.

An interesting ceremony connected with the occasion was the presentation to His Exalted Highness of a Japanese sword. The sword, which was captured from a Japanese officer in Meiktila, was presented by Officers and other ranks of the Royal Deccan Horse, of which His Exalted Highness is an Honorary Colonel.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.—The Nawab Saheb of Chhatari wished the people of Hyderabad all happiness on the occasion of His Exalted Highness' birthday, which he characterised as the "National Id" of the Deccan. His Excellency described the improvements effected and the various measures adopted for the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State as blessings of His Exalted Highness' benevolent reign. Our Sovereign, he said, considered it "a source of pride and distinction" to be "the people's servant" and in his eyes "every one is equal."

First Things First

"The maintenance of close relations with British India and the problem of securing a place for Hyderabad in the comity of nations" continued His Excellency, "were among the important matters which His Exalted Highness never lost sight of in the reorganization and progress of the State. In pursuance of this object one of the wisest

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steps taken is the adoption of the common language of India, which is also the official language of the State, as the medium of instruction for higher education."

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF BERAR'S MESSAGE

"The Birthday of His Exalted Highness the Nizam is a happy and auspicious day for all his subjects in Hyderabad and Berar. They unite, without distinction of caste and creed, to express their loyalty to the person of His Exalted Highness and to offer fervent prayers to the Almighty that our beloved Sovereign long be spared to rule over us—a Sovereign whose reign will ornament the pages of history and will always be remembered. Under his benevolent guidance new paths of learning and action have been opened to us and schemes of general prosperity and well-being, affecting every walk of life, have been instituted. These schemes are progressing rapidly on account of the peace and tranquillity and impartial justice that have been established in the State. I associate myself whole-heartedly with you in the prayer that we may be granted the happiness of celebrating this auspicious occasion each year. AMEN."

Abiding Friendship

His Excellency went on to say that when Hyderabad State attained the position of a great self-sufficient unit, having maintained its political, cultural and economic unity, His Exalted Highness so strengthened his alliance with the British Commonwealth as to achieve the title of "Faithful Ally." By lending support to Great Britain and her Allies in the successful prosecution of the war against the enemies of humanity he had demonstrated that the friendship of the "Faithful Ally" was not imaginary or formal but real and abiding.

Education and Future Progress

His Excellency emphasised the importance of mass education for awakening the mental consciousness of the people which, he said, should go hand in hand with the material progress of the State. He added that to make up this deficiency and to lay a firm foundation for a better future, His Exalted Highness had sanctioned the establishment of the Osmania University which had created an atmosphere conducive to the development of a feeling of common nationalism.

Progressive Measures

"With a view to improving the administrative machinery and furthering the nation-building activities," the Nawab Saheb proceeded, "old Departments were reorganised and new Departments such as Agriculture, Co-operative, the City Improvement Board, Archæology, Wireless and Aeronautics, were set up. A Legislative Assembly, the composition and duties of which will be greatly expanded under the new Reforms Scheme, was also instituted." "We are all well aware," he continued, "of the measures which are being adopted under the inspiring leadership of His Exalted Highness for the all-round progress of the Hyderabad State. The development of industries, the

(*Continued on p.* 14).

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Report of the Railway Board

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND OPERATIONS IN 1943-44

"THE POLICY laid down by His Exalted Highness' Government for administering the railway during the war continues to be followed consistently and the resources of the railway are being utilized, so far as practicable, in furthering the State's war effort," says the fourteenth report of the Hyderabad State's Railway Board.

Mileage remains Unchanged

There was no change in the railway route mileage of open line controlled by the Board. At the end of the year it consisted of 1,302 miles of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway and of two railways aggregating 58 miles in length owned by the Government of India but worked on their behalf by H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway.

No Further Construction

Owing to the continuance of the war and the consequent difficulty in obtaining girders for the permanent way and bridges no progress was possible on the construction of the Mudkhed-Adilabad branch railway.

Road Transport

There has been no important change in the scope of the Road Transport Department. Road transport was operated over 4,250 route miles, an increase of 44 miles over the route mileage operated at the end of the previous year.

Control Transferred to Government of India

At the request of the Government of India the Aircraft maintenance and Aerodrome control staff have been transferred to them from the 1st January 1944 on certain terms and conditions details of which are still under discussion.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure

The following statement gives the revenue and expenditure for the years 1942-43 and 1943-44 of the several transport undertakings for which the Board are responsible and also the budget figures for 1943-44:—

	Actuals 1942-43	Budget 1943-44	Actuals 1943-44
GROSS EARNINGS:	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	lakhs
Railway—			
Coaching	143.6	113.0	189.0
Goods	238.5	242.0	248.8
Miscellaneous ..	6.1	5.0	6.9
Total for the system ..	388.2	360.0	444.7
Government of India Railways ..	19.3	17.9	22.9
H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway ..	368.9	342.1	421.8
Road Transport ..	51.3	49.3	70.4
Air Transport ..	4.3	4.5	3.0
Total for the undertaking	424.5	395.9	495.2
WORKING EXPENSES:			
Railway—			
General administration ..	40.9	43.0	48.5
Ordinary repairs ..	39.1	45.1	47.6
Operating expenses ..	54.5	56.3	65.8
Replacements and renewals	27.7	25.6	31.6
Total for the system ..	162.2	170.0	193.5
Government of India Railways ..	8.3	9.4	10.1
H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway	153.9	160.6	183.4
Road Transport ..	42.0	32.6	45.3
Air Transport ..	3.5	4.2	2.2
Total for the undertaking ..	199.4	197.4	230.9
Net earnings of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Undertaking ..	225.1	198.5	264.3

Increase in Yield

The capital at charge of the undertaking of H.E.H.'s Government, including the Road and air services, was Rs. 1,604 lakhs, on the 31st March 1944 and the net revenue of the year under review amounted to Rs. 264.3 lakhs. This represents a yield of 16.5 per cent. compared with 14.0 per cent. in 1942-43 and 11.0 per cent. in 1941-42. The net rev-

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enue on the capital at charge (Road and Air Transport) was 15.6 per cent., the highest yet recorded since the acquisition of the Railway by Government. The yield on the aggregate capital of all Class I Railways in India was 6.3 per cent. in 1940-41, 7.7 per cent. in 1941-42 and 9.6 per cent. in 1942-43. The operating ratio of the N. S. Railway system increased from 41.8 per cent. in 1942-43 to 43.5 per cent. in the year under review. The operating ratio of all Class I Railways in India was 55.5 per cent. in 1941-42 and 51.6 per cent. in 1942-43.

Net Earnings

The net earnings of the Government of India lines, worked by H.E.H.'s Government, increased from 11.0 lakhs to Rs. 12.8 lakhs. The net revenue represents 53.3 per cent. and 11.1 per cent. on the capital of the Bezwada Extension Railway and the Dronachellam-Kurnool Railway, respectively, as on 31st March 1944.

Railway System

The trend of railway earnings and working expenses since the acquisition of the Railway by the State is shown in the following statement. The figures include the Government of India lines worked by H.E.H.'s Government.

Year	Gross earnings			Working expenses	Net earnings
	Coaching	Goods	Total including miscellaneous		
	Rupees—lakhs.				
1930-31 ..	76.2	153.0	233.7	125.0	108.7
1931-32 ..	71.5	140.2	216.6	121.9	94.7
1932-33 ..	70.9	128.4	203.3	114.8	88.5
1933-34 ..	69.4	135.4	208.7	120.1	88.6
1934-35 ..	69.4	140.6	214.0	119.5	94.5
1935-36 ..	71.0	137.2	211.9	121.1	90.8
1936-37 ..	71.0	153.6	228.8	114.0	114.8
1937-38 ..	75.1	165.7	245.1	115.9	129.2
1938-39 ..	73.6	164.8	242.6	118.6	124.0
1939-40 ..	74.6	174.9	253.2	124.8	128.4
1940-41 ..	87.1	181.9	273.6	128.1	145.5
1941-42 ..	105.4	209.6	320.4	141.8	178.6
1942-43 ..	143.6	238.5	388.2	162.2	226.0
1943-44 ..	189.0	248.8	444.7	193.5	251.2

Gross earnings increased during the year by Rs. 56.5 lakhs and net earnings by Rs. 25.2 lakhs. The improvement is to be attributed largely to conditions brought about by the war. It is a matter for satisfaction that considerably increased traffic of an unusual character was successfully carried for a relatively small increase in the cost of working.

The increase of Rs. 45.4 lakhs in coaching traffic was chiefly under (*a*) military traffic, Rs. 10.9 lakhs, (*b*) parcels traffic, Rs. 4.4 lakhs and (*c*) third class passengers, Rs. 27.6 lakhs.

Goods Traffic

The increase of Rs. 10.3 lakhs in goods traffic is made up of increases of Rs. 11.1 lakhs under military traffic, Rs. 7.1 lakhs under general merchandise and Rs. 2 lakhs under miscellaneous earnings and an important decrease of Rs. 11.3 lakhs under coal due to reduction in the output of the Collieries. Included in the increase under general merchandise are substantial increases under jawar and bajra Rs. 4.8 lakh; groundnuts Rs. 6.7 lakhs; cotton raw pressed Rs. 2.3 lakhs and firewood and jaggery Rs. 3.5 lakhs and decreases of Rs. 3.4 lakhs under salt,

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Rs. 2.6 lakhs under rice and Rs. 3.9 lakhs under cotton and til seeds.

The increased rates and fares introduced with effect from the 1st March 1940 continued to be in force during the year under review.

No Reduction in Train Services

No reduction was made in the passenger train services but the drive for reducing coal consumption was intensified and as a result a saving of more than 14 per cent. was obtained.

Increase in Working Expenses

Working expenses increased by Rs. 31.3 lakhs comprising increases of Rs. 7.5 lakhs, general administration; Rs. 8.4 lakhs, repairs and maintenance; Rs. 11.4 lakhs, operating expenses and Rs. 4.0 lakhs, replacements and renewals. The increases under the first three heads are accounted for generally by an increase of Rs. 6.3 lakhs in dearness allowance to lower paid staff, the loss of Rs. 7.5 lakhs on sale of foodstuffs and standard cloth to staff, an increase of Rs. 3.1 lakhs in the price paid for coal and the write back from capital to revenue of Rs. 5.9 lakhs being the expenditure on abandoned surveys. The increase under replacements and renewals is due to a larger contribution to the Depreciation Fund proportionate to the increased gross earnings. As a result of these increases the working expenses increased from Rs. 7.4 to Rs. 8.8 per thousand gross ton miles.

Heavier Traffic

The gross earnings increased by Rs. 19.1 lakhs, the net earnings being Rs. 25.1 lakhs compared with Rs. 9.3 lakhs in 1942-43. The increase was due partly to the heavier traffic moved and partly to the enhancement in passenger fares from 1st September 1942. The enhanced fares continued to be in force during the year. Passenger miles increased from 142 millions in 1942-43 to 162 millions in the year under report. The vehicle miles remained almost constant at 9.8 millions.

Expenses

The earnings and working expenses per traffic vehicle mile were 11.5 and 7.6 annas compared with 8.3 and 7.0 annas, respectively, in 1942-43. The increase of Rs. 3.3 lakhs in working expenses includes an increase of Rs. 4.0 lakhs under repairs and maintenance and Rs. 1.4 lakhs under operating expenses and a decrease of Rs. 2.6 lakhs under contribution to the Depreciation Fund. The cost of repairs and maintenance per vehicle mile rose from 2.29 annas in 1942-43 to 2.98 annas in 1943-44 or by 30 per cent. A further advance in the price of stores, particularly tyres, and an enhancement in the rate of dearness allowance accounted for the increase in expenditure under this head.

Air Transport

The net earnings amounted to Rs. 0.75 lakh compared with Rs. 0.78 lakh in 1942-43. As a result of the new arrangements for the working of the Elementary Flying Training School the flying hours (excluding departmental flying hours) decreased from 11,207 in 1942-43 to 7,563 in 1943-44 and the cost per flying hour increased from Rs. 29 to Rs. 31. No airline services were operated and there was very little civil flying during the year.

Volume of Goods Traffic

The volume of railway goods traffic (freight ton miles) decreased by 3.8 per cent. but the volume of railway passenger traffic (passenger miles) increased by 41.1 per cent. There was an increase of 14 per cent. in passenger miles on the road services the freight ton miles (1.2 millions) remaining almost the same.

Capital Expenditure

The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 7.4 lakhs and is made up of Rs. 1.6 lakhs on open line works, Rs. 4.8 lakhs on Road Transport and Rs. 1.0 lakh on the Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway. The open line expenditure was mostly on carriage and wagon stock and equipment. The Road Transport expenditure was mostly on vehicles.

Depreciation Fund

The expenditure on renewals charged to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 5.4 lakhs

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almost entirely on account of railways. The expenditure includes Rs. 2.17 lakhs on structural engineering works and Rs. 3.13 lakhs on rolling stock. The balances at the credit of the Fund on the last day of the year were Rs. 164.3 lakhs, Railways; Rs. 63.7 lakhs, Road Transport and Rs. 1.9 lakhs, Air Transport.

Appropriations from Reserve Fund

A moiety of the net earnings over 5 per cent. on the capital at charge amounted to Rs. 93.0 lakhs and this sum was credited to the Reserve Fund. The appropriations from the Reserve Fund during the year were Rs. 1.7 lakhs interest on capital of M. A. Railway construction and Purli-Aurangabad survey and Rs. 40.0 lakhs special contribution to Government. The balance at the credit of the Fund on the 31st March 1944 was Rs. 191.3 lakhs.

REVENUE BUDGET FOR 1944-45

The following statement compares the budget provision for 1944-45 with the actual expenditure for 1943-44:—

Railway—

	Actuals 1943-44	Budget 1944-45
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Gross earnings of system	444.70	430.0
Working expenses ..	193.47	190.4
Net earnings of system	251.23	239.6
Net earnings of Government of India Railways ..	12.80	11.3
Net earnings of H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway ..	238.43	228.3
Road Transport—		
Gross earnings ..	70.38	63.3
Working expenses ..	45.27	46.6
Net earnings ..	25.11	16.7
Air Transport—		
Gross earnings ..	2.96	0.2
Working expenses ..	2.21	0.3
Net earnings ..	0.75	—0.1
Net earnings of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Undertaking ..	264.29	244.9

Gross Earnings

The gross earnings of the Railway system (including the Government of India Railways) during the last five years have been Rs. 253, 274, 320, 388 lakhs and in 1943-44 Rs. 445 lakhs. The estimate for 1944-45 is Rs. 430 lakhs but at the present trend of earnings this figure is likely to be exceeded.

The working expenses of the Railway system have been estimated at about Rs. 3.5 lakhs less than the actual expenditure for 1943-44 and include a provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs for the loss sustained on sale of foodgrains to the railway employees at cheap rates which is however likely to be exceeded. The net earnings for 1944-45 are estimated at Rs. 239.6 lakhs.

Satisfactory Position

The Board consider the results of last year's working to be highly satisfactory particularly considering the maintenance difficulties and transport problems which had to be faced.

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Reunion of Army Pensioners

STRENGTHENING BONDS BETWEEN ARMY VETERANS AND SERVING SOLDIERS

It was in 1353 F. that at the initiative of Army Headquarters retired soldiers of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces gathered in their thousands in the Metropolis to participate in the first organised "Reunion" of army pensioners. The success which attended the initial venture encouraged the authorities to organize a similar function this year. No pains were spared to make the event an even greater success this time.

His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, graced the occasion by his presence. An atmosphere of absolute informality prevailed. The easy and free manner in which His Highness chatted with the veterans and the obvious interest with which he listened to accounts of their past military exploits gave them great pleasure and joy. Nothing can illustrate better the deep concern of His Highness the Commander-in-Chief for the general welfare of the serving soldier as well as the retired army pensioner than the keenness and enthusiasm he displayed to make the function a memorable one.

The opportunities that have been provided for the army pensioner to come into closer contact with the serving soldier will undoubtedly give a healthy impetus to recruitment to the State Forces. It may be mentioned here that an association has been formed to take up the study of problems connected with the welfare of both the serving soldier and the army pensioner. This will ensure the claims of those connected with the army receiving due consideration in any scheme of post-war development.

PRINCE OF BERAR'S SPEECH

Addressing the assemblage at Fateh Maidan where the "Reunion" took place, His Highness the Prince of Berar said: "It is a matter of great pleasure that in to-day's function army pensioners are participating with serving soldiers. They served Government loyally and faithfully in their time. The holding of such functions helps in preserving old traditions. A large number of army pensioners have their sons in the army. I appeal to those soldiers whose sons are not at present serving in the army to get them enlisted. In His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Army a platoon of young boys has been formed. These boys will certainly be able to establish their claim to commissioned posts by virtue of their training and bringing up in military atmosphere.

Welfare Measures

"His Exalted Highness' Government are paying particular attention to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers as well as of the present military personnel. In every district there is a District Soldiers' Board which controls the arrangements for providing comforts to the families and close relatives of servicemen and the timely distribution of food articles among them, and all their needs are being met in accordance with the instructions of the Central Board. Financial assistance is given from time to time to indigent families of the soldiers.

Increased Salary

"The salaries of the soldiers have been increased and the rules relating to pension have been liberalised.

Training for Switch-over to Civil Life

"Arrangements are in existence for giving training in industry and agriculture to soldiers who have put in 15 years' service, so that they may be able to add to their incomes on retirement. A "Soldiers' Colony" has been opened in Fatehnagar. Those of you who hail from the Colony will be able to give a lot of information on agricultural operations. Government are contemplating to

(*Continued on p.* 25).

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Testing the Quality of Foodgrains Supplied to the Public

PRESIDENT VISITS GODOWNS AND SHOPS

ACCOMPANIED by four non-official members of the Working Committee of the Central Food Advisory Board, His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, President of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council, inspected some of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation godowns and Ward Rationing Offices and paid surprise visits to a number of rationing shops in various localities in the city. The officials connected with the Supply Administration who accompanied His Excellency were the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. G. Savidge, Acting Supply Member, Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung, Director-General, Revenue Department, Mr. Raziuddin, Secretary, Supply Department, Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Managing Director, Hyderabad Commercial Corporation, and Mr. Hamiduddin Ahmed, Director, Food Rationing Department.

Different Qualities not to be mixed Together

The first place visited by the party was the "Baitul Aman" Godown, where His Excellency was shown samples of foodgrains held in stock by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation. From there they proceeded to the Kachiguda Central Godown which has a storage capacity of one lakh bags. The successive stages through which grain passes from the time of its arrival at the godown to that of its issue to the public through authorized grain-dealers were explained to His Excellency in detail. The President asked Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy and Mir Akbar Ali Khan, non-official members of the Working Committee of the Central Food Advisory Board, to pick out bags at random and see if grain issued from godowns was as clean as claimed by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation authorities. The results of inspection were found to be satisfactory.

The President instructed the authorities of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation not to mix "guttal" rice with other varieties of coarse rice, as the former is too coarse and reddish. The Hon'ble Mr. Savidge suggested that more scientific methods might be tried for mixing and cleansing the various varieties of grain. His Excellency remarked that, in mixing, due regard should be paid to the fact that the cooking times for different varieties of rice varied considerably.

Rationing Scheme at Work

From Kachiguda the party proceeded to the Ward Rationing Office, Malakpet, where Mr. Hamiduddin Ahmed explained in detail how the rationing scheme was being worked and the arrangements that had been made to meet emergencies. He added that the appointment of women on the inspectorial staff of the Rationing Department was proving mutually advantageous to the authorities and the housewives.

Surprise Visits

The next item on the programme was a round of surprise visits to the rationing shops. Neither the rationing staff nor the shopkeepers had any previous inkling of the visit. At these shops His Excellency the President inspected the quality of grain supplied to consumers and compared it with that of grain issued by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation godowns. He also put a number of questions to purchasers to ascertain their difficulties and grievances. Some of them complained that at times they had been sent away by shopkeepers on the plea that supplies had not been received from godowns. This was notably the case with sugar. His Excellency asked the Director of Food Rationing to deal adequately with such shopkeepers. Complaints were also made to the effect that jawar generally available was not of a good quality. The Managing Director of the Commercial Corporation was asked to make an enquiry into the matter.

The "tour of inspection" lasted over three hours.

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The Charminar: An Archaeological Enigma

By Theo. W. La Touche

THE CAPITAL of the Premier State of India is often referred to as 'The City of the Charminar.' In fact the ancient metropolis has been built hugger-mugger around this stately edifice, the *chef-d'oeuvre* of the Qu'tb Shahi period.

No building, either of ancient or modern date, impresses the visitor to Hyderabad so much as this imposing structure crowned with four graceful minarets. It is not therefore surprising that it was long ago adopted as a symbol on Hyderabad coinage, and recently on Hyderabad postage stamps. No one who has seen this fascinating monument can fail to appreciate its choice as an emblem as being eminently felicitous.

Colonel Meadows Taylor, among whose manifold accomplishments was archæology, was enchanted by the Charminar, to which he alludes as the 'gate of the Four Minarets.' During Taylor's time the Charminar evidently did duty as a fortress, for he says, 'the place commanded the whole of the city within gun-shot, and was entirely unassailable; and, manned by guns on the terrace above as well as below, was quite impregnable.' It is now a police fortress, if not a military one, as the armed police guard stationed in it attests.

Built in 1591 by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qu'tb Shah, the contemporary of Akbar the Great, the Charminar figures in many intriguing and romantic stories. Sultan Mohammed is, like Akbar, famous in history as the builder of palaces, mosques, baths and public seminaries.

The real purpose for which this famous monument was built continues to be somewhat of an enigma to archæologists. According to one story, during the year previous to the erection of the Charminar, a pestilence had broken out in the City as well as at Golconda, and had taken a fearful toll of human life. It was at length stayed by the prayers of some holy men who went in procession carrying sacred *panjas* and *tabuts*. The King, being desirous to commemorate the event, is said to have commanded the Charminar to be built on the model of a *tabut*.

The fact that the *Tarikh-i-Qu'tb Shahi* (History of the Qu'tb Shahs) mentions the existence of apartments for the use of students of the college in the upper storey of the building along the minarets, has led some local scholars to believe that the Charminar was constructed as a college building, or as an observatory from which students may survey the follies and foibles of life in the city below and learn to rise above the vain and evanescent shows of the world. This theory reminds one of Dr. Johnson's invitation to 'survey mankind from China to Peru,' in order to realise the vanity of human wishes.

Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, an authority on Deccan Archæology, commenting on this belief, says that, *prima facie*, the theory may appear to be plausible; but to one familiar with Eastern customs and habits, it has the same significance as the suggestion that the marble baths of the Moghul palaces at Delhi and Agra, wherein the kings sat during the greater part of the day and conducted most of the State business, were built as royal offices or levee rooms.

Of course, Mr. Yazdani's analogy holds good so far as the dog-days of the hot weather are concerned. In those days when air conditioning was as little known as the Radio and the aeroplane, the Grand Moghuls had the ingenuity of solving the problem of how to keep cool: witness the Pani Mahal at Naldrug and a similar arrangement at Panchaki at Aurangabad. The same authority also discounts the view that the Charminar was designed after a *tabut* or a *tazia*. He himself is inclined to the view that it was built as a grand gateway in front of the beautiful piazza on which the lofty portals of the neighbouring royal palaces opened.

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The vivid accounts given by Thevenot and Tavernier, the famous French travellers who saw the buildings of Hyderabad in their pristine glory, appear to confirm the above view. They write that the king's palace continued to the Four Towers (Charminar) where it terminated in a lofty pavilion wherein the king sat when he chose to give audience to the people. The Charminar, on such occasions, apparently served the purpose of an entrance hall or vestibule. It may be remarked in passing that the idea of a gateway being used as a vestibule seems to be as old as the days of the Old Testament, where mention is frequently made of the council of elders sitting in the gate of a city. Such gates must have contained chambers for the assembling of the elders. However this may be, lofty gateways were the fashion in Northern India long before the construction of the Charminar.

Whatever might have been the original purpose of this magnificent architectural materpiece of the Qu'tb Shahis, it is certainly established that it is not a war memorial to commemorate a great victory of the Golconda forces. As for its being an audience hall of the king, the present writer remembers to have read a story some years ago in "The Wide World Magazine," of London, where the author, obviously a man of fertile imagination, recording his impressions of his visit to Hyderabad talks about lounging pleasantly with his host in the 'City of palms and palaces' and solemnly asserts that he had the supreme pleasure and honour of enjoying an audience with His Exalted Highness the Nizam who was, forsooth, seated in the Charminar! If this jolly tourist's visit to Hyderabad was not hypothetical, as there is good reason for presuming that it was, he had certainly read Thevenot and Tavernier to some purpose! But in order to carry conviction to his readers, he illustrated his article with a letter-head of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, the solitary memorial of his alleged visit to Hyderabad.

But to return. Discussing the architectural merits of the Charminar, Mr. Yazdani says that an earlier attempt at a grand entrance are the two masonry blocks, built on either side of the road near the expanse in front of the gate of the Golconda Citadel. The architect apparently did not think of a central arch connecting the two blocks, or it may be that the proportional construction of it, in view of the colossal size of the arches in the side masses of masonry, baffled his ingenuity.

On the other hand, the artist who planned the Charminar cleverly solved the problem by designing one central block with arches opening on all the four sides. In order to add dignity and picturesqueness to the structure, he, in Mr. Yazdani's opinion, placed four graceful minarets 180 feet high at the corners; and to minimise their height to the observer, he set up a double screen of arched openings on the top of the roof between the minarets. Mr. Yazdani adds that the designs of these screens are extremely delicate, appearing like a border of lace when seen from a distance. The building is indeed a grand conception and, for the just balance of its structural masses and the elegance of its decorative details, it is considered to be a unique monument in Southern India.

When Khaja Bahadur Dil Khan was Subedar after the conquest and annexation of the Qu'tb Shahi kingdom by Aurangzeb, one of the minarets was, like one of Mohamed Gawan's college towers at Bidar, struck by lightning and shattered to pieces. The Subedar spent Rs. 60,000, out of Rs. 1,25,000 left by an intestate merchant, on reconstructing it. In July 1756 the Charminar and the gardens which then stood in its vicinity, were occupied by M. Bussy and his troops. In the palmy days of yore the broad steps at the base of the arches used to be the favourite rendezvous of idlers, who were accustomed to meet there and compare notes about imaginary occurrences, or spin yarns inspired by Poppy blouses. These conferences sometimes resulted in the circulation of tall—and occasionally alarming—stories still known as "Charminar Gup."

When the City is illuminated on State occasions, the Charminar strikes a distinct note of fairy-like charm and grandeur. Colonel Meadows Taylor introduces the Charminar in one of his works with a graphic description of it on one of these festive occasions.

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'The most striking sight of all,' he says, 'was the Charminar itself, sometimes in the light of torches, sometimes in the blaze of a thousand blue lights. The pale sulphureous glare caused the white surface to glitter like silver; high in the air the white minarets gleamed with intense brightness; and, as it stood out against the deep blue of the sky, it seemed to be a sudden creation of the genii.'

Quite so; and the spell wrought by the genii is, in the writer's opinion, enhanced considerably when the Charminar, like Melrose Abbey, is viewed in the pale moonlight. When it thus stands veiled in the silvery mantle of the 'Queen of Night,' it is possible to visualise the whole picture of the pomp and glory of the former Qu'tb Shahi palaces—the delightful walks, the splashing fountains, terraced gardens, extensive quadrangles, arenas for elephant fights, music galleries, gracefully swaying figures, grand pavilions, balconies and other adjuncts of old-world charm of which glowing descriptions are given by travellers and contemporary writers.

It is said that the Charminar has been invested with a sacred character by a section of the people who venerate it as the abode of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Presumably the emblem on the coinage of the realm is responsible for this belief. Others go to the length of supposing that the Fates of Hyderabad reside in the Charminar! Superstition apart, the Charminar will continue to remain the principal architectural ornament of Hyderabad even after the proposed Master Plan for Greater Hyderabad becomes an accomplished fact. Age shall not wither nor custom stale its infinite charm.

(OUR NATIONAL FESTIVAL—*Continued from p.* 5).

utilisation of mineral and agricultural resources, the provision of an industrial trust fund for subsidizing deserving industries, the establishment of the industrial research laboratory, the expansion of the railways, the co-ordination between the road and rail traffic—which has been both convenient and economic—the construction of the Osmansagar, Himayatsagar and Nizamsagar dams, the Dindi Wyra and Palair projects, the expansion of Mahbubnaher, large scale well-sinking and the inauguration of the Tungabhadra project, which had been a bone of contention between the Hyderabad and Madras Governments for the last 50 years, are some of those great achievements which will be always viewed with high esteem and appreciation." He then referred to the purchase of the Singareni Collieries shares for one crore and fifteen lakh rupees and described the transaction as an economic achievement which would guarantee the future progress of the State.

War Effort

The Nawab Saheb alluded to the great contribution made by the Hyderabad Government for the successful prosecution of the war and said that, under the leadership of His Exalted Highness, the Government and people of Hyderabad had given full support to the Allies.

Future Development

Referring to post-war planning, the Nawab Saheb said that our State had formulated several schemes, involving the expenditure of many crores of rupees, which would provide valuable opportunities for agricultural and industrial development, education, public health and the welfare of the people of the State.

His Excellency concluded with prayers for the long life and prosperity of His Exalted Highness and the members of the Asafjahi Dynasty.

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District Conferences in Session

GULBARGA

THE Gulbarga District Conference held a two-day session at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Subedar of Gulbarga. The proceedings were preceded by the hoisting of the Asafia Flag. The Taluqdar, Mr. Sirajul Huq, in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates.

Fulfilling Legitimate Needs

At the outset, the President explained the aims and objects of the District Conferences and said that they were intended to bring Government officials and the representatives of the public into closer contact so that, with the co-operation and assistance of the latter, the legitimate requirements and grievances of the people may be met. He pointed out that, in spite of the conditions created by war, important and urgent needs of the people were receiving the sympathetic consideration of Government.

Emergency Conditions

Abnormal conditions resulting from the war, such as the food problem, had received the immediate attention of the district authorities. The foremost task to which they had set themselves was to ensure equitable supplies of food to one and all and to see that food rationing measures introduced in Gulbarga town were crowned with success. The grain levy scheme was introduced in 1353 F., and foodgrains weighing 2,68,000 maunds had been collected under it. A large portion of the grain collected under the levy system was utilized for meeting the needs of Gulbarga and other towns in the district and the surplus was sent to Hyderabad and other deficit areas.

"Grow-More-Food" Campaign

The Subedar Saheb said that the "Grow-More-Food" campaign launched by Government was receiving full support from the people of Gulbarga, as indicated by the fact that during the year seven thousand new plots had been brought under cultivation. To give further impetus to the campaign, Government had to resort to such measures as the imposition of certain restrictions on the cultivation of cash crops. All these measures had the desired effect inasmuch as an addition of 7,000 acres had been made to the area under food crops. The additional yield of grain was estimated at 35,000 tons. He assured the audience that all legitimate grievances arising from rationing and the supply of foodgrains would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the local authorities. What was needed most, he emphasised, was the unstinted co-operation of the public to make these measures an unqualified success.

Taluqa Development Unions

Some idea of the results that had accrued from the whole-hearted co-operation of the public with Government in the furtherance of measures of common interest may be gleaned from the implications of the proposals for expanding the activities of the Co-operative Department. Hitherto, the Department had confined its work mostly to the establishment of agricultural societies, but now it had undertaken the establishment of a number of Taluqa Development Unions —one at the headquarter of each Taluqa. These bodies were destined to play an important part in the rural economy of the State. It was intended by Government to hand over the management of the "local units," formed originally on a capitalistic basis, to Co-operative Societies. As a matter of fact, in a large number of cases it had already been done.

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Corruption

The Subedar Saheb opined that most of the complaints about corruption in connection with levy collections could be traced to the negligence of the "Panch Committees." These Committees consisted of the representatives of Zamindars and big cultivators. They were the people, he regretted to say, who were carrying on undesirable activities with a view to furthering their own interests by creating obstacles in the way of levy collection. The object underlying collections under the levy scheme was to obtain from big land-holders a fixed proportion of their total yield for distribution among the needy. This object had, in some cases, been defeated by the members of "Panch Committees" who were using small cultivators as their tools. They had gone even to the extent of depriving small cultivators of the price paid by Government for the grain collected under the levy system. Delay in making payments to cultivators was a wide-spread evil. Government were prepared to go all out to put an end to these corrupt practices and for that Government needed full co-operation from the public. The force of public opinion might compel the "Panch Committees" to mend their ways and to pay proper attention to their duties. Referring to the appointment of a non-official committee with the object of touring the Suba to study the working of food administration and finding out irregularities, if any, the Subedar Saheb said that the expectation formed of the committee had remained unfulfilled and that the committee had given no help to Government to improve their food administration. In the opinion of the Subedar Saheb, the "Panch Committees" constituted the real source of corruption. They were backed by businessmen who had no other interest except their own. If they were dealt with properly, corruption would automatically end.

Inflation

The Subedar Saheb next referred to inflationary conditions and appealed to the people to lend full support to all the measures designed by Government to bring prices down. He felt that it was essential, in the interest of the cultivator, to put the marketing scheme through without any further delay, so that, in the post-war period, he may be saved from many hardships.

Local Needs being Met

Finally, he recounted the activities of the various departments and the important steps taken during the course of the year for meeting the needs of the people of the district. Remissions in land revenue to the extent of Rs. 8,469 and taccavi of Rs. 10,000 had been granted. A grant of nearly Rs. 37,000 had been given to local boards. The question of water-supply was receiving the immediate attention of Government. As forests played a vital part in attracting rain, a forest nursery had been established and it was hoped that encouraging results would follow soon.

General Improvement

Although Hyderabad was essentially an agricultural country, he added, modern methods of cultivation were not very much in vogue here. The Agricultural Department was trying its utmost to establish as many demonstration farms as possible to familiarize the cultivator with the use of modern implements. In addition, cultivators were being supplied with better kinds of manure. No less important, remarked the Subedar Saheb, was the problem of health and for this purpose Health Inspectors had been appointed in all towns in the district. Due attention was being paid to the question of providing adequate medical facilities in rural areas. Finally he pointed out that every effort was being made to provide educational facilities to all classes of people. The question of the education of the Depressed Classes was receiving special attention, and separate schools were being opened for them. For this purpose special grants had been sanctioned.

Questions and Answers

The second day of the session was devoted to the consideration of proposals submitted by the delegates and to replying to questions put by them. The Subedar Saheb detailed

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the measures that had been taken to implement suggestions made by the delegates at the last year's Conference. As regards proposals made at this year's Conference, he promised to draw the attention of the Departments concerned to them and to do all that was possible to secure their implementation. He assured the delegates that it was the basic policy of Government to meet the legitimate requirements of the people and to remove hardship wherever it existed.

Loyalty to Ruler

The Conference passed a resolution of loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign and prayed for his long life and prosperity.

An exhibition of local industries was held.

WARANGAL

The Annual District Conference of Warangal met at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Habib Mohammad, Subedar of Warangal.

Prior to the commencement of the proceedings of the first session of the Conference, the Subedar Saheb hoisted the Asafia Flag amidst thundering cheers. He also declared open an exhibition of local industries. A feature of the exhibition was departmental exhibits, a display of attractive posters and implements, made by the trainees, put up by the Board of Employment (Technicians and non-Technicians) and a demonstration of the various processes involved in the preparation of eatables from jowar. This was staged by the local rationing staff.

Rationing

In the course of his welcome address, the Additional First Taluqdar of Warangal, Mr. Syed Ali, emphasised the good that District Conferences were doing by bringing together the representatives of the public and the district authorities and held that whatever may be said to the contrary there was no gainsaying the fact that a spirit of mutual good-will and understanding was being created. The real purpose of these conferences, he added, was to demonstrate, in a practical manner, that the interests of Government were identical with those of the people.

Referring to the rationing scheme, Mr. Syed Ali admitted that the rice quota allowed under it was not adequate to the needs of the people but asked his audience not to forget the fact that Hyderabad was not a self-sufficient unit in the matter of rice production. Before the fall of Burma, thousands of tons of rice were imported into the Dominions to meet our internal needs. This was no longer possible, and therefore rationing had to be introduced to keep prices at a reasonable level and to assure equitable distribution of foodgrains to everybody.

He said that every effort was being made to redress the legitimate grievances of the public and to meet their reasonable demands. The authorities were doing all that was possible to satisfy the public demands voiced from the conference platform.

Presidential Address

The Subedar Saheb reiterated the view that District Conferences served a most useful purpose by bringing about a closer collaboration between the public and the local authorities and by assuring full support to the public in the fulfilment of their legitimate demands. He referred to the various departmental activities and said that the 'Grow-More-Food' campaign was being vigorously pushed forward and everything possible was being done to induce the cultivator to bring more and more of his land under the cultivation of food crops.

Levy System

The Subedar Saheb said that collection under the levy scheme had been satisfactory, totalling 1,57,997 maunds. The price of the grain collected was paid on the spot and thus a longstanding grievance of the cultivator regarding delayed payment had been redressed. Government had exempted Gonds and other tribes from the operation of the levy scheme. Last year foodgrains had been purchased direct by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation but now purchases were

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being made through the agency of "local units." The cultivator had benefited greatly from the rise in his purchasing power.

Target

The Subedar Saheb said that the target fixed for the district was 120,000 pallas of which 47,533 pallas of paddy and 1,726 pallas of rice had already been purchased.

Taluqa Unions

He also referred to the establishment of Taluqa Unions whose main object was to secure to the cultivator the maximum price for his produce. In every Taluqa a Union had been established, with membership open to agriculturists and businessmen. Apart from this, in every Taluqa 15 to 20 Sales Societies had been established. These Societies would purchase grain with their own funds and sell them either locally or to the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation. They were affiliated to the Taluqa Union. In Warangal 14 "local units" were functioning.

Rationing

The Subedar Saheb said that Warangal town had been divided into 3 wards for purposes of rationing and that there were 24,436 families on the rationing list. There were 58 ration shops in the town. As regards sugar, he said that 750 bags were being received every month for purposes of local distribution. Cement and paper had also been rationed. Standard cloth was being sold at fixed rates which also applied to foreign cloth.

Departmental Activities

The Subedar Saheb proceeded to review the activities of the various departments. He observed that, in spite of the reduction in the number of toddy shops, the excise revenue had gone up. The income of the Customs Department had also improved considerably. Arrangements were well under way for the supply of drinking water and electric power. Special attention was being paid to the upkeep and maintenance of roads. The Agriculture Department was carrying on research on a number of cotton varieties, while experiments were being conducted for producing better manure. There were 355 agricultural societies. The Subedar Saheb said that the district had supplied 19,000 blankets to the Indian Stores Department. Local weavers had prepared about 5,000 blankets.

Contributions to War Fund

The Subedar Saheb was glad to say that a sum of two lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees had been contributed by the district to the War Fund. Besides, a Canteen was being run at the Kazipet Station for the benefit of soldiers.

Resolution of Loyalty

The first day's proceedings came to an end with the passing of a resolution of loyalty to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Proposals

On the second day of the Conference, the Subedar Saheb read out the proposals received for consideration. Some of them were not admitted on technical or other grounds. It was promised that the remaining proposals would be passed on to the departments concerned for necessary action.

NIZAMABAD

Festive scenes were witnessed in Nizamabad, the Nizam Sagar-famed district of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, when the annual District Conference was held there under the presidentship of Mr. Amir Ali Khan, Subedar of Medak. Nearly 300 delegates from all parts of the district and representing the various important interests attended the Conference.

Before the commencement of the proceedings of the conference, the Subedar Saheb declared open an Exhibition of local products. He emphasised the need of encouraging local industries and said that the organization of such exhibitions was one of the means of doing it.

Taluqdar's Welcome Address

Welcoming the delegates the First Taluq-

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dar, Mr. Farhatullah, read out the progress report of last year. At the outset he apprised the audience of the action taken by Government on the resolutions passed by the Conference last year. This was followed by a review of the activities of various departments and a recapitulation of what had been done, especially by the nation-building departments, to improve the general lot of the people. In connection with the conversion of dry-cultivation land into wet-cultivation land, under the Nizam Sagar Irrigation Project, he revealed that up till now 96,296 acres of land had been so converted. The net revenue yield of 249 villages, which were served with canals, had increased from Rs. 9,22,780 in 1352 F. to Rs. 10,37,204 in 1353 F. Proceeding, he said that under the Nizam Sagar Development Scheme Rs. 20,318 were distributed among cultivators as taccavi and, in addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed for the cultivation of sugar-cane.

Education Advancement

Referring to the educational facilities provided by Government, the Taluqdar said that there were 212 schools for boys with 11,967 scholars. In addition to this, there were a number of aided schools and schools for girls. During the year under report a Technical and Vocational School for girls had been opened at Nizamabad. Besides the two schools opened last year for the Depressed Classes, two schools were opened during the year under review—one at Armoor and the other at Bodhan.

Improving Public Health

Reviewing the activities of the Medical and Public Health Department in the district, the Taluqdar informed the delegates that there was an increase of 18.8 and 92.4 in the daily average number of in and outdoor patients, respectively, over the corresponding figures for the last year. He said that the anti-malaria campaign had been extended to all parts of the district with good results. The training centre for midwives (dais), which had been opened under the distinguished patronage of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, was doing very good work. Villages in the interior of the district were being provided with trained midwives. He revealed that Government had donated a sum of one lakh of rupees towards the construction of a hospital at the district headquarters for which the public had collected a like amount through donations and subscriptions.

Presidential Address

The Subedar Saheb described in great detail the Nizam Sagar Project and referred to the part it was playing in ameliorating the lot of cultivators and the multifarious benefits accruing from it. He praised the war effort of the district, and concluded his address with a strong condemnation of Nazism and referred to the untold suffering it had brought in its wake for the greater part of the world.

More than one hundred questions were asked and resolutions tabled at the Conference, embracing almost all needs and requirements of the people of the district. Mrs. Kashinath Rao tabled a resolution demanding the supply of pure and unadulterated milk for mothers and children and the opening of maternity and child welfare centres. She was told that Government were fully alive to the situation and that maternity and child welfare centres were being opened at important centres in the district.

The session of the Conference came to a close with the passing of a resolution of unflinching loyalty to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Asafia House.

NALGONDA

The Annual District Conference of Nalgonda was held in the tastefully decorated hall of the Osmania High School under the presidentship of Mr. Mohammad Amir Ali Khan, Subedar of Medak. A large number of delegates from all parts of the district and representing various interests participated in the deliberations. In the course of his welcome address Mr. Najmuddin Ansari, First Taluqdar, detailed the activities of the nation-building departments in the district.

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He told the audience that at the last year's conference 55 questions in all were asked and proposals put forward by the delegates. The demands embodied in 42 of these were satisfied by the President on the spot. Some of the demands which had remained unmet at the conference related to such subjects as the extension of bus services, repairs to roads, opening of a dispensary at Narayanpur, town-planning, better conveyance facilities for girl students at Nalgonda and the survey of suitable lands for cultivating wheat and sugarcane in Miryalguda taluqa. The Taluqdar informed delegates that the attention of the departments concerned had already been drawn to these matters.

Remissions granted

The Taluqdar then gave a detailed account of the steady progress of the routine departmental work despite the unusual strain imposed on the revenue department's staff by the tackling of problems connected with the food situation in the district. Owing to the failure of crops, remissions in land revenue aggregating Rs. 37,122 had been given. In cases of real hardship exemptions had been granted to cultivators from collections under the levy scheme.

"Grow More Food" Campaign

Under the "Grow-More-Food" Campaign, 3,622 acres of land had been brought under cultivation. About 1,500 acres of land were given under the 'Laoni' rules to members of the Depressed Classes. Of the arrears pending for a long time Rs. 1,72,600 were recovered during the year under report (1353 F.).

War Contributions

The district had so far contributed Rs. 2,47,980 to the various War Funds. It had responded generously to the Victory Fund appeal issued by the Subedar Saheb by contributing more than a lakh of rupees within a month. The Taluqdar was glad to say that the district had already supplied 140 recruits to the Army and trusted that their war effort would continue unabated until Japan was defeated.

The Dindi Project

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government hnd sanctioned Rs. 35,30,000 for the Dindi Project which had now been completed.

The Dindi and the Pendlipakla Projects in Devarkonda taluqa had helped to irrigate another 4,000 and 8,000 acres under the Tabi and Abi crops, respectively.

Taccavi

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned as taccavi for enabling cultivators to develop their land and to purchase cattle, improved varieties of seed and implements. 767 maunds of paddy and 4,329 bags of oil-cake were obtained from the Agriculture Department and supplied to cultivators. The Taluqdar informed the delegates that efforts were being made to introduce collective farming in the district.

Co-operative Movement

Three Co-operative Banks were opened at Nalgonda, Suryapet and Bhongir in 1353 F. The total membership of the Co-operative Banks in the district was 474 and their capital exceeded Rs. 11 lakhs. There were 8 Rural Uplift Societies in the district with 1,969 members and a total capital of more than Rs. 80,000.

Development Unions

Being, even normally, a deficit area in the matter of local food supplies, the district had to face almost unparalleled difficulties in the procurement and distribution of foodstuffs. To counteract the machinations of profiteers, sales-societies had been established on an extensive scale. Their work had been attended with unqualified success, so much so that they had become a model for the entire Dominions. They were subsequently re-christened Village Development Unions. The capital of these Unions stood at the figure of Rs. 6,30,976, while the number of shareholders was 9,403. In the current year these Unions purchased 70,000 pallas of grain during Abi for Hyderabad City. The Taluqdar added that the collection of grain

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under the levy system had increased by 1,68,324 maunds. The district had at present 200 godowns for storing grain but it was hoped that by the end of this year every village would have a godown of its own.

Homes for Disabled

It was proposed to open 'Homes' for the disabled, destitute and orphans throughout the district. The district authorities have secured a plot of land at Devarkonda for building a "Home" and Rs. 4,000 have already been collected for this purpose.

Adult Schools

In 1353 F. 26 new schools were opened in the district. Of these three were for boys belonging to the Depressed Classes. Under the five-year programme, 182 new schools were established from 1349 to 1352 F. Government had under consideration a scheme for opening schools for the Banjaras, a nomadic tribe. The Taluqdar revealed that a scheme to open about 100 schools for adults in the district was under consideration of Government and trusted that its enforcement would not take a long time.

Agricultural Activities

With regard to agricultural activities in the district, the Taluqdar observed that a number of demonstration plots had been set up on the fields of the agriculturists themselves, where not only practical demonstrations of improved methods of farming were given but also yields under the old and new methods of cultivation compared. This was proving of great help in inducing the cultivator to take to scientific methods of farming. Agricultural Shows were organised at local fairs and jatras to acquaint farmers with improved methods of cultivation. About 6,292 maunds of oil-cake had been distributed as taccavi. Five godowns had been opened in the district for storing seed and manure.

Resolution of Loyalty

A resolution of loyalty to the person and throne of His Exalted Highness the Nizam was unanimously passed before the conclusion of the first session of the Conference.

Proposals

At the second session of the conference more than 30 proposals were submitted by the delegates. The President dealt with them to the entire satisfaction of the delegates. They related to such requirements as an increase in the number of buses, repair to roads, the construction of school buildings, the restoration of breached tanks, the supply of iron implements to meet the needs of the farmer, etc. One of the delegates proposed that each village should have a trained 'hakeem' and a trained 'dai,' and, in case, this was not possible, a 'hakeem' and a 'dai' should be stationed at a central place to serve a group of villages. The Subedar Saheb replied that the attention of the Medical Department would be drawn to the proposal. Meanwhile, he said, efforts were being made to establish child welfare centres and maternity homes in the district. There was a proposal that oil-cake and paddy-husk be supplied to farmers in the district at controlled rates and that permits should no longer be granted for their export. The President replied that both oil-cake and paddy-husk were being supplied to farmers at considerably lower rates than those prevailing in British India. As to banning their export, he said that local requirements were already enjoying priority and that no permits were issued unless and until the authorities had satisfied themselves that local needs had been met. He told the delegates that Government had appointed a Controller to systematise and regulate the supply of manure to farmers.

The Subedar Saheb, in his concluding remarks, appealed to the people not to relax their war effort and stressed the need of more and more young men coming forward to join the Army.

'Industrial Emporium'

The Subedar Saheb declared open an 'Industrial Emporium.' He stressed the importance of having such emporia at as many centres of the district as possible. He

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remarked that they served a double purpose inasmuch as they brought together not only artists and craftsmen but also the consumer and the producer. Artists would have the opportunity of studying articles produced by others, which would help them in improving upon their own art and method of work.

The emporium was housed in a spacious building constructed for the purpose at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 contributed by the public. The emporium will remain open throughout the year and locally made articles will be kept there on show and for sale.

A variety show was also organised in aid of war.

The Subedar Saheb invited the delegates to an evening party.

NANDED

Presiding over the Nanded District Conference, Mr. Syed Ali Asghar Bilgrami, Subedar of Aurangabad, emphasised the need of harmonious relations and co-operation between the two major communities in the Dominions—Hindus and Muslims—on the one hand and between Government and the people on the other, so that full advantage may be taken of the various measures adopted by Government for promoting the welfare of the people. He was glad to see that the heritage of traditional unity and tolerance bequeathed to us by our forefathers was being preserved in this State. "The strengthening of these bonds of unity will," he said, "accelerate the pace of our progress."

No Room for Complacency

Referring to the brilliant victory of the Allies over Nazi Germany, the Subedar Saheb paid a glowing tribute to the untiring efforts of Mr. Churchill, Marshal Stalin and the late Mr. Roosevelt, whose indomitable courage and unshaken determination had paved the way for the triumph of right over the forces of evil and darkness. He, however, sounded a note of warning against complacency as Japan was still undefeated and made a fervent appeal to the people of the district to continue their war effort without any relaxation and to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Allied Nations in bringing about the defeat of Japan.

Difficulties Surmounted

Referring to the abnormal conditions brought about by the war, the Subedar Saheb recounted the difficulties encountered by Government in making the necessities of life available to the people at a fair price. He explained how these difficulties had been solved by the establishment of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation and the introduction of the levy scheme. He said that the smuggling of foodgrains outside the Dominions had been effectively checked by giving the monopoly of export of important foodgrains to the Commercial Corporation. Purchase of foodgrains in excess of local requirements had enabled the cultivator fully to enjoy the fruit of his labour and had dealt a severe blow to profiteering. He held that as grain thus purchased would be conserved primarily for local use, the food situation in the district would cause no concern and would continue to remain satisfactory.

Departmental Activities

Mr. Shahabuddin Khan, the First Taluqdar, reviewing the activities of the various Government Departments in the district, expressed satisfaction at the progress made in 1353 Fasli.

Referring to the educational facilities, he said that there was one high school, 6 middle schools, 205 primary schools and 75 aided schools in the district. In 1353 Fasli, the number of students in middle schools and in primary and aided schools was 1,853 and 14,912, respectively. The expenditure incurred on the middle schools was over Rs. 70,000, while Rs. 2,80,293 were spent on primary and aided schools. Every village in the district with a population of one thousand or more had a school and many villages having a population of less than one thousand enjoyed educational facilities. Special efforts were being made to induce boys of the Depressed Classes to attend

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schools. At present provision for adult education existed at two places, and the opening of additional adult schools was contemplated.

Research

As regards the activities of the Medical and Public Health Department, the Taluqdar said that, in addition to research work on certain diseases, arrangements had recently been made for proper treatment of children's diseases. He expressed satisfaction at the work done by the Leprosy section of the hospital and revealed that a site had been selected for an isolation hospital. The Taluqdar revealed that of 2,286 students medically examined in 7 schools 328 were found to have physical defects.

Agriculture

Referring to the steps taken for increasing agricultural produce, the Taluqdar said that during the year under review 2,533 pallas of wheat seed and 24,784 pallas of Gaorani No. 6 cotton seed were distributed among farmers as taccavi. Two improved varieties of Gaorani 6.E-3 and 12.F-2 were supplied for experimental cultivation which was attended with encouraging results.

He said that a five-year extension had been granted to the Gaorani Cotton Improvement Scheme and the expenses to be incurred in this connection would be shared equally by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

Co-operation

With reference to the co-operative movement, the Taluqdar said that the district had one central bank, the working capital of which was Rs. 8,01,625 and the owned capital Rs. 1,08,547. There were 24 non-agricultural societies having 1,816 members and a working capital of Rs. 2,15,075 and an owned capital of Rs. 50,624. The number of agricultural societies was 152 with a membership of 3,780. The working capital of these societies amounted to Rs. 2,04,251 and the owned capital to Rs. 96,915.

Demands

In the unavoidable absence of the Subedar Saheb, the Taluqdar presided over the second day's session of the Conference. He briefly explained what action had been taken by the authorities on the proposals made by them at the last year's conference and dealt with the resolutions tabled for consideration this year. These included requests for provision of facilities for the supply of drinking water, well-sinking, the construction of chowdies and roads, the reduction in the quota of levy for tabi crops, lighting arrangements, improvement in the drainage system and the opening of schools. The Taluqdar gave suitable replies to questions put by the delegates and assured them that the departments concerned would be requested to take prompt action on their suggestions. He explained at length the implications of the levy scheme and said that what was being done by Government was in the exclusive interest of the people of these Dominions.

The proceedings of the Conference, which was thoroughly representative of all interests in the district, were marked by cordiality and identity of interest exhibited by all those present. The Conference came to an end with an "At Home" given by the Taluqdar.

OSMANABAD

Welcoming delegates to the Annual District Conference, which was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Subedar of Gulbarga, and was largely attended, the First Taluqdar, Mir Abid Ali Khan, referred to the utility of District Conferences, the object of which was to establish closer contact between Government officials and the public so as to enable each side to understand and appreciate the difficulties and the point of view of the other. He regretted that the public had been slow to appreciate the advantages accruing from the reformed constitution and said that the constitutional advancement of a country was dependent upon its historical traditions and general background. He asked delegates not to be disappointed if their demands were not fulfilled in time and assured them that the

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local authorities would do their best to meet their needs in good time.

Changing Conditions

Earlier, the Taluqdar referred to changing world conditions and urged the necessity of adjusting ourselves accordingly, so that we may not be caught napping.

Presidential Address

In the course of his presidential address, the Subedar Saheb reviewed the war effort of the district and said that the contribution made by it for furthering the Allied war effort had not been confined to financial assistance alone. The district had supplied nearly 100 recruits to the fighting services. He urged young men to join the armed forces in larger numbers. By doing this they would not only help to defend the motherland against any future aggression but would also receive valuable education and training which would stand them in good stead in times to come. He felt sure that the trained soldier would be well equipped to lend a helping hand in post-war reconstruction.

Food Situation

Referring to the measures taken by Government to bring the food situation under control, the Subedar Saheb said that the first step in this direction was to ban the export of foodgrains outside the Dominions and to fix ceiling prices. It was then expected that the business community would co-operate with Government to crown these efforts with success. Contrary to these expectations, however, it was soon found that unscrupulous persons were resorting to illegal methods for exporting foodgrains with the result that they could not be obtained in the market at controlled prices. Government, therefore, had no alternative but to build up its own stocks and to undertake the responsibility for the distribution of important foodgrains on a fair and scientific basis. To ensure this the levy system had to be introduced in the beginning of 1353 Fasli. Moreover, restrictions were placed on the cultivation of cash crops and cultivators were persuaded to increase the area under food crops. Thanks to the effectiveness of these measures and to the unceasing and indefatigable efforts of the authorities, the food situation in the Dominions was soon brought under control.

Development Unions

Referring to the establishment of Taluqa Development Unions, the Subedar Saheb said that at present they were in their infancy. But they had great potentialities and were destined to play an effective role in the rural economy of the State, provided the much desired co-operation on the part of the people, particularly the saner elements among them, was forthcoming. He was definitely of opinion that if the people co-operated with Government, we would not only be able to solve our food problems but would also succeed in creating a new world order based on human brotherhood and unity.

Inflation

Adverting to the problem of inflation, the Subedar Saheb invited the attention of the people to the Small Savings scheme introduced by Government to combat the evil effects of the artificial boom created in the money market. He urged them drastically to cut down unnecessary expenditure and to invest their surplus money in National Savings Certificates. This would help in bringing down the present high prices besides yielding large profits to the investor himself.

Nation-Building Activities

After explaining the problems brought about by the war and the measures adopted by Government to solve them, the Subedar Saheb reviewed the nation-building activities of the various departments in the district. He pointed out that there were 14 allopathic and unani hospitals in the district where 4,13,068 patients had been treated. Realising that the number of hospitals was not adequate to meet the requirements of the people, Government had promised that if the inhabitants of any place were able to raise funds for the construction of a hospital, an equal amount to the extent of one lakh of rupees would be contributed by them. The

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Subedar Saheb was pleased to announce that the merchants of Latur had already collected more than a lakh of rupees and it was expected that by the end of this year the amount would reach the target figure of two lakhs. He said that prophylactic measures against plague and cholera had proved very efficacious. The number of Health Inspectors had increased from four to seven. Their duty was to undertake preventive measures against infectious diseases. The Subedar Saheb revealed that it had been decided to found a Leprosy Colony in the district.

Educational Activities

Referring to the efforts the Education Department was making to combat illiteracy, the Subedar Saheb said that in the year 1353 Fasli new schools were opened in five villages. There were two high schools in the district—one at Osmanabad and the other at Latur. The Latur High School had a Poor Fund for giving assistance to poor and needy students. From the proceeds of this fund as many as 72 students had been supplied with text-books free of charge. Considerable attention had been paid towards the education of the Depressed Classes, for whom there were four schools with 160 students on their rolls. There were 13 schools for adults where 257 persons were receiving instruction. The importance of female education had been fully realised by the Education Department, and there were 33 girls' schools with 2,338 students on their rolls in the district.

Progress of Co-operative Movement

As regards the co-operative movement in the district, the Subedar Saheb said that 10 new agricultural societies and three new grain banks had been established during the year under review. Taluqa Development Unions had been established at all the taluqa headquarters.

The President then informed the delegates of the action that had been taken by the departments concerned on the proposals submitted at last year's Conference.

The second day's session of the Conference was devoted to the consideration of proposals made by the delegates. Altogether 18 proposals, covering a sufficiently wide range of subjects, were dealt with by the Subedar Saheb.

As side-shows to the Conference, a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition were held. They attracted a large number of people from the countryside.. A very interesting feature of the programme was the military display.

(REUNION OF ARMY PENSIONERS—
Continued from p. 10).

establish a big Soldiers' Colony under the Tungabhadra Project.

"SERVE the Ruler and the Country"

"I trust that all of you will, on return to your respective places, induce those under your influence to join the army and thus avail themselves of the opportunity to serve their Ruler and their country.

"I conclude this speech with a prayer for the long life and prosperity of our august Master, on whose benevolent interest depends the welfare of the Army."

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

(MARCH 1945—ARDIBEHISHT 1354 F.)

Prices of Commodities—Wholesale Prices

During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary while that of pulses declined by 9 points as compared with the figure for the preceding month. The average index number of other food articles depreciated by 11 points owing to the fall in the prices of tamarind, ghee (first quality), eggs and potatoes. The average index number of all food articles declined by 7 points as compared with February 1945.

The average index numbers of oil seeds, cotton (raw), cotton manufactures, hides and skins and other raw and manufactured articles remained stationary while those of vegetable oil and building materials shot up by 5 and 1 points, respectively.

The average index numbers of all non-food articles and the general index number for the month under report were 265 and 242 as against 267 and 248 in February last year, recording a fall of 2 and 6 points respectively.

The following statement compares the group indices for March 1945 and those for the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

Groups	No. of items	Index Numbers			(+) or (—) as compared with	
		March 1945	February 1945	March 1944	February 1945	March 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	256	..	+ 23
Pulses	6	195	204	246	— 9	— 42
Sugar	2	123	123	130	..	— 7
Other Food	16	203	214	175	— 11	+ 39
All Food	34	222	229	212	— 7	+ 10
Oil seeds	5	234	234	251	..	— 17
Vegetable Oil	4	258	253	234	+ 5	+ 19
Raw Cotton	1	200	200	200	..	..
Cotton manufactured	5	290	290	386	..	— 96
Hides and Skins	2	389	389	238	..	+ 151
Building materials	8	258	257	266	+ 1	— 9
Other raw and mfgd. articles ..	7	248	248	243	..	+ 5
All non-food	32	265	267	272	— 2	— 7
General Index	60	242	248	240	— 6	+ 2

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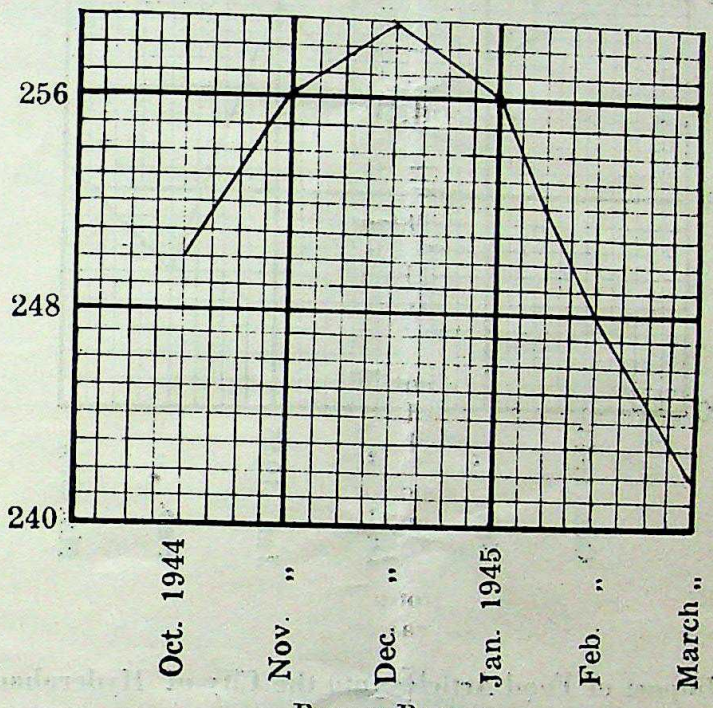
General Index number for the month of March 1945 was 242 and 214, worked out on the bases of August 1939 and July 1914, respectively. The following graph gives a comparative idea of the general index numbers of wholesale prices in Hyderabad City from October 1944 to March 1945.

INDEX NOS. OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BASE AUGUST 1939=100.



RETAIL PRICES.

During the period under report, prices of seven commodities, namely, coarse rice, paddy (1st and 2nd quality), wheat, bajra, ragi and salt shot up while those of other commodities except til oil recorded a fall. As compared with the last year the general tendency was towards a rise.

Average retail prices in seers and chhataks per O.S. Rupee with their index numbers are given below: (Base: August 1939=100).

Commodities	Base price August 1939	PRICES FOR		INDEX NUMBERS	
		March 1945	February 1945	March 1945	February 1945
Coarse Rice	7—3	2–15	2–15	245	245
Paddy	14–12	4–15	5—7	299	271
Wheat	7—5	2—6	2—7	308	300
Jawar	10—0	5—9	5—5	180	188
Bajra	10—8	5—6	5—7	195	193
Ragi	11—5	6—7	6–14	176	165
Maize	10–13	5–10	5–11	192	190
Gram	7–10	4—0	3–14	191	197
Tuar	10—1	6—3	6—2	163	164
Salt	8–13	6–4	6—7	140	137
General Index No.	..	..	..	209	205

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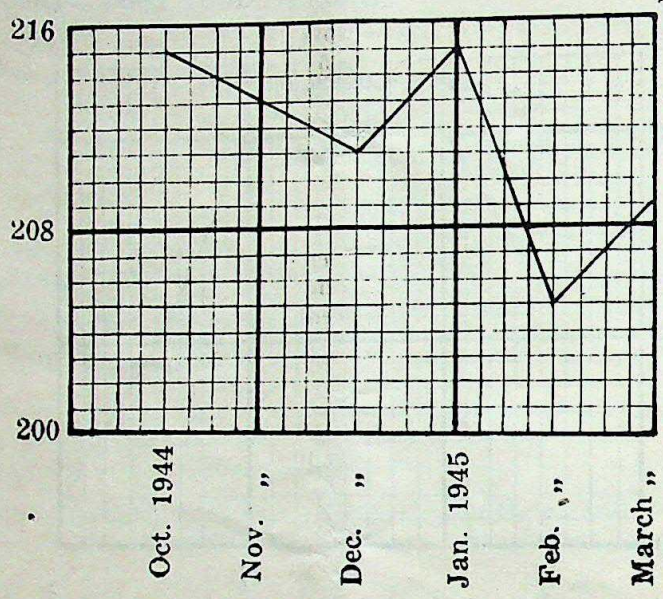
The following graph shows the general index numbers of retail prices of ten main commodities from October 1944 to March 1945.

INDEX NOS. OF RETAIL PRICES
(BASE AUGUST 1939=100)



Import of Food Articles into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement shows the quantities of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions and from British India and Indian States during the month of March 1945.

Commodities	TOTAL IMPORT (IN PALLAS OF 120 SEERS) DURING	
	March 1945	March 1944
Wheat	7,359	3,074
Wheat flour	..	..
Paddy	259	1,114
Rice	36,584	17,935
Jawar	18,218	12,997
Bajra	7,097	20
Ragi	120	..
Urad	87	1,780
Gram	6,193	11,930
Ghee (in Mds.)	458	322
Tea	1,158	473
Sugar	5,470	2,696

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Money Market—Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 92-8-0 and Rs. 84-8-0 per tola, while those for hundred tolas of silver were Rs. 152 and Rs. 147-8-0, respectively.

Share Market

The following table gives the quotations for Government Promissory notes and for other shares of leading concerns on the last day of March 1945 :—

Particulars			Closing rates on the last day of March 1945
			Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.			
N. G. P.	2½ per cent.	.. .. ..	100 4 6
Do	3 per cent.	.. .. ..	103 10 0
Do	3½ per cent.	.. .. ..	100 11 0
Banks.			
Hyderabad Bank	(O.S. Rs. 50)	.. .. ..	50 0 0
State Bank	(,, 100)	.. ..	123 8 0
Railways.			
N. S. Railways	5 per cent. (,, 250)	.. ..	740 0 0
Do	6 per cent. (,, 250)	..	510 0 0
Textiles.			
Azamjahi	(O.S. Rs. 100)	.. ..	725 0 0
D. B. R. Mills	(B.G. Rs. 300)	.. ..	675 0 0
Hyderabad S. & W.	(,, 1,000)	.. ..	3,300 0 0
M. S. K. Mills	(,, 100)	.. ..	1,700 0 0
Osmanshahi	(O.S. Rs. 100)	.. ..	301 0 0
Sugar.			
Nizam Sugar Ordinary	(O.S. Rs. 25)	.. ..	92 0 0
Do Preference	(,, 25)	.. ..	38 0 0
Salar Junj Sugar	(,, 50-20 Pd.)	.. ..	17 0 0
Chemicals.			
Bio-Chemicals	(O.S. Rs. 10-8 Pd.)	.. ..	7 10 0
Chemical and Fertilizer	(,, 50)	.. ..	52 6 0
Chemical and Pharmats.	(,, 25)	.. ..	44 0 0
Miscellaneous.			
Allwyn	(O.S. Rs. 50)	.. ..	84 4 0
Hyderabad Construction	(,, 100)	.. ..	420 0 0
Sirpur Paper	(,, 100)	.. ..	288 8 0
Vazir Sultan Tobacco	(,, 10)	.. ..	94 0 0

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Cotton Pressed

The ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 27,587 bales of cotton in March 1945 as against 64,903 bales in February 1945.

Mill Consumption

During March 1945, 24.42 lakh lbs. of cotton were consumed as against 19.13 lakh lbs. during February 1945 and 22.60 lakh lbs. during March 1944.

Cotton Manufactured

The total output of cotton piece-goods for the month of March 1945 was 49.49 lakh yards as against 36.48 lakh yards during the preceding month and 44.38 lakh yards during the corresponding month of last year. The production of cotton yarn during the month under survey was 21.50 lakh lbs. registering a decrease of 5.53 and 1.74 lakh lbs. as compared with the figures for the last month and, those for the corresponding month of last year, respectively.

Cotton Export

Export of cotton from the Dominions by rail and road is given in the following table :—

Variety	By Rail		By Road	
	March 1945	March 1944	March 1945	March 1944
Ginned Cotton (pressed)	63,943	30,995	4,095	2,573
Ginned Cotton (unpressed)	59	3	10,060	5,936
Unginned Kapas	..	..	1,043	617
Total ..	64,002	30,998	15,198	9,126
Total number of bales of 400 lbs. ..	38,401	18,598	9,119	5,476

Sugar

The output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) during the month under report was 56,459 cwts. showing an increase of 842 cwts. as compared with the last month's figures.

Matches

During the period under report, the output of match factories in the Dominions was 18,688 gross boxes as against 10,247 gross boxes during the preceding month and 19,511 gross boxes during the corresponding month of the last year.

Cement

The output of cement during the month under survey was 15,108 tons as against 12,712 tons in February 1945 and 15,085 tons in March 1944.

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Comparative figures of the production of certain articles for March 1945 and 1944 and February 1945 are given below :—

Commodities	Units	March 1945	February 1945	March 1944	(+) or (—) as compared with	
					March 1944	February 1945
Cotton piece-goods .	Yds..	49,49,391	36,48,767	44,38,352	+ 5,11,039	+ 13,00,624
Cotton Yarn ..	Lbs.	21,50,559	15,97,363	19,76,814	+ 1,73,745	+ 5,53,196
Cement ..	Tons.	15,108	12,712	15,085	+ 23	+ 2,396
Sugar ..	Cwt.	56,459	55,617	34,390	+ 22,069	+ 842
Matches ..	Gross boxes.	18,688	10,247	19,511	— 823	+ 9,264

Joint-stock Companies

During the month under report, only one Joint-stock Company was registered.

Transport

During the month of March 1945, approximate total earnings of B.G. and M.G. (including B.E. and D.K. Railways) and the Road Transport Department amounted to Rs. 43.72 and Rs. 7.61 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 41.88 and Rs. 7.12 lakhs during the corresponding month of the last year.

Goods Traffic earnings of the railways (whole system) was Rs. 22.11 lakhs in March 1945 as against Rs. 11.24 lakhs in the corresponding month of last year.

During the month under report, 15,76,645 and 16,83,403 passengers travelled by rail and road as against 14,37,562 and 15,35,161 passengers, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year.

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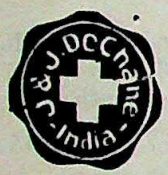
RURAL MEDICAL WORK

in the DOMINIONS OF H. E. H. THE NIZAM
is being organized through MEDICAL CHESTS and
ANNA PACKETS
made available to every person in every village
by the various DISTRICT OFFICES and through VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Centres are also established for FREE DISTRIBUTION of medicines to the Poor for groups of Villages. With the co-operation of the Public we are also organizing the establishment of FREE Dispensaries at various places. We have a special organization for this work and we can help Governments to conduct medical work at an expense of only RUPEE ONE FOR 100 PATIENTS. Ask for further particulars.



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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Mehir 1354 F.—August 1945. No. 11.

Notes and News

A Loving and Lovable Ruler.—Glowing tributes were paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the love and care which he bestows on his subjects, irrespective of caste, creed and religion. The occasion was the unveiling of a life-size portrait of His Exalted Highness by His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, President of the Executive Council, at the Young Men's Improvement Society. The Society was established about 70 years ago and has for its object the physical, moral and cultural improvement of young men.

His Excellency said that as one who enjoyed the privilege of being in close contact with the Ruler, he could testify to the keen interest taken by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in all matters conducive to the welfare of his subjects. This was evidenced by the rapid and all-round progress made by these Dominions during the auspicious regime of His Exalted Highness. Referring to the forward policy pursued by the Hyderabad Government, His Excellency told his audience that they had ambitious plans for increasing the general prosperity of the State. The main aim of Government had always been to end unemployment and to ensure that every one had his or her two square meals daily.

The many-sided progress made by these Dominions during the last 34 years is attributable, mainly, to the deep solicitude which our benevolent Ruler has for the welfare of his beloved subjects. The love which His Exalted Highness has for his subjects touches the deepest chords in their hearts and evokes a response from them which is really surprising. How passionately devoted they are to their august Ruler was demonstrated during the recent indisposition of His Exalted Highness. It caused them the deepest anxiety and united them all in fervent prayers to the Almighty speedily to restore their father-Ruler to complete health.

* * * *

"New Deal."—At the initiative of the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. G. Savidge, officiating Revenue Member, a welcome departure has been made from the traditional practice of giving only departmental training to probationer Tahsildars. A Special Training Camp has been organized at Patancheru, the oldest and largest rural reconstruction centre in the State, which is about 20 miles from the metropolis. In addition to a thorough schooling in subjects covering "all the main aspects of the duties which a Revenue Officer is required to perform," the curriculum includes training in riding, swimming, rifle

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practice, etc. Lectures will be delivered by experienced officers of the departments concerned and also by University professors. The period of training will be two months.

Inaugurating the Camp, His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur urged on the trainees the need of cultivating a spirit of public service and exhorted them to regard themselves not as masters of the people but as their servants. We trust that this wholesome advice given by the chief executive of the State will have a wider appeal and will be meticulously followed not only by those for whom it was specifically intended but by all government servants, irrespective of status and position.

The Hon'ble Mr. Savidge spoke in the same vein when in the course of his speech welcoming His Excellency the President he suggested that the motto of the "aspirants to the Revenue Department" should be "By our deeds we shall be known." Addressing the trainees, he said "if you keep this before you, both at Patancheru and in your years of service which lie ahead, I am sure the Revenue Department, and these Dominions, will always look back with pride to the 'new deal' in Government service which had its origin in the course on which you are about to embark."

* * * *

Work Starts on Tungabhadra Project.—His Exalted Highness the Nizam has graciously been pleased to sanction Rs. 40,20,000, representing the first instalment, to meet preliminary expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores. To undertake the work, an Administrative Circle with two Divisions has been created. It is understood that the work will be supervised by a Chief Engineer who will be assisted by a highly competent and experienced staff.

It is just a year that a settlement was reached between the Government of Madras and Hyderabad for the partial apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra. Six months later irrigation history was made when His Highness the Prince of Berar unveiled the pylon at Mallapuram, the site of the Tungabhadra reservoir, to commemorate the inauguration of one of the biggest combined irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. When completed, the project will irrigate half a million acres of State territory.

On the Hyderabad side, the Gangavati, Sindhnur, Manvi, Raichur, Gadwal and Alampur taluqas—all lying in a chronic famine belt—will be the chief beneficiaries. It will be possible to bring a large area under sugarcane cultivation as also to make provision for irrigating areas under fruit and other garden crops. It is expected that fruit and vegetable crops grown in the area commanded by the project will be sufficient to meet the needs of the major portion of the population of the State. Being predominantly a black cotton soil area, the Raichur district is known for its fertility. With the provision of proper facilities for irrigation, the yield of cotton is expected to increase five to six times the outturn under the present dry conditions.

As has been stated already, the scheme envisages the generation of

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cheap electric power on a very large scale which will be utilised for promoting large as well as small scale industries. This will ensure the financial stability of the scheme.

* * * *

Reconditioning of War Materials.—Reconditioning of scrap war material for putting it back to use in action against the enemy forms an important part of the machinery of war supplies. It assumes added importance when it is realized that an unprecedentedly heavy strain has been imposed on the natural sources of raw materials.

An opportunity was provided to a party of press representatives by Captain Nawabzada Idris Nadir, Press Liaison Officer, Southern Command, to witness reconditioning processes at first hand in one of the biggest Command Workshops of I.E.M.E. At the workshop the party was afforded a glimpse into the reconditioning and repairing of war materials ranging from cycles and small arms to pontoon and bridge-laying Sherman Tanks.

The I.E.M.E. workshops in Southern Command are spread over a large area and employ over a thousand hands, the majority of whom are Indians. It was a treat to see them at work. One could not but be deeply impressed by the remarkable efficiency and skill with which the work of reconditioning and repairing was being handled. The material thus reconditioned is sent back to replenish the supplies to the forces engaged in operations against the Japanese.

One of the articles under repair which attracted a great deal of interest was a touring car used by General Slim, Commander-in-Chief of the 14th Army. One of the departments of the workshop visited by press representatives devotes itself exclusively to the reconditioning of engines of Ford and Chevrolet cars. It repairs 400 engines a month and does the work so well that it would require a keen and expert eye to distinguish them from brand new ones.

These workshops not only open out a new and profitable avenue of employment to all classes of workers—skilled and unskilled—but also give those working in them an invaluable opportunity to achieve technical skill of a high order. Those who have received technical training in these workshops will have reasonable prospects of being absorbed even after the switch-over from war-time to peace-time industrial production.

* * * *

Co-operative Insurance.—Representatives of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad met to discuss a proposal put forward by the Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Society to form an Association of the Co-operative Insurance Societies functioning in various parts of the country. A provisional constitution of the proposed body has been drafted. It will be circulated among all Co-operative Insurance Societies for eliciting opinion. The projected association will aim, primarily, at popularizing insurance business on co-operative principles.

The Hon'ble Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur, officiating Finance Member of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, who inaugurated the meeting, said that the Hyderabad Government had always extended their full

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sympathy and support to co-operative institutions working for the benefit of the people. The time had now come when the business of insurance should be diverted in an increasing measure into co-operative channels. The Nawab Saheb regretted that co-operative insurance had not yet had its adequate share in insurance business in India. In spite of the excellent progress made by some of the co-operative insurance societies, there was still a vast field for them to explore.

The Hon'ble Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur went on to say that he was not enamoured of high-sounding plans confining themselves mostly to paper. Government could not by itself advance the social welfare of the people. What was needed was sincere effort on the part of all in the direction of promoting the general well-being of the masses. He advised industrial and other concerns, especially insurance companies, to found charitable funds for the benefit of the poor and the needy. This would be one of the most effective methods of approaching the masses and creating on them the impression that there were people interested in their welfare and willing to do something to improve their condition.

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Post-War Planning in States

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Sir William Barton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.E., read a paper on "Post-War Development Schemes in the States of Southern India" at a meeting of the India and Burma section of the Royal Society of Arts. It will be recalled that Sir William had a distinguished career as a member of the Indian Political Service. Among the posts held by him was that of Resident, successively, at Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad.

We reproduce below extracts from the paper read by Sir William Barton, which makes a comprehensive study of the schemes for post-war development in the major States in Southern India.

THE INDIAN STATES cover over a third of India with a population of 100 millions. There are some hundreds of them, but only twenty or so are of any importance. The relations of most of the States with the British Crown are governed by treaty or agreement. In most of the States the administration is based on the age-old traditions of personal rule; in the last fifty or sixty years, however, it has been modelled in the most important States on the system in force in British India. Of recent years much has been done to associate the people with the working of government.

The Muslim State of Hyderabad is the most important of the Indian States. 82,000 square miles in area, it has a population of over seventeen million, of whom the great majority are Hindu. The State is administered on modern lines, conforming to a large extent to the system prevailing in British India. A well-trained civil service is building up traditions of efficiency and integrity. The executive is separated from the judiciary. The aristocracy, Hindu and Muslim, is highly educated; the middle class is growing in importance. There is a flourishing university; primary education is free; the Hyderabad Government have recently adopted the policy of providing a school in every village of 1,000 inhabitants.

Finance is on a sound basis. Taxation is comparatively light. There is no income-tax; customs, excise, the land tax and railways are the main sources of revenue. Budgets have for many years shown substantial surpluses much of which has been applied to nation-building projects. Hyderabad has its own currency system, coins its own rupees, issues paper currency. A State Bank has been established recently which handles the currency system. Treasury bills are issued, and generally the scheme of public finance follows modern lines.

The economic life of the State is centered in the countryside. Before the war there had been little industrial development. Cement was manufactured on an appreciable scale; some textile factories were working, also some minor industries. There are extensive coalfields, but the coal is not of sufficiently good quality for coking. The mines were till recently worked by a British company. The Nizam's Government has now bought it out with a view to stimulating output. There is a plentiful supply of iron ore in the vicinity of the coalfields. Gold has been mined in the past, and with cheap electric power it might be worth while to reopen some of the old workings. Marble, limestone, fire-clay are among other minerals found in the State.

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On the outbreak of the war the Hyderabad Government placed its resources at the service of the King-Emperor. The strength of the army was increased from 7,000 to 12,000 men, eight units are now serving outside the State; all charges are borne by the Hyderabad Government. Over £40 million has been invested in Indian Government loans. Two squadrons of the R.A.F. have been provided; also a corvette for the Indian Navy. Industry has been placed on a war basis; to encourage private enterprise an Industrial Development Corporation has been set up, partly financed by government, for the large-scale manufacture of heavy chemicals, sheet-glass and glass ware, starch, casein, and other plastics. A number of industrial works have already been started under this scheme, *e.g.*, the Allwyn Metal Works, the Hyderabad Starch Products, the Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers. Railway workshops and the Mint are producing components of gun-carriages, pressed sheetings, castings, weldings, etc. An arms factory has been started, and many of other articles of military necessity are being produced. There has been a great increase in the growth of food crops; the Hyderabad Government has loyally supported the Indian Government in the fight against inflation. Small investors have been encouraged: the State has raised loans of £70 million at 2½ per cent. As a substitute for income-tax a Compulsory Savings Ordinance makes compulsory the investment in government loan of income above £350 per annum.

The State Budget has increased from £8 millions pre-war to nearly £13 millions, with no fresh taxation, except the excess profits tax. The State aerodrome, built as part of a programme of linking a civil aviation service with the State railway, has been utilised as a training centre for Indian Air Force pilots. Several thousand mechanics and motor drivers have been trained and passed on to the Indian Army. Beyond question Hyderabad in its war effort has proved its loyalty to the British Commonwealth.

The war effort has done much to prepare the ground. The dominant motive is to raise the standard of living of the common man; to find employment for all. Many new factories have been started as a result of the stimulus of the war, helped in some cases from the Industrial Fund. The Sirpur Mills, to give an example, are producing 5,000 tons of paper a year, a valuable contribution to an under-stocked market. Big new cigarette, soap and oil factories are working.

The policy adopted puts the improvement of agriculture in the foreground. The responsible authorities realise that the expansion of industry depends on the prosperity of the countryside. What is necessary in the villages is a great increase in the outturn of the crops; more money crops, *e.g.*, castor, groundnut, sugarcane should be grown; an improvement in the quality of the village live-stock is essential. An adequate supply of fertilisers is to be produced.

To produce chemical fertilisers requires electric power in great quantities. Power, too, is wanted for industry generally in the villages. The natural features of the country offer excellent opportunities for its production by means of water storage; it is the policy of the Hyderabad Government to utilise these opportunities as a basis of agricultural and industrial development. A beginning is to be made in setting up a Hydro-electric plant on the Nizam Sagar, an immense reservoir built at a cost of £22 million, to irrigate 250,000 acres of land. Other schemes combine irrigation with the production of power; for example, the Tungabhadra project which will irrigate some 80,000 acres, at the same time producing some 100,000 kw. of electric power; the Godavari scheme will bring water to nearly a million acres and produce over 50,000 kw. The addition of nearly two million acres to the irrigated area will mean a great addition to the agricultural wealth of the country.

The general policy of industrial development aims at utilising local raw material for the production of consumption goods for the people of the State. Cheap power will be provided at convenient centres. An elaborate scheme has been evolved for the setting up of an industrial city on the Godavari river near the coalfields, iron-ore and other

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mineral deposits. A huge reservoir will be formed a few miles above stream by throwing a dam across the river. The scheme will, as already noted, provide 50,000 kw. of electric power, as well as bring nearly a million acres under irrigation. A thermal power station to produce 50,000 kw., based on the coalfields, will be set up in the first instance. The industries it is proposed to develop are steel, coal carbonisation and other by-products of coal, cement, textiles, vegetable oils, rayon, calcium-carbide, fertilisers, plastics. Later on it is intended to produce textile and other machinery and machine tools and electrical appliances generally. The Godavari system of electrical power production will supply the northern area of the State, the Tungabhadra scheme the south. The two systems will ultimately be combined in a grid covering the whole State. This should make possible the electrification of every village. Power can be used in the countryside for a variety of purposes, for pumping water from tanks and wells; for village industries, especially weaving; and for agricultural produce, *e.g.*, crushing oil seeds and sugarcane. Doubtless efforts will be made to link the industries of the towns with the villages—a system that has been so successful in Japan.

To start the new city on its career some £18 millions will be required. For the State as a whole, development planning, including schemes for promoting education, public health, road and railway construction, slum clearance, the forecast is for some £180 millions. To finance the programme special reserves will be available; budget surpluses will contribute to capital outlay, though much of the surplus will be required for the increase in running expenditure; there will be no difficulty in raising loans. It is expected that much private capital will be invested.

Next in importance to Hyderabad among Indian States is Mysore.

Mysore is generally regarded as the model State of India, and there is much to be said in support of this view. 30,000 square miles in area, it has a population of over seven millions.

Financially the State is prosperous. The revenue has expanded enormously during the war years. It now stands at £6 million. There was a surplus of over a million in 1943-44. The assets of the State, including investments in railways (£7 million), in industry and in electric enterprise—electricity is a State subject—exceed £15 million. Mysore pays a military subsidy of £200,000 and for that reason limits its military budget. An infantry battalion has been sent overseas. A squadron has been given to the R.A.F.; industry has been rapidly expanded; some £7 million worth of military stores and equipment, especially silk for parachutes, has been produced; 1,750 technicians have been trained at the various engineering colleges and worshops and in the iron and steel works at Bhadravati. Most of these technicians have been absorbed in the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force. The entire output of the Iron and Steel Works has been placed at the disposal of the Indian Supply Department, 2,400 tons of steel are produced annually. The works have been expanded by the installation of an additional open hearth furnace and a rod and strip mill. An electric furnace for the manufacture of steel has also been added. Electric transformers, levelling instruments, plastics, steel helmets, are among the many articles supplied for war purposes. Help has been given in the manufacture of explosives. Some pioneer work has been done in aircraft production. Britain has every reason to be grateful for the help and the moral support she has received from Mysore in the war effort.

Even before the war there had been considerable industrial progress in Mysore and the post-war development plans are, in point of fact, a continuation of a process that has been going on for a quarter of a century or more. The estimated cost of the new schemes is put at £150 million to be spread over ten years. The main elements in the plan are the improvement of agriculture, a great expansion of industry, the development of roads and of electric power. On the social side, educational facilities are to be extended; a broad policy of medical relief and Public Health is to be carried out; 10,000 houses are to be built in Bangalore for the

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upper and lower middle classes; £3 million is to be spent on roads; a programme of railway electrification is being considered. There is a proposal to build an industrial suburb to Bangalore. Another great electrical project in the extreme north-west of the State, known as the Jog Falls scheme, is under construction. It will ultimately produce 125,000 kw. Man-power is urgently required, especially in the Iron and Steel Works, and priority is being allowed by the Government of India for the import of the necessary plant. It may be expected that a great industrial centre will be developed round this source of immense power. Much of it is expected to be used for electro-chemical and metallurgical processes, also for the production of inorganic fertilisers.

There are to-day 605 large industrial establishments in the State employing 77,000 persons. Many of these have been brought into being by the demands of war. For further development there are schemes for starting a big rayon industry, for the production of vegetable dye-stuffs, calcium-carbide, the manufacture of radio sets, bicycles, tractors, plastics, crockery on a cottage industry scale. A 5-h.p. motor is already in production. Other types and electrical accessories generally will be produced. The plan provides specially for the development of cottage industries which will be co-ordinated where possible with the big industrial establishments of the towns. Much will be done in the field of mechanical engineering, especially in the manufacture of textile machinery. £35 million will be spent in the first five years after the war.

17 per cent. of the State revenue is spent on education, producing only 13 per cent. of literacy. The plan aims at doubling the number of children attending school in the next five years. This will mean doubling the cost of education from one rupee per head to two rupees per annum (about 5s. 10d.) a head. In ten years the expenditure is to be trebled. Vocational, industrial and technical schools are to be increased tenfold. In the matter of Public Health and Medical Relief it is hoped to work up to an expenditure of £1½ million by 1950. As regards finance, about £8 million can be mobilised from depreciation, special and development funds. The rest will be provided by loans.

Travancore, situated at the tip of the peninsula, is about the size of Wales. The population—now six millions—is crowded into this narrow strip, the density reaching over 2,000 to the square mile of cultivation. The result is that the country is far from self-supporting in the matter of food, and huge quantities of rice have to be imported.

The development of hydro-electric power on a large scale is an important element in the post-war policy of the Travancore Government. The country lends itself to such development with its heavy rainfall and the feasibility of building huge reservoirs in the mountain gorges. Already a large installation known as the Pallavasal power station is working. Other schemes are under consideration. There is a growing demand for power, both for industry and on the tea plantations.

The Travancore Government follows the example of Hyderabad and of the Government of India in putting the increased productivity of the soil in the foreground of their planning. Electric power will be used for de-watering water-logged lands and for lift irrigation; also for producing fertilisers from the use of which it is expected to double the output of rice per acre. A company known as Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Ltd., has been formed to produce artificial manure. The machinery, estimated to cost £750,000, is to be imported from the United States.

Another important enterprise involving the use of electric power on a large scale is the production of aluminium.

The policy the Travancore Government have in view aims at all-round industrialisation. Apart from expanding existing industries, *e.g.*, textiles (coir, cotton) rubber products, ceramics, it is proposed to manufacture plywood, paper, rayon, plastics, etc. There is scope for fruit canning, *e.g.*, for pine-apples. Other elements in Travancore planning aim at the improvement of facilities for sea-borne traffic, for which purpose

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a Steam Navigation Company is to be formed. All trunk roads are to be cemented; a factory is to be set up at an early date to produce the necessary cement.

A first-class port has been developed in recent years at Cochin to the north of Travancore. The facilities it offers should help to stimulate Tranvancore overseas trade. The port is shared equally between Travancore, the neighbouring State of Cochin and the Indian Government.

Cochin, a small State to the north of Travancore, resembles its neighbour in many ways, in the physical aspects of the country and in the political and social fields. The population of over a million and a half presses even more heavily on the soil than in Travancore. Like the latter Cochin must export and so buy food, or perish. Post-war planning includes a big hydro-electric scheme, the power to be utilised in expanding textile and other industries in Ernakulam, the capital of the State, which lies in close proximity to the new Cochin port. Paper will be produced from the bamboo, of which there are ample supplies.

The Kolhapur State, though small in area, is politically of importance as a national centre of the great Maratha people of the Deccan. With a population of about a million, it occupies some 3,000 square miles of broken upland and mountainous country with no great economic possibilities. Nevertheless the State Government has an ambitious plan of post-war development. As in the other States a big scheme of hydro-electric development is the main element; power to be used in the setting up of new industries and for lifting water for irrigation purposes. Roads are to be developed and there is an elaborate programme for improving health services, irrigation, for exploiting the State forests, and for the exploitation of minerals. There should be possibilities of producing aluminium and chemical fertilisers on a large scale. The finances of the State have been carefully handled and there is no reason why its hopes of better economic life should not be realised.

(TACKLING MILK PROBLEM IN HYDERABAD CITY—*Continued from p.* 18)

What to do?

As a short-term measure, some relief may be afforded by reducing the consumption in tea and sweetmeat shops. Yet another and possibly more effective means of improving milk supply is to increase the production. It is understood that there is a proposal before Government to subsidize a co-operative milk supply union which it is proposed to establish at the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Patancheru. The union will supply milch cattle to its members on credit and will also provide fodder at cheap rates. The daily output is estimated at about 2,000 lbs. Only such cattle-owners as are not already selling milk for consumption in Hyderabad will be enrolled by the projected union as members. The milk collected by the union will be brought to Hyderabad by lorries and will be available for distribution at two centres maintained by the union. As the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Patancheru is working under the supervision of the Co-operative Societies Department, the milk union will also be supervised by the same body. The public health authorities will be responsible for the hygienic and nutritional side of the concern.

Some public concerns such as the Universal Milk Supply Company and the Central Gorakshan Society as well as the Veterinary Department have also devised ambitious schemes for improving the milk supply of the City of Hyderabad. Even though some of these may not materialize it will not be unreasonable to expect that in the fulness of time a fair measure of control over the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolis will be achieved.

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Coal Mining in Hyderabad

MEASURES FOR WELFARE OF LABOUR

As one of the main sources of industrial power, coal has an importance all its own. Its value to our national economy will be seen when it is realised that the success of our post-war plans of industrial development, which aim at raising the country to a level of high prosperity by providing its millions with the means of comfortable existence, will depend largely on the quality and quantity of the mineral found in these Dominions. Providence has been liberal in endowing Hyderabad with this natural wealth so essential for the economic progress of a country. With a view to exploiting it to the point of maximum utilisation, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government recently acquired a controlling interest in the coal-mining industry. Special attention is being paid to the speeding up of measures calculated to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mines.

The mining rights in the Dominions are vested in the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., 88½ per cent. of whose shares are held by Government. Coal is being raised in two coalfields—one at Kothagudium in the Yellandu taluqa of Warangal district and the other at Tandur in Adilabad district. The total number of persons employed in the two coalfields is approximately 12,000 and the record annual output was 1,214,019 tons in 1942.

HISTORY OF MINING ACTIVITIES.—Coal was discovered in the Dominions at the village of Yellandu near Singareni in 1871 by Dr. W. King of the Geological Survey of India, and the chief coal seam still bears his name. In 1886 the monopoly of mining rights in the State was given to Messrs. W. C. Watson and J. Stewart for a period of 99 years. The same year they formed a company called the Hyderabad Deccan Company and three years later started raising coal from the Singareni coalfields, which yielded 26,134,456 tons of coal up to 1941, covering a period of 52 years, when it was exhausted. In 1920 the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. was incorporated and registered under the law of the State and 88.5 per cent. of the shares of the Company were acquired and held by the Hyderabad Deccan Company. A few months back all the shares were purchased by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

Tandur Coalfield

Coal was first raised in the Tandur coalfield in 1928 and the total quantity won up to the end of 1944 was 3,633,479 tons. There is one mine, known as Morgan's Pit, which is being worked by means of an incline. Two seams are being developed in this mine—the Ross seam (it is the King seam of Singareni and Kothagudium) and the Salar Jung seam which lies 100 ft. above the Ross seam. The maximum depth of the workings is 1,000 ft.

Kothagudium Coalfield

The Kothagudium coalfield, which is 185 miles by rail from Hyderabad city, is connected by a branch railway 34 miles long with Dornakal junction on the N.S.R. Coal was first raised here in December 1937 and the total quantity won up to the end of 1944 was 3,320,884 tons. The coalfield comprises

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three mines called Birley Pit, Andrews' Incline No. 1 and Andrews' Incline No. 2. Recently a third incline has been started. Two shafts are employed at Birley Pit—one for winning coal and the other for riding men and material and for upcast ventilation. At Kothagudium one seam is being developed which is called the King Seam. The maximum depth at which coal is being worked is 1,000 ft.

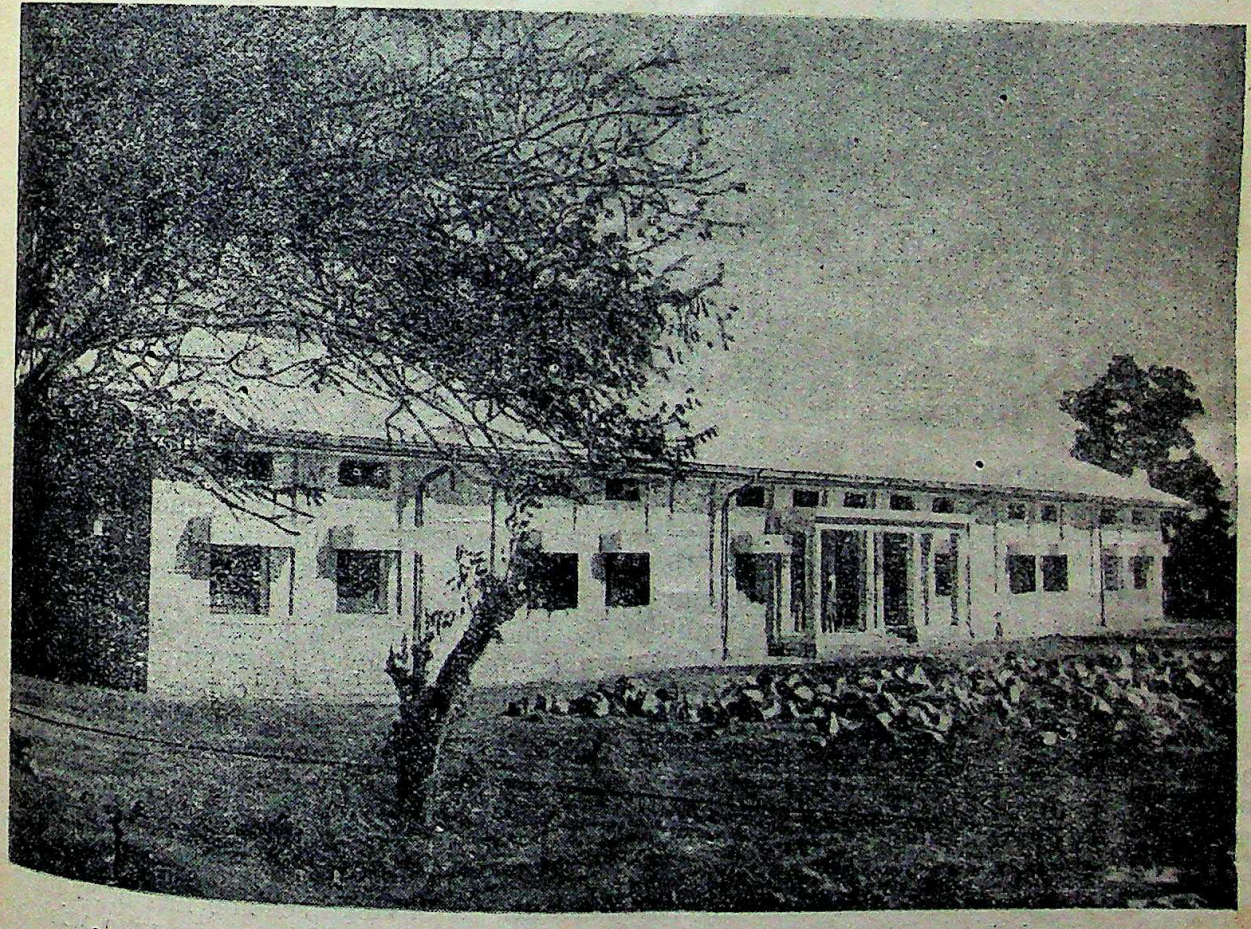
Up-to-date Machinery

There is no fire-damp in the mines which are, therefore, worked by means of naked lights. The coalfields are equipped with up-to-date machinery. There is an abundant supply of electric power at both coalfields which have mechanical and electrical workshops and up-to-date screening plants for cleaning coal. Underground haulage roadways are equipped with electrically operated haulers and water is pumped by means of electrically driven pumps. Jack-hammer drills, operated by compressed air, are employed for drilling shot-holes in coal in the headings.

Analysis of Coal

The coal found here is suitable for steam-raising but is non-coking. On analysis it has been found to contain fixed carbon 56 per cent., volatiles 24 per cent., ash 14 per cent., moisture 6 per cent. Except for pyrites, which are picked out on a travelling belt, the Hyderabad coal is low in sulphur and phosphorus contents.

The principal buyers are railways, including M. & S. M., N. S., S. I., Mysore State, G.I.P., and B. L., and power stations, textile



The Singareni Collieries Company's Head Office, Kothagudium.

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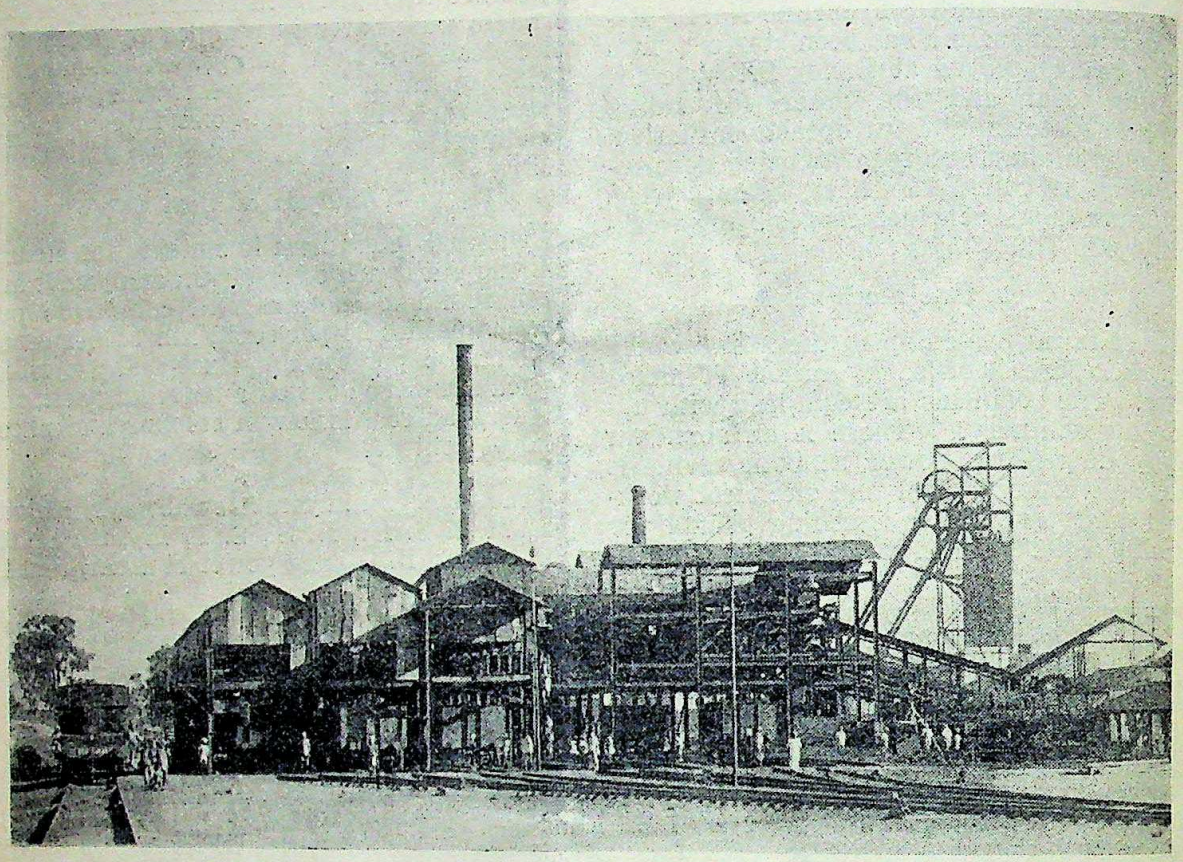

Screening Plant, Birley Pit.

mills, ginning and pressing factories, flue-curing tobacco barns, paper mills, etc.

Conditions of Work

As has already been mentioned, approximately, 12,000 persons are employed in the two coalfields. The wages paid are comparable with those in other coalfields in India. A 50 per cent. dearness allowance is paid at present to workers receiving Rs. 25 per month or under. There is a graduated allowance on salaries above this, sliding down to 15 per cent. in the case of those drawing salaries between Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month. Besides, an attendance bonus of two annas per day is given to coal-face workers who work five to six days in the weekly payment period.

Concessions

Certain special facilities have also been provided. Grain, cloth, cigarettes and other consumer goods are sold at concession rates. A wage-earner working 24 days a month is allowed to purchase 60 seers of grain at the concessional rate of 5 seers per rupee for rice and 8 seers for jowar. A canteen is being run at Birley Pit, providing tea, coffee and meals. Free tea and coffee are issued to underground workers during the cold season. There is a provident fund for the monthly paid staff, the contribution being one month's salary per annum with the same amount contributed by the Company and Compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum on the total amount. A savings scheme has been introduced for daily paid workers who wish to

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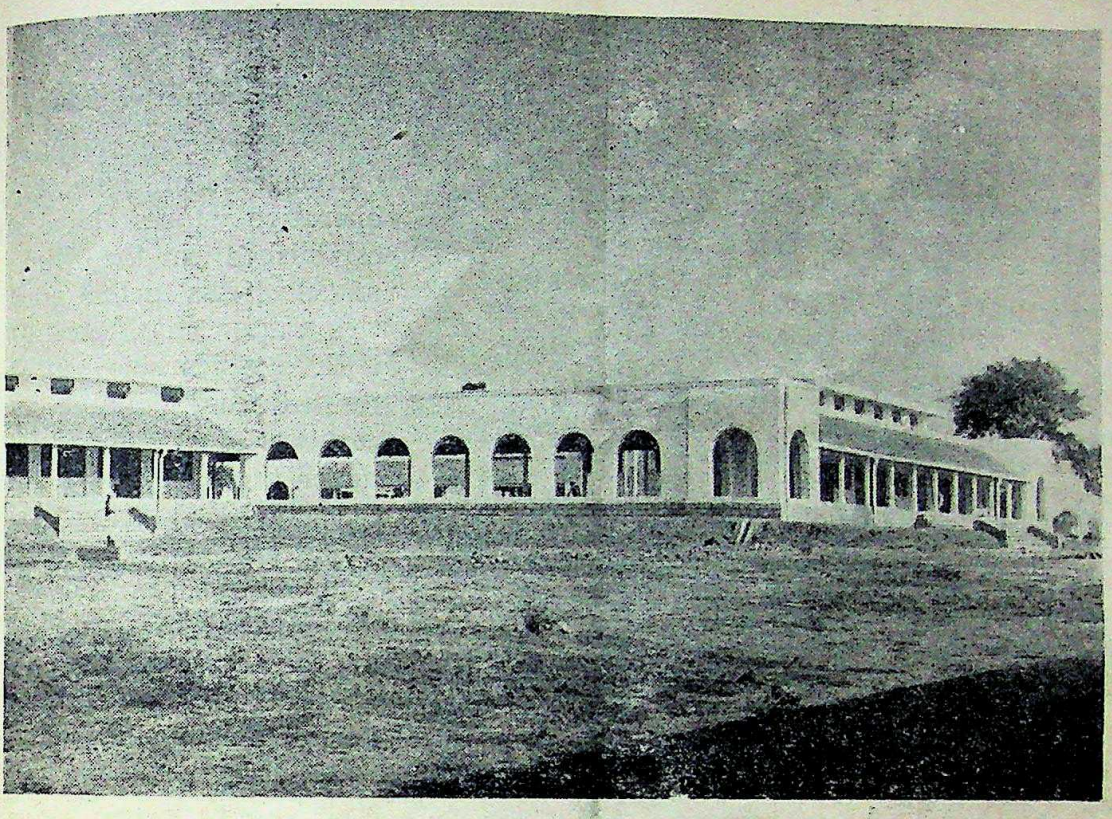

General View of the Hospital, Kothagudium.

become members with 5 per cent. compound interest per annum.

Medical Facilities

Suitable arrangements have been made for providing free medical attention to employees and their dependents. Both at Kothagudium and Tandur there are up-to-date hospitals equipped with X-Ray, Ultra Violet ray and Short-Wave Therapy Plants, in addition to a Bacteriological Laboratory and a Rehabilitation centre and dispensaries. Both male and female workers receive 'bhatta' and other concessions during the period of sickness. Maternity benefit is payable to all women workers employed in or about the mines in accordance with the Coal Mines Maternity Benefit Regulation, while compensation for accidents is paid to workers in accordance with the rules made under the Hyderabad Workmen's Compensation Act.

Miners' Houses with water tank, Kothagudium.

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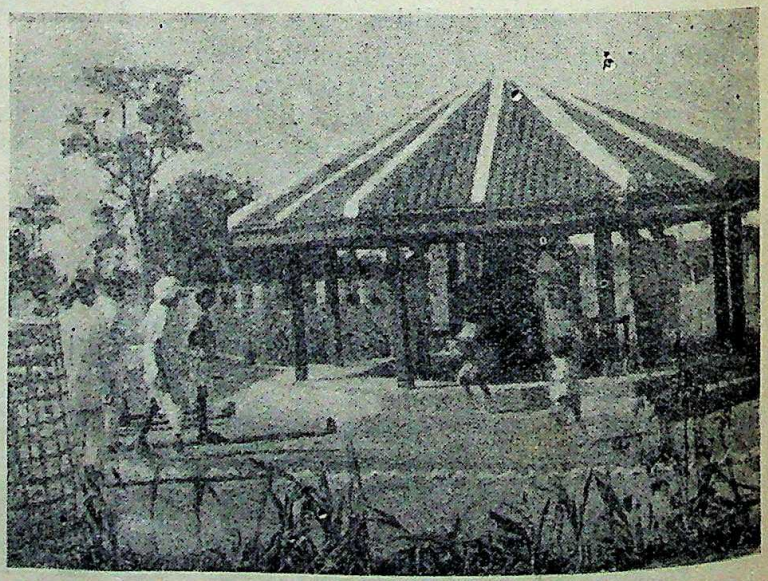
A long narrow view of Miners' Houses.

Co-operative Stores

With a view to meeting the requirements of labourers, co-operatjve stores have been established in the Birley Pit and Andrews Incline areas. As this venture has been attended with considerable success, a central store building is being constructed at Andrews' Incline under the new Town Planning Scheme. This store will cater to practically all the needs of the people living in the area. It is proposed to open a branch of the Kothagudium Co-operative Society at Tandur Collieries, Belampalli.

Educational Facilities

Ample educational facilities for children of the employees are available at both coalfields. There is a Government Middle School at Tandur and also a Methodist Mission Primary School which is recognised by the Education Department. At Kothagudium, there is a Mission Primary School, and a Government Primary School is under construction. It is contemplated to open a Middle School also.



Miners' Recreation Grounds.

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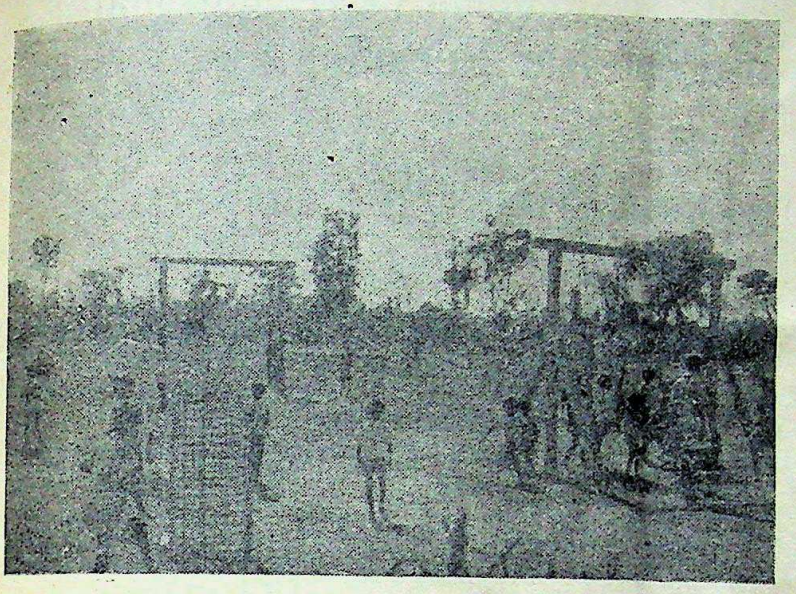
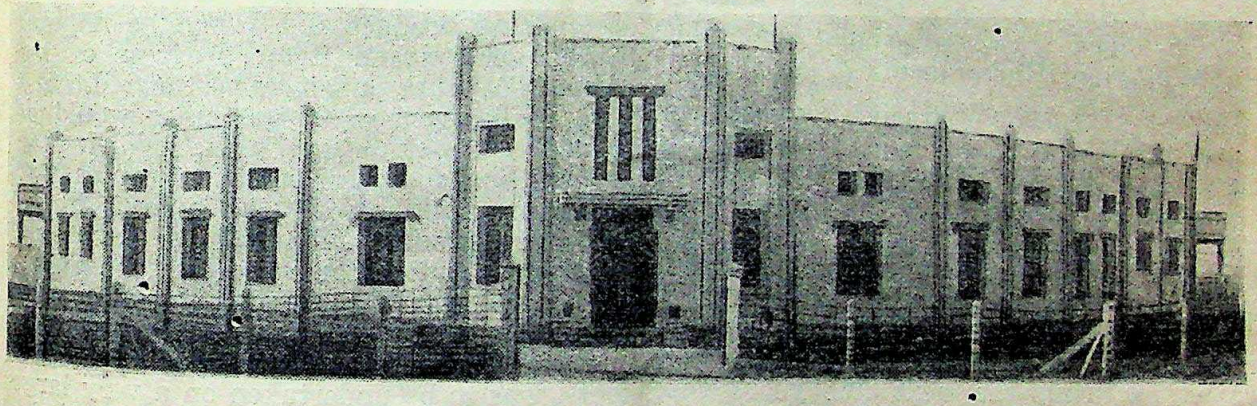


Children's Playground.

Recreational Aspect.

A keen interest is taken by the management in encouraging recreational activities. A new Recreation Club has been built at Kothagudium for subordinate staff and artisans. There is already a club at Tandur, while it is proposed to found one at Andrews' Incline. There are two picture-houses at Kothagudium and one each at Andrews Incline and Tandur. These recreational facilities are supplemented by dramas and variety shows as well as inter-departmental football tournaments and annual sports, the expenses of which are borne by the Company.



Staff Recreation Club.

Further Amenities

Under the Hyderabad Coal Mines Labour Welfare Regulation, a cess of four annas a ton is levied on all coal raised from the collieries. It is proposed to devote the entire proceeds amounting to nearly Rs. two lakhs per year to the provision of further amenities for labourers.

Mining Education

In order to induce suitable Mulkis to take to this important branch of work, scholarships in Mining and Geology, tenable at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are given from the Industrial Trust Fund. The Mines Department has also introduced a scheme for giving training in practical mining at Kothagudium and probationers, if found suitable, are likely to be sent abroad at government expense for further training.

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Development of Roads and Expansion of Irrigational Facilities in Post-War Period

P.W.D. MEMBER ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

The past and present activities of the Public Works Department were outlined and the future programme of work discussed at a Press Conference by the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Commerce and Industries and Public Works Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Welcoming the special interest taken by the Press in the affairs of his department, the Nawab Saheb explained that the Conference had been held with the object of acquainting the Press with the various schemes that had already been sanctioned or were at present under the consideration of Government.

A SHORT RETROSPECT.—Tracing the past history of the P.W.D., the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur said that by gradual stages the annual budget of the Department mounted up to nearly two crores of rupees in 1340 F. This was made up of one crore and twenty-one lakhs for buildings and roads and the remaining seventy-eight lakhs for irrigation works, including the Nizam Sagar Project. During the next five years the departmental budget dwindled down to a bare crore of rupees, chiefly as a result of the reduction in expenditure on the Nizam Sagar Project and on other irrigational works. Statistical data was available to show that expenditure under the head of irrigation fell from twenty-four lakhs (excluding that on the Nizam Sagar Project in 1940) to fourteen lakhs of rupees in 1945, while that on buildings and roads decreased by Rs. 75 lakhs from one crore and twenty-five lakhs to fifty lakhs.

Inadequacy of Roads

Turning to road development, the Hon'ble the P.W.D. Member said that as a result of the efforts made during the last 50 years the Dominions had now come to possess a total road-length of a little over 5,000 miles. But it could be realised that this road-length was hardly adequate for a country with an area of 82,698 square miles. This worked roughly to one mile of road for every 16 square miles of territory whereas it was essential to have this road mileage for every 3.38 square miles, otherwise, it would not be possible to link up villages with district and taluqa headquarters, to make provision for the marketing of agricultural produce and to give an impetus to the general industrial progress of the State. To secure this, it was estimated that a total road-length of 24,000 miles would be needed. An ambitious plan, involving an expenditure of several crores of rupees, had been prepared for road development in the post-war period. Similarly, huge plans were under preparation for expanding the means of irrigation and providing hydro-electric power on a large scale. This important work, on which depended our future industrial progress, was to be undertaken on a very large scale. If we did not from now devote wholehearted attention to this work, we would be outstripped by the British Indian provinces.

Lack of Attention

The Nawab Saheb regretted that the irrigational needs of the country had not been given the importance due to them. He pointed out that in the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar cultivation was done largely by means of artificial irrigation. The total number of tanks in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions was about 22,000. Of these nearly 20,000 were in the

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above-mentioned seven districts. In His Exalted Highness' Dominions the tract called Telingana enjoyed the same importance as the Punjab in British India. Here the area irrigated by tanks and canals totalled nearly 8.5 lakh acres. There were 20 lakh acres of fallow land while the area of cultivable land (but not under cultivation) was nearly 12 lakh acres. Thus, only one-fourth of the cultivable area of the State was at present under irrigation. If irrigational facilities could be provided for half of this cultivable area, the revenues of the State would increase by 1.5 crores of rupees. Apart from this, it would solve to a very large extent the problem of food supply.

Irrigational Works Completed

In spite of the obstacles raised by war in the way of undertaking major works, proceeded the Nawab Saheb, Government had started work on the Manair and the Chandra Sagar Projects while the Dindi Project had already been completed. Under them nearly 54,000 acres of land would be irrigated. The question of the partial apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra, which had for long been a bone of contention between the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad, had been amicably settled. Estimates of expenditure were almost ready and work would be taken in hand soon after their approval by the two Governments. This project would irrigate the entire district of Raichur and free it from the ravage of famine by bringing about six and a quarter lakh acres of land under cultivation. Moreover, an important aspect of this project was the generation of hydro-electric power which would be of immense benefit to the industrial advancement of the country.

Reorganization Scheme

The Public Works Member went on to say that under the reorganization scheme, it had been decided in 1352 F. to have a separate and special staff for irrigation. It was therefore proposed to have one Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch. In view of the increasing importance which problems of irrigation were assuming in Hyderabad and in order to fulfil her legitimate needs in this respect, the Nawab Saheb added, it became necessary to organize the Irrigation Branch on a separate basis. He explained that one Chief Engineer was enough for carrying on normal work of a routine nature but they would have temporarily to appoint another when work on the big projects was started.

In conclusion, the Nawab Saheb touched on the point whether or not the Secretary should be a technical man and said that it was not a simple or easy question. Taking all things into consideration, Government had come to the conclusion that the Chief Engineer should devote himself exclusively to technical work and should not be saddled with administrative responsibilities.

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Tackling Milk Problem in Hyderabad City

MEANS OF IMPROVEMENT

LIKE OTHER BIG CITIES IN INDIA, Hyderabad is experiencing shortage of milk. What is still worse is that milk available in the market is generally adulterated and consequently of poor quality. This constitutes a serious menace to the health of the people, especially of children.

The position cannot be properly assessed in the absence of up-to-date and reliable statistical data. It is, however, gratifying to note that the question is engaging the attention not only of Government but also of some public bodies, which are investigating the possibilities of improving the position. A number of schemes are being scrutinized by Government to increase the production of milk and to make it available to the public at a reasonable price. It is encouraging to know that some public bodies have volunteered to assist in this humanitarian work.

Inadequate Supply

It is our every-day experience that milk is not obtainable in sufficient quantity, that it is of poor quality and that its prevailing price is unwarrantably high—two to three seers for a rupee. The "vulnerable groups," made up of children and pregnant and nursing mothers, especially in families with low incomes, have been badly hit. It is, therefore, imperative that some relief should be afforded immediately. But the question is how to unravel the Gordian knot.

How to meet the Situation?

One of the governing factors of the present position is the profit motive. To it is mainly attributable the severe strain put on milk production and supply with the inevitable result that the civilian population is finding it difficult to meet its daily needs. There is also the anomaly that hundreds of sweetmeat shops and tea-shops are doing a flourishing business while home supply has been badly affected. The problem to be solved by the authorities is to increase the availability of milk for domestic and nutritional needs, either by increasing the production or cutting down the use of milk in luxury products, or by both means simultaneously.

Production and Consumption

There are no recognized agencies for milk production in the City of Hyderabal. Scattered in and around the City are some 600 gowlies (milk-men) owning ten to twelve animals each and producing about 200 pallas (of 120 seers each) daily. There are also 1,500 families owning one animal or more each, contributing about 500 pallas daily to the City's milk production. Besides, 100 pallas are supplied daily by about a dozen suburban villages lying within a radius of about 16 miles from the capital. Putting all these sources together, the City gets a total daily supply of about 350 pallas of milk.

This quantity, it is surmised, is distributed for consumption in the following manner:—

	pallas.
(1) 250 tea-shops and restaurants . .	100
(2) 100 sweetmeat shops.	80
(3) Processing concerns, ices, etc. . .	20
(4) Household consumption	150
Total . .	350

These figures go to show that 200 pallas of milk are utilized by hotels and confectioners which, it may be observed in passing, are able to get milk at prices lower than those obtaining in the case of the ordinary consumer because of their large-scale demand and financial aid to producers. It is obvious, therefore, that the problem calls for detailed investigation, some measure of control, organized distribution and increased production.

(*Continued on p.* 9)

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Distribution of Mill Cloth and Yarn in the State

ZONAL BASIS AND QUOTA SYSTEM

A SCHEME, known as the Zonal Depot and Quota System, has been enforced in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions for the distribution of mill cloth and yarn. It is designed to restore equilibrium in the cloth market, ensure the availability of cloth in fairly sufficient quantities and effectively to check black market operations.

Scientific Distribution

The zonal scheme is based on the assumption that the total cloth consumption of the State from June onwards will be to the extent of 4,000 bales in handloom cloth, 2,000 bales in imported mill cloth and 2,000 bales in local mill cloth, each bale averaging 1,500 yards. If there is a reduction in any of these three categories the cloth due to every zone will be proportionately reduced and a percentage basis applied to the actual stocks available. All mill cloth in Hyderabad State is distributed strictly in accordance with the zonal and quota system. No mill cloth may be moved from one wholesale zone into another without the permission of the Textile Commissioner and no mill cloth may be delivered to retailers except on the basis of a retailer's quota card, allowing the retailer a definite quantity of cloth in proportion to his business in 1940-42.

Wholesale Zones

The Dominions have been divided into wholesale cloth zones, there being wholesale depots in all these zones excepting in Secunderabad where the Cloth Merchants' Association functions as a wholesale depot.

The zones are:—

(1) Hyderabad zone embracing the city proper,

(2) Secunderabad zone including Secunderabad city, the districts of Atraf-i-Balda, Medak, Nizamabad, Bidar, Mahbubnagar and Adilabad, the taluqas of Sirsilla, Jagtial, Alampur and Kodangal, and the Samasthan of Gadwal.

(3) Warangal zone including Warangal and Karimnagar districts excluding Sirsilla and Jagtial taluqas.

(4) Gulbarga zone including Gulbarga district minus Kodangal taluqa.

(5) Raichur zone embracing Raichur district minus Gadwal, Alampur and Kopbal.

(6) Kopbal zone covering Kopbal taluqa.

(7) Latur zone covering Osmanabad district.

(8) Aurangabad zone embracing only the north and west of Aurangabad district.

(9) Jalna zone covering the south and east of Aurangabad district and Bhir district minus Mominabad taluqa.

(10) Parbhani zone embracing Parbhani district and Mominabad taluqa, and

(11) Nander zone covering only Nander district.

In each of these zones, except in Secunderabad, wholesale dealers have been combined into a cloth wholesale depot, owned and managed by all the wholesalers of the zone in the same proportion as their wholesale business in the years 1940-42. Mill cloth, either imported from British India or manufactured by the local mills, may be sold to retailers of the zone only through these wholesale depots, on the basis of quota cards issued to them in accordance with their retail business in the years 1940-42.

Distribution of Quota

The various categories of cloth have been distributed on a population basis to each zone. Of a maximum quota of 9,000 bales (of 1,500 yards each) available for the whole

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Dominions the Hyderabad zone gets 995 bales, the Warangal zone 1,070 bales, the Gulbarga zone 750 bales, the Raichur zone 300 bales, the Kopbal zone 100 bales, the Latur zone 325 bales, the Nander zone 450 bales, the Parbhani zone 560 bales, the Aurangabad zone 265 bales, the Jalna zone 415 bales and the Secunderabad zone 3,770 bales.

Quota Determined by Need

The maximum quota is fixed on the basis of the needs of each district and the trade in 1940-42. It is presumed that the handloom cloth produced in a zone is consumed in that zone, excepting that a large quantity of handloom cloth from the Secunderabad zone moves freely into all other zones, and the deficit in the quota allotted to each zone is expected to be made up by this movement of handloom cloth from the Secunderabad zone. It will be noticed that the Secunderabad zone is producing a very large quantity of handloom cloth which has to be sold in other parts of the Dominions.

All the cloth due to a zone, whether directly or on account of Secunderabad is supplied to the wholesale depot directly from British India or from the local mills, the cloth due to the wholesalers being charged at the indentors' or importers' rates and the cloth due to the retailers being charged at the wholesale rates, delivery at Secunderabad or the depot of the zone, whichever is lesser.

The Textile Commissioner is also placing certain proposals before Government with regard to the regulation of the prices and movements of handloom cloth so as to ensure a fair price to the weavers and an adequate supply to every zone.

Yarn Distribution Scheme

With effect from 1st May 1945, yarn is being distributed in His Exalted Highness' Dominions, both in wholesale and retail, strictly in accordance with the depot and quota system. This has been necessary in view of the fact that the yarn available is barely sufficient for 55,000 looms whereas there are about 110,000 looms now working in the Dominions. Therefore, it is essential that some sort of rationing should be enforced and the depot and quota system is designed to meet the situation.

Outlines of Scheme

Under the scheme, His Exalted Highness' Dominions have been divided into 12 wholesale zones with several retail zones in each wholesale zone. There are at present over 101 retail zones but new retail zones will be formed wherever and whenever found necessary. According to the system no individual dealer, whether wholesaler or retailer, is permitted to sell yarn to any party except through a depot on the basis of a quota card.

All the wholesalers of a wholesale zone have joined a wholesale depot, in which each wholesaler holds shares proportionate to his wholesale business in the years 1940-42. The total yarn sold by any wholesale depot in the wholesale zone is the same as was sold by all the wholesalers of the area in 1940-42. This distribution is based upon the accounts of the business of these parties in the years 1940-42.

Similarly all the retailers of a retail zone have joined a retail depot, in which each one has shares in proportion to his retail sales in 1940-42. The yarn allowed to a retail depot is the same as is required by all the weavers of the locality served by all the retailers of the retail zone and actually sold by all the retailers of that zone to the weavers of that zone in 1940-42.

According to the scheme the indentors of mills sell yarn to the wholesalers on the basis of the business between them in the years 1940-42 and the wholesalers consign yarn to the wholesale depots to which they are attached. The wholesale depots deliver yarn only to retail depots and not to individual retailers. The relations between retail depots and wholesale depots have been so adjusted that a wholesale depot supplies yarn to such retail depots as consist of the retailers who were served in 1940-42 by wholesalers now in the wholesale depot.

(*Continued on p.* 29)

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District Conferences in Session

BIR

THE LAST OF THE SERIES of the Annual District Conferences was held at Bir on 29th and 30th Amardad. The First Taluqdar, Mirza Ahmed Farooq Beg, presided in the unavoidable absence of the Subedar Saheb of Aurangabad.

The town was 'en fête' for the occasion. The scene of healthy and vigorous activity was in marked contrast to the monotonous daily run of life of the average citizen. A number of side shows were organised to make the programme of the Conference attractive.

The hall of the local picture-house, where the Conference was held, was tastefully decorated and was full to capacity. Delegates drawn from all parts of the district and representing the various interests attended the Conference.

Presidential Address

Explaining the objects of the Conference, the Taluqdar said that District Conferences formed part of the reformed constitution and their purpose was to bring villagers into

A group photograph of delegates to District Conference, Bir.

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closer contact with district officials in order to provide an effective forum for the organised expression of local needs and requirements. The Conference provided an opportunity for delegates to make personal representations on behalf of the people whom they represented and also to understand and appreciate Government's point of view.

War Effort

Referring to the part played by the district in assisting the prosecution of the war, the Taluqdar said that the sacrifices made by the people of the district would never be forgotten. After expressing pleasure at the cessation of hostilities in Europe and the annihilation of Hitlerism and all that it stood for, he referred to the war against Japan and said that the enemy who had once threatened the frontiers of India was now in full retreat. The war had reached a stage, he added, when we should redouble our efforts and display patience and fortitude in a greater measure.

Food Situation

Coming to the food situation, the Taluqdar declared that greedy profiteers and unscrupulous hoarders were responsible for disorganising the economic life of the whole country. To control the prices of essential commodities Government had to issue several orders and regulations in the interest of the general public. But hoarders and profiteers contrived to evade these in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. However, the establishment of the Supply Department and the fixation of prices of foodgrains had brought the situation under control. The readiness with which ryots responded to the levy scheme merited appreciation. Adequate stocks of foodgrains had been built up at the headquarters of every taluqa to keep the food situation under control. On account of the paucity of godowns difficulties were being encountered in preserving stocks. But they were being overcome by the institution of the Godown Trust Fund.

How to Improve It?

Recounting the various measures adopted by Government to improve the food situation in the country, the Taluqdar said that military patrols were stationed at a number of places in the district to prevent the smuggling of cattle and foodgrains into British India. The "Grow-More-Food" campaign had assumed great importance on account of the war. Hyderabad, like every other Indian State and province, was endeavouring to increase the area under food crops. Under present conditions the cultivation of cotton and other cash crops was not very profitable as a ban had been placed on their export and their demand in the State itself was not great. Government, he added, were advancing taccavi loans to cultivators for increasing the area under food crops. This would ensure a sufficient quantity of grain for meeting their food requirements while, with the surplus at their command, they would be able to purchase other necessities of life. He revealed that Government had allocated Rs. 40,000 for free distribution of cloth and had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80,000 for the provision of foodgrains at cheap rates to the poor in the district.

As regards the collection of grain under the levy scheme, the Taluqdar said that in the initial stages of the introduction of the levy system grain was stored at Tahsil headquarters. But with the opening of Grain Banks, it had been decided to conserve one-eighth of the levy collections in the villages themselves to meet local requirements. As many as 176 grain banks had already been opened in the district and many more were being rapidly set up. The Taluqdar urged the people to give their full and wholehearted co-operation to the authorities in making the scheme an unqualified success.

Scarcity of Cloth

Explaining the cloth situation in the country, the Taluqdar attributed the unavailability of cloth in the market to the anti-social attitude of hoarders who, in order to obtain exorbitant prices from consumers, had concealed all their stocks. He added that efforts were being made to stamp out the black-market and appealed for the much-needed co-operation of the public to crown them with success.

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Industrial Development

Turning to post-war industrial development, the Taluqdar said that while the war had wrought untold suffering and hardship, it had also created invaluable opportunities for the progress of backward nations. It was for us, he pleaded, to turn these opportunities to good account. He pointed out that many industrial concerns were coming into existence as it was realised that the general prosperity of a nation depended upon its industrial development. He appealed to the people to devote their energies not only to the revival of old industries but also to the establishment of new ones. This required technical education. He called upon every educated young man to take full advantage of the schools opened by Government for imparting education in technical subjects.

Departmental Activities

The Taluqdar then reviewed the activities of the various departments in the district. Referring to the progress made by the district in the educational sphere, he said that during the year under review three primary schools had been opened for children of the Depressed Classes. Another primary school had been set up in the village of Seeri Buzurg, a rural reconstruction centre, while the opening of schools in three other villages was contemplated. The total number of private schools was 28. There was an art and crafts school at the district headquarters comprising four sections, namely, carpentry, smithy, cane-work and hand-loom weaving. At this institution scholarships were awarded to deserving students.

As for steps taken by the district authorities to improve health conditions, the Taluqdar said that Rs. 12,026 were sanctioned to combat the plague epidemic in Mominabad and a plague unit, comprising a medical officer, a health inspector and 10 menials, had been formed. As many as 46,010 persons were inoculated against plague, 16,645 against cholera and 28,872 against smallpox. A three-year scheme to stamp out malaria in Mominabad had been sanctioned and it was proposed to open a hospital for the treatment of leprosy.

Co-operation

The district had made considerable progress in the co-operative field. The Taluqdar said that there were two central banks in the district—one at Bir and the other at Mominabad. The former had 129 societies as its constituent members with a working capital of Rs. 1,99,837 and an owned capital of Rs. 68,863, while 76 societies were affiliated to the latter the working capital of which amounted to Rs. 71,421 and the owned capital to Rs. 17,725. During the year under review co-operative rallies were held at four places, where agricultural demonstrations, cattle shows and sports were organised.

Proposals

At the second session of the Conference the Taluqdar dealt with a number of proposals and questions put forward by the delegates and covering almost every aspect of rural life. He promised that the departments concerned would be requested to take prompt action on them. Earlier, the Taluqdar detailed the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the delegates made at last year's Conference.

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

APRIL 1945 (KHURDAD 1354 F.).

Prices of Commodities

During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary with that of pulses appreciated by 3 points. The average index number of other food articles depreciated by 1 point, while the average index numbers of oil seeds and vegetable oils shot up by 11 and 18 points, respectively, owing to the sudden increase in the price of sesamum and sesamum oil.

The average index numbers of all food articles, cotton (raw) and cotton manufactures remained stationary, while those of hides and skins declined by 54 points.

Index numbers of building materials, other raw and manufactured articles and all non-food articles and the general index number for the month under report shot up by 20, 5, 6 and 4 points, respectively, as compared with the index numbers for the month of March.

The following statement compares the group indices for the month of April 1945 and those of the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year :—

Groups	No. of Items 1945	Index Number			(+) or (—) as Compared with	
		April 1945	March 1945	April 1944	March 1945	April 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	237	..	+ 42
Pulses	6	198	195	219	+ 3	— 21
Sugar	2	123	123	132	..	— 9
Other Food	16	202	203	193	— 1	— 9
All Food	34	222	222	204	..	+ 18
Oil seeds	5	245	234	248	+ 11	— 3
Vegetable oils	4	276	258	344	+ 18	— 68
Raw Cotton	1	200	200	200	..	..
Cotton Manufactures	5	290	290	371	..	— 81
Hides & Skins	2	335	389	251	+ 54	— 138
Building Materials	8	278	258	267	— 20	— 9
Other raw & manufactured articles .	7	253	248	232	— 5	+ 16
All non-Food	32	271	265	273	— 6	— 8
General Index	60	246	242	254	— 4	— 12

The general index number for the month of April 1945 was 246 and 217, worked out on the bases August. 1939 and July 1914, respectively.

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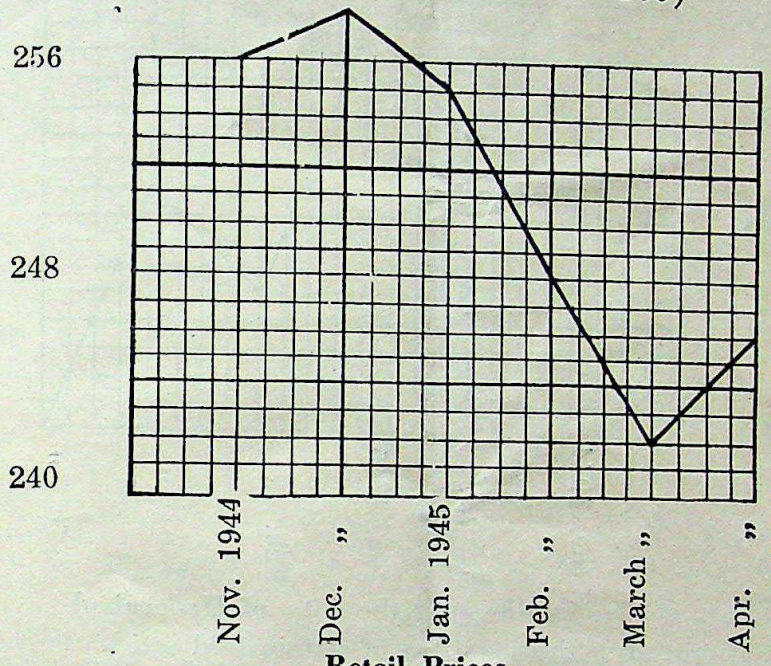
The following graph gives a comparative idea of general index numbers of wholesale prices in the City of Hyderabad from November 1944 to April 1945 :—

INDEX NO. OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(BASE AUGUST 1939=100)



Retail Prices

During the period under report prices of all commodities, except that of maize which appreciated from 5-12/16 seers to 5-11/16, recorded a fall. As compared with the last year the general tendency was towards a rise.

Average retail prices in seers and chhataks per O.S. Rupee with their index numbers are given in the following table (base August 1939=100) :—

Commodities	Base price August 1939	Prices For		Index Nos.	
		April 1945	March 1945	April 1945	March 1945
Coarse rice	7-3	3- 5	2-15	217	245
Paddy	14-12	5-10	4-15	262	299
Wheat	7- 5	2-12	2- 6	266	308
Jawar	10- 0	6-10	5- 9	151	180
Bajra	10- 8	5-14	5- 6	179	195
Ragi	11- 5	5-14	6- 7	193	176
Maize	10-13	5- 9	5-10	194	192
Gram	7-10	3-10	4- 0	210	191
Tuar	10- 1	5- 4	6- 3	192	163
Salt	8- 8	6- 8	6- 4	163	140
GENERAL INDEX No.				200	209

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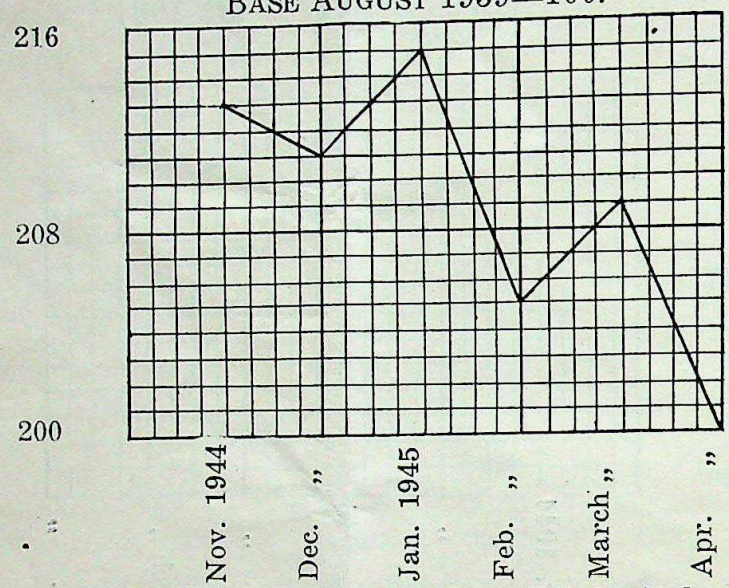
The following graph reveals the general trend of index numbers of retail prices of the ten main commodities (mentioned in the above table), from November 1944 to April 1945 :—

INDEX NOS. OF RETAIL PRICES
BASE AUGUST 1939=100.



Import of Foodgrains into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement gives the quantities of certain food articles imported into the city of Hyderabad from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions and from British Indian Provinces and Indian States for the month of April 1945 :—

Commodities	TOTAL IMPORT (IN PALLAS OF 120 SEERS) DURING	
	April 1945	April 1944
Wheat	3,929	2,445
Wheat flour	..	..
Paddy	..	..
Rice	22,907	47,673
Jawar	35,174	5,786
Bajra	2,342	10
Ragi	35	112
Urad	159	..
Gram	7,484	21,344
Ghee (in Mds.)	112	384
Tea	297	993
Sugar	5,850	9,125

Prices of Gold and Silver

During April 1945, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 94-8-0 and Rs. 90/- per tola and of silver Rs. 157-8-0 and Rs. 152-8-0 per hundred tolas; respectively.

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Share Market

The quotations on the last day of April 1945 for Government Promissory Notes and for other shares of leading concerns are given below :—

Particulars		Closing rates on the last day of April 1945.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities.				
N. G. P.	Per cent. $3\frac{1}{2}$	100	11	0
N. G. P.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	100	11	0
N. G. P.	3	103	10	0
Banks.				
Hyderabad Bank	(O.S. 50).	50	0	0
State Bank	(O.S. 100).	118	0	0
Railways.				
N. S. Railway	5% (O.S. 250)	740	0	0
N. S. Railway.	6% (O.S. 250)	510	0	0
Textiles.				
Azamjahi	(O.S. 100)	735	0	0
D. B. R. Mills	B.G. 300)	675	0	0
Hyderabad S. & W.	..	3,300	0	0
M. S. K. Mills	(B.G. 100)	1,700	0	0
Osmanshahi	(B.G. 100)	284	8	0
Sugar.				
Nizam Sugar Ord.	(O.S. 25)	80	0	0
Nizam Sugar Pref.	(O.S. 25)	38	0	0
Salar Jung Sugar	(O.S. 50-20 Pd).	15	4	0
Chemicals.				
Bio-Chemical	(O.S. 10-8 Pd).	5	8	0
Chemical & Fertiliser	(O.S. 50).	37	10	0
Chemical & Pharmaceutical	(O.S. 25).	40	8	0
Miscellaneous.				
Allwyn Metals.	(O.S. 50)	83	0	0
Hyderabad Construction	(O.S. 100)	325	0	0
Sirpur Paper	(O.S. 100)	272	0	0
Vazir Sultan Tobacco	(O.S. 10)	95	12	0

Cotton

During April 1945, the number of bales of cotton pressed by the ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions decreased by 14,211 and 2,699, respectively, as compared with the figures for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of last year.

Mill Consumption

During the month under report, 25.1 lakhs lbs. of cotton were consumed as against 24.42 lakh lbs. and 24.72 lakh lbs. in March 1945 and April 1944, respectively.

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Cotton Manufactured

During the month under report, the total output of cotton piece-goods was 53.39 lakh yards—an increase of 3.90 lakh yards as compared with the figure for the preceding month. The production of cotton yarn during the month was 21.20 lakh lbs. registering a decrease of 0.29 and 0.25 lakh lbs. as compared with figures for the preceding month and those for the corresponding month of last year.

Cotton Exports

Export of cotton by rail and road from the Dominions is given in the following table :—

Variety	By Rail		By Road	
	April 1945	April 1944	April 1945	April 1944
Ginned cotton (pressed).	12,201	15,689	3,766	2,119
Ginned cotton (unpressed).	75	2	10,894	6,197
Unginned kapas	..	..	288	1,680
Total. ..	12,276	15,691	14,948	9,996
Total No. of bales of 400 lbs. each.	7,365	9,414	8,968	5,997

Sugar

The output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) during April 1945 declined by 16,796 and 5,273 cwts. as compared with the figures for the preceding month and those for the corresponding month of last year.

Matches

The output of match factories for the month under report was 21,564 gross boxes, showing an increase of 2,876 and a decrease of 2,255 gross boxes, respectively, as compared with the figures for March 1945 and April 1944.

Cement

The output of cement during the month under survey decreased from 15,108 and 15,646 to 14,733 tons as compared with the figures for the preceding month and for the corresponding month of last year, respectively.

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Comparative figures of the production of certain articles for April 1945, March 1945 and April 1944 are given below :—

Commodities	Units	April 1945	March 1945	April 1944	(+) or (—) As Compared with	
					April 1944	March 1945
Cotton Piece-goods	Yds.	53,39,712	49,49,391	48,49,925	+ 4,89,787	+ 3,90,321
Cotton yarn ..	Lbs.	21,20,774	21,50,559	21,45,957	— 25,183	— 29,785
Cement	Tons.	14,733	15,108	15,646	— 913	— 375
Sugar	Cwts.	39,663	56,459	34,390	+ 5,273	— 16,796
Matches	Gross boxes.	21,564	18,688	23,819	— 2,255	+ 2,876

Joint-stock Companies

During April 1945, only one Joint-stock Company was registered, raising the total number registered since Azur 1354 to 7.

Transport

During the month under report, the approximate total earnings of the State-owned Railway and the Road Transport Services amounted to 42.89 and 8.71 lakhs of rupees as against 140.24 and 6.73 lakhs of rupees during April 1944, respectively.

The earnings from goods traffic of the Railway (whole system) were Rs. 22.18 lakhs in April 1945 as against Rs. 19.82 lakhs during April 1944.

During the month under report, 1,626,149 passengers travelled by rail and 1,664,128 by road, as against 1,481,557 and 1,622,089 passengers by rail and road, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year.

(*Continued from p.* 20)

Distribution of Quota

Whenever yarn is ready for delivery by the wholesale depot, a notice is sent to retail depots to take delivery within 8 days of the receipt of the notice. If the latter fail to take delivery, yarn is diverted to some other depot. The indentors charge the wholesalers the indentors' rate for ex-mill delivery, and the wholesale depots charge the retail depot the wholesale rates, delivery being due at the wholesale depot.

In certain places retail depots have not yet been formed and it is also possible that some of the retailers of the locality have not yet joined them. Their cases will be considered by the Textile Commissioner whenever they apply. It is expected that a depot will cover between 20 to 30 miles around it.

The various grades of yarns have been proportionately allotted to weavers according to the counts that they use at an average not exceeding 2 to 3 bundles per loom per month. Power-loom factories have been allotted only specific counts at the rate of 200 lbs. per loom per month and are required to stamp the retail price of the cloth on every piece of cloth sold by them. These have to submit an account of the actual consumption of yarn. In future every grade of yarn will be equally distributed all over the districts according to the normal requirements of these grades.

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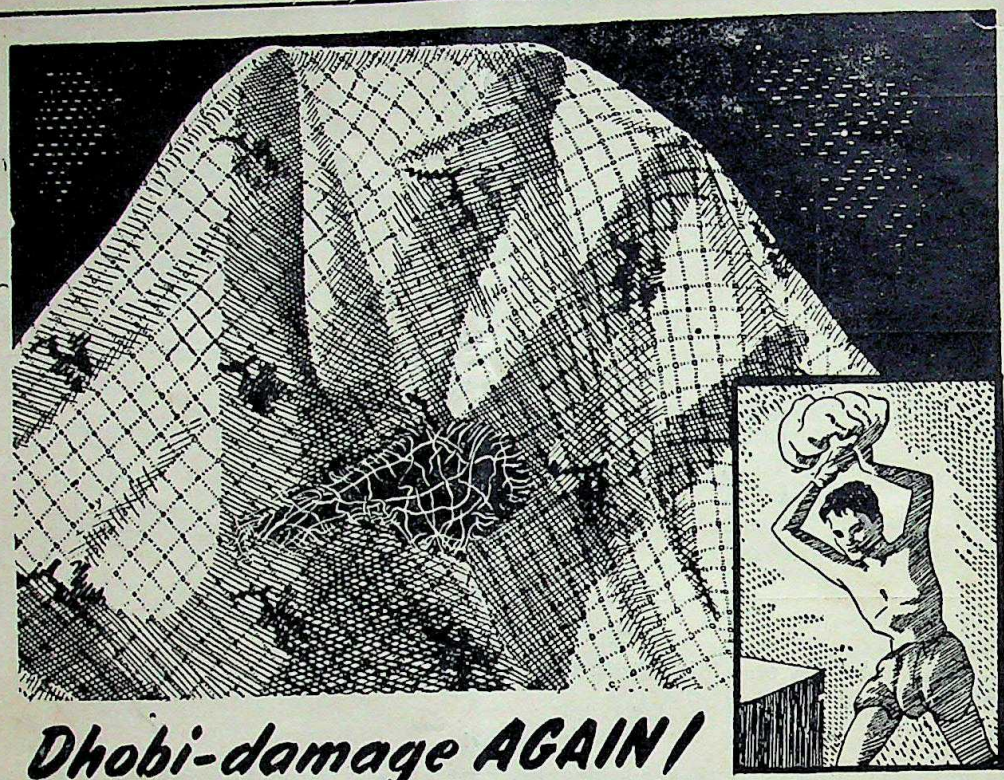
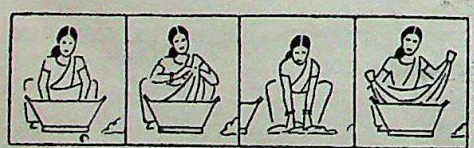


Dhobi-damage AGAIN!

—and every thing so expensive

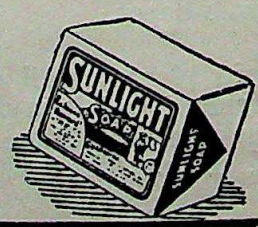
Yes, that dhobi will ruin you, if you let him go on doing this. Think what it's going to cost you—at present prices—to replace the things he tears! You mustn't tolerate his destructive methods any longer. They're not only wasteful—they're *unnecessary*. Clothing and household linen can be beautifully washed, without the slightest risk of damage, by the Sunlight "Soap-and-Save" method. It's a *gentle* method—no beating, no hard rubbing. The "self-acting" lather of Sunlight Soap just *lifts* the dirt out of dirty clothes—makes them cleaner and whiter than the dhobi will, and without harming a thread. Explain the simple directions given below to your servant, and do save cloth and your money by having everything Sunlight-washed at home.



TEACH YOUR SERVANT THE SUNLIGHT "SOAP-AND-SAVE" METHOD

1. Thoroughly soak the clothes. This makes the fabric ready for soaping. 2. Rub Sunlight all over the clothes. On particularly dirty places rub Sun-light *generously*. 3. Gently knead the soap into the clothes. Don't beat. Sunlight's "self-acting" lather will loosen all the dirt from the fabric *and hold it*. 4. Rinse well—rinse out every speck of lather. for the lather now contains the dirt. An extra dirty garment may require another soaping.

SUNLIGHT SOAP SAVES CLOTHES



S. 70-23 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. VI. Azur 1355 F.—October 1945. No. 1

Notes and News

Our New Year.—The new Fasli Year—the official year of Hyderabad—makes its advent under markedly auspicious circumstances. The global war which for nearly six years has shaken the world has ended. The forces of right have ultimately triumphed over those of evil. However, the world-wide calamity has left its deep scars everywhere. Its cumulative effect, in terms of destruction of life and property, of human privation and suffering, is yet to be assessed. What we know at present is that it almost succeeded in destroying the most precious heritage of mankind —the sacred institution of human liberty and freedom.

As a co-partner of the Allied Nations, Hyderabad, too, had to share in the hardships entailed by the second world war. That it did so cheerfully no one can deny. Having weathered them bravely and triumphantly, it now has an important task ahead—the switch-over from war to peace-time economy. To fulfil it successfully, we will have to harness all the resources at our command.

It would be the height of optimism to assume that the end of war necessarily means the end of all our difficulties. It does not even mean their mitigation to any marked degree, at least for some time to come. Six years of war have given rise to a host of problems which are either foreign to us or which have presented themselves in a new setting. To solve them will not be an easy task. It will demand not only the continuance of whole-hearted co-operation on the part of every one of us but also a genuine willingness to make all possible sacrifices, if necessary. Persuasion where possible and compulsion when absolutely necessary has been the cardinal principle of the war-time policy of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The exigencies of the time would not justify its immediate revision or even relaxation. The various control measures necessitated by the war will have to be continued till such time as normal conditions are restored. We should, therefore, completely disillusion ourselves on this point and be ready to meet every call made on us. In this way alone can our common cause be served.

To take one instance. The food situation in the State has not yet returned to normal, although there are signs of considerable improvement. Similarly, like other parts of the country, we are still faced with cloth shortage. The only way to meet the situation is to continue the fight against the unsocial elements in our body-politic—hoarders and profiteers. It is patent that Government,

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in spite of their best efforts, cannot successfully counter the moves of black-marketeers without the unstinted support and co-operation of the public. Is it not, then, our prime duty to help Government in routing those who indulge in these unsocial activities?

Government have already embarked on a plan designed to revolutionize the rural economy of the State by making co-operation its basis. Their aim is to democratize the system of food procurement for the mutual benefit of the producer and the consumer. This implies the replacement of the present acquisitive policy by what may be called a "creative" policy by giving it a co-operative turn. This objective is being realized through a net-work of Taluqa Development Unions and Grain Banks. The basic desire prompting the establishment of these institutions is to free the small cultivator from the clutches of the unscrupulous middleman whose machinations inevitably deprive him of a large share of his earnings. It will, therefore, be in the interests both of the producer and the consumer to assist in the successful working of these institutions.

Then there is the all-important question of implementing the plans for an all-round development of the State in the immediate future. Hyderabad has to plan her progress on lines best suited to the genius of its people. It abounds in natural wealth and has great protentialities for economic development. Government have already prepared plans for the agricultural and industrial development of the State. They are estimated to cost Rs. 250 crores in the next ten years. Though huge reserves have been built up, it is obvious that they would not by themselves suffice to carry out all the big schemes of irrigation, power-supply, road-building and other means of communication so essential for the economic development of a large unit like Hyderabad. Apart from this, large sums will have to be provided for the ever-expanding activities of the nation-building departments such as education and public health. Inseparably linked up with the schemes of post-war development is the knotty problem of the rehabilitation of demobilized military and civil personnel. New avenues have to be discovered for absorbing them in profitable avocations. Our present sources of revenue are inadequate for the task lying ahead. Nor are they sufficiently elastic. This will necessarily mean the tapping of fresh sources of income for procuring a substantial part of the money needed for financing the various schemes designed to enable Hyderabad to attain a position to which it is entitled by virtue of its vast natural resources.

This, in turn, will make a heavy call, particularly on the wealthier sections among us, to make all possible sacrifices to promote the common cause. We have to realize that the responsibility in these matters is as much of Government's as ours—if not more so. We may find encouragement in the indisputable and undisputed fact that here in Hyderabad the interests of the people and the government are identical. We may also take a cue from the lofty and noble ideals of self-sacrifice set by our beloved and benevolent Sovereign who has dedicated his life to the service of the millions entrusted to his care. Fortified by these invaluable assets, we can con-

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dently march forward along the road to prosperity and plenty.

We wish our readers a happy New Year.

* * * *

The "Milk Week."—Milk as an article of protective food is of paramount importance to all vulnerable groups in general and to children and expectant and nursing mothers in particular. It has been estimated that in Hyderabad, as in other parts of India, a large number of children born every year die on account of defective nutrition. It is feared that the situation has been further aggravated by the peculiar war conditions. There is an acute shortage of pure milk. It cannot be obtained in the market at a price within the reach of families with low incomes. The situation calls for immediate attention. To devise ways and means effectively to tackle it, a public meeting was held in August last under the joint auspices of a number of women's organisations in the city, and a Women's Milk Committee was formed with the object of taking necessary steps to increase the production of milk and to make it available to as many people as possible. In furtherance of its objective, the Committee organised a "Milk Week." It was inaugurated by Princess Niloufer, President of the Medical Aid Association for Women and Children.

Messages wishing the "Week" a success were received from Her Highness the Princess of Berar, Sahibzadi Safees-un-Nisa Begum Sahiba and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In her message, Her Highness expressed the hope that "with adequate support the efforts of the Committee will be sustained, proving of educative value and practical benefit to our citizens, especially the poor, upon whose physical well-being is so largely dependent the material destiny of the State."

The programme included a Milch Cattle Show, a Baby Show, a Nutritional Exhibition and a number of lectures on the nutritive value of milk. Princess Niloufer, whose solicitude for the welfare of the women of the State is too well-known to be mentioned here, made a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 from the funds of the Medical Aid Association for running Milk Depots in the city. A beginning has already been made in this direction by the opening of a Milk Depot in Hashmathgunj where arrangements exist for the supply of pure milk at 4 seers a rupee for infants below the age of two years. Declaring the Depot open, Mrs. Savidge (wife of the officiating Revenue Member) revealed that Government had promised to consider sympathetically the Milk Committee's request for a grant of Rs. 12,000 to run another depot.

We congratulate the organisers of the "Milk Week" on the initial success which has attended their efforts and trust that the Committee will soon be in a position to set up a large number of milk depots in the city. We appeal to philanthropically-minded people to do all they can to promote this essentially humanitarian cause.

* * * *

Our New Finance Member.—Hyderabad has been lucky in having a long string of financial experts at the head of its Finance Department.

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The newest link in the chain is the Hon'ble Mr. Zahid Hussain, C.I.E. He belongs to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service which he joined in 1918. Prior to taking up his appointment in Hyderabad he was Financial Commissioner of the Indian Railway Board—one of the most coveted posts under the Government of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Zahid Hussain is the third Indian to hold it. Among other important posts held by our new Finance Member were those of Financial Adviser to the Supply Department of the Government of India and comptroller of Audit and Accounts, N. W. F. P. This brief review of his official career will show that the Hon'ble Mr. Zahid Hussain has had ample opportunities of handling financial matters and learning their intricacies. Thus he comes to the premier Indian State well-equipped for the job.

Hyderabad offers a wide field for the exercise of his talents. Here the most important task awaiting his attention is to devise ways and means for providing funds adequate to carry out the ambitious programme of post-war development chalked out by the Government of Hyderabad. He will also have to meet the ever-increasing demands of the nation-building departments which are rapidly expanding their activities.

It is to the credit of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government that, despite the severe strain imposed on their finances by war and their other heavy financial commitments, all the seven war-time budgets of the State have been surplus ones. Not only that; they have also been able to build up considerable reserves (nearly 25 crores) which will enable them immediately to undertake some of the post-wa schemes. This has been rendered pos sible through a judicious husbanding o the financial resources of the State ove the past 35 years.

The financial system of our State has successfully stood the test of time. It does not, however, mean that it will continue to do so without modifications to suit present day conditions. It may require a little mending here and there if only to bring it in greater harmony with the changing times. It is our earnest hope that his financial acumen his varied experience and his ripe judgement will be of great help to the Hon'ble Mr. Zahid Hussain in further strengthening the financial position of Hyderabad.

We wish him success in his new role

* * * *

Paper Currency Position.—It is gra fying to note that the c culation of His Exalted Highness t Nizam's Government currency notes steadily on the increase—a fact whi testifies to their popularity. Curren notes were put into circulation Hyderabad in 1328 F. for the first ti —twenty-seven years ago. During t period the average increase in the gro circulation has been at the rate of ov 135 lakhs a year, the gross and the ne circulations at the close of 1353 F (1943-44) being 3545.21 and 3420.3 lakhs, respectively.

The paper currency is fully backed b a separate reserve in silver coin and b the Government of India as well as b His Exalted Highness the Nizam Government securities.

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Judging from the issue of currency notes from stock, the 1,000-rupee notes appear to be the least and the one-rupee notes the most popular denominations in circulation. The latter represents nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of pieces in circulation.

It will be recalled that the Currency Department of the State was transferred to the control of the Hyderabad State Bank in Khurdad 1353 F. for a period of three years. On the expiry of this period the Department will become a part of the State Bank.

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Budget for 1355 Fasli

TWO-FIFTHS OF REVENUES EARMARKED FOR NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS

Ambitious Programme for Post-War Planning

The seventh war-time budget of the Hyderabad State reveals a net revenue surplus of Rs. 33.3 lakhs and is marked by the absence of any proposals for fresh taxation. On the contrary, it envisages the abolition of the Excess Profits Tax (one of the two war-time taxes, the other being excise duty on tobacco) which was levied with the object of affording assistance to the poor and indigent and not to augment the revenues of the State.

The estimates for the year 1355 Fasli (1945-46) have been framed with due regard to the need for planning immediately for the post-war period and to the imperative demand to pave the way for a smooth change-over from a war to a peace-time economy. Naturally, the consideration of problems connected with an ordered industrial development of the State, the rehabilitation of demobilized military and civil personnel and the continuation of anti-inflationary and other control measures and the devising of ways and means to solve them successfully takes precedence over everything else. But perhaps the most encouraging feature of the current year's budget proposals is a substantial increase in the provision made for financing the activities of what are known as nation-building departments. Government's anxiety to speed up the implementation of measures conducive to the general betterment of the lot of the people finds reflection in the ever-increasing budgetary allotments for this purpose. Nearly two-fifths of the current year's revenues are to be devoted to financing the expanded activities of the nation-building departments, marking an increase of 10 per cent. over the preceding year's figure.

Presenting the budget estimates, the outgoing Finance Member, the Hon'ble Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur, remarked that our finances had successfully withstood the shock of World War II, as evidenced by the fact that all the seven war-time budgets of the State had been surplus ones, in spite of the minimum imposition of new taxation.

Estimates for 1355 Fasli (1945-46)

ALTHOUGH the war has finally ended, estimates, both of revenue and expenditure, have been framed on the assumption that war conditions will continue for some time. The Budget Estimates have, however, been prepared on a conservative basis, taking into account the various factors which are likely to affect both revenue and expenditure due to the termination of war. Nature has been kind in giving Hyderabad a good monsoon this year which should assist cultivators as well as Government. The total receipts have been estimated at 1582.43 lakhs as against a revised estimate of 1750.94 lakhs for the preceding year. The main decreases under

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revenue receipts are 21.50 lakhs under Forests, 46.00 lakhs under Customs, 105.00 lakhs under Excise and 6.77 lakhs under Opium and Ganja.

Expenditure

In view of the general policy of Government to make liberal provision for the various nation-building activities of Government, the Budget for 1355 F. has provided for a total service expenditure of 1720.40 lakhs of which 1549.10 lakhs are proposed to be met from General Revenues and the balance of Rs. 171.30 lakhs from the Post-War Development Reserve (27.00 lakhs), Famine Reserve (58.72 lakhs), Industrial Trust Fund (11.46 lakhs), Road Fund (5.00 lakhs), and savings of non-lapsing grants (69.12 lakhs). The net revenue surplus is thus estimated at 33.33 lakhs.

Apart from larger grants for Education (Rs. 213.80 lakhs) and Medical and Public Health (Rs. 66.18 lakhs), mention may be made of substantial increase in grants under such heads as Agriculture (Rs. 18.76 lakhs), Veterinary (Rs. 19.00 lakhs), Co-operative (Rs. 12.86 lakhs), Local Government activities (Rs. 37.34 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 27.41 lakhs), Industries (Rs. 28.99 lakhs), Famine measures (Rs. 58.72 lakhs) and Buildings and Communications (Rs. 128.63 lakhs). Besides, a non-lapsing grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for meeting partially but immediately the problem of re-settlement and re-employment of demobilized soldiers and technicians. Government have also decided to initiate a system of employment exchange to facilitate the absorption of ex-servicemen and civilians in suitable jobs.

Budget at a Glance

(Figures in lakhs of rupees O.S.).

Heads	Actuals				Budget Estimate 1354 F.	Revised Estimate 1354 F.	Budget Estimate 1355 F.
	1350 F.	1351 F.	1352 F.	1353 F.			
Total Revenue Receipts	985.03	953.87	1198.99	1646.08	1664.00	1750.94	1582.43
Total Service expenditure ..	1131.64	1052.35	1197.53	1221.46	1400.25	1423.89	1720.40
Expenditure charged to Funds and Reserves ..	226.89	156.40	34.55	9.29	45.16	70.08	171.30
Net Service Expenditure charged to Revenue ..	904.75	895.95	1162.98	1212.17	1355.09	1353.81	1549.10
Revenue Surplus	80.28	57.92	36.01	433.91	308.91	397.13	33.33
Capital Expenditure ..	74.89	43.58	30.44	25.62	91.63	66.14	221.05

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Capital Expenditure

A provision of Rs. 221.05 lakhs has been made for capital expenditure against 91.63 lakhs in 1354 F. The main items of expenditure include those which are directly connected with the post-war programme of Government and also those which could not be taken up during the period of war. Important among these are the Tungabhadra Project (50.00 lakhs), the acquisition of the Latur Extension from the Barsi Light Railway Company (26.25 lakhs), the Osmania University Buildings (26.79 lakhs), Military Buildings (35.31 lakhs), and the construction of roads (18.30 lakhs). As the schemes of Education, Medical, Agriculture and other Nation-building Departments form part of the Government's post-war development plans and are likely to involve very heavy capital expenditure which cannot be met from the ordinary revenues of any one year, it has been found necessary to charge all expenditure on the construction of buildings, etc., to capital, and the other non-recurring portion, which is meant primarily for equipment of laboratories, furniture for colleges, schools, hostels and other incidental charges, to the Post-War Development Reserve. The Reserve is proposed to be tapped for the non-recurring expenditure on the new schemes of the Education Department (9.36 lakhs), a moiety of the grant for foreign scholarships (7.50 lakhs), equipment for hospitals and dispensaries (2.69 lakhs) and for cattle-breeding farms (5.95 lakhs).

Food Policy

Hyderabad has been singularly fortunate in so far as the food situation is concerned. One important feature of this year's procurement of foodgrains is the enlistment of the services of co-operative organisations for the purpose. Most of the private traders, who were working as local units for the levy collection last year, have been replaced by Co-operative Development Unions which have been formed in each taluqa. Government have also sponsored the formation of grain banks in villages, so that they may gradually take over the work of village committees in connection with the levy collection.

The Hyderabad Commercial Corporation continues to work as the agent of Government in giving effect to the procurement and distribution plan for foodgrains. Government have not only found the entire share capital of the Corporation, but they have also provided the entire finance at 3 per cent. per annum on the security of the grain purchased. Advances amounting to Rs. 900.00 lakhs were sanctioned in 1354 F., for the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation, and the same amount is being provided in the present estimates. The accounts of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation for the first half year ending Ardibehisht 1353 F. disclosed a profit of 17.78 lakhs of which 13.67 lakhs were on account of the procurement and disposal of pulses and 4.11 lakhs on other items. By the end of Aban 1353 F. further profits from export permits on pulses were made, bringing the total figure of profits on pulses to 21.56 lakhs. Government have decided to transfer profits on pulses to a special reserve which will be utilised for the benefit of agriculturists in developing purchase, sale and marketing on co-operative basis, with a view to enabling cultivators to get a fair price for their produce. The balance of the profit is kept in reserve to meet future losses. It has been decided to transfer Rs. 20.00 lakhs out of the reserve from profits on pulses for the formation of a Godown Trust to undertake the construction of suitable godowns to store grain. Ultimately they are to be handed over to Co-operative Societies. A further contribution of Rs. 30.000 lakhs has been made to this Fund from the proceeds of the Excess Profits Tax.

The lessons taught by the war, an unhappy demonstration of which was witnessed in Bengal, have prompted His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to take special measures for augmenting the food resources of the Dominions to the utmost possible extent. Agriculture, as in other parts of India, forms the basic industry of the State and should, therefore, find a place of priority in any plan. The first step is to increase the quantity as well as the quality of agricultural produce and, with a view to stimulating efforts in this direction, Government have

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granted liberal subsidies for manure and seed, besides giving special taccavi to cultivators. Steps are also being taken to improve the sources of irrigation.

Medical and Public Health

Government have been fully alive to the necessity of taking measures for expanding the sphere of activities of the nation-building departments. The grant of the Medical and Public Health Department, which stood at 53.92 lakhs in 1354 F., has been raised to 66.18 lakhs in the estimates for 1355 F. The question of providing medical facilities at district and taluqa headquarters and, through them, to all important villages is being actively pursued. This question is directly connected with the general policy of Government in connection with post-war schemes, to have a complete hospital of at least 80 beds at each district headquarters. Meanwhile, in the absence of suitable buildings to house hospitals and dispensaries, it has been decided to form two mobile units at a total cost of 3.14 lakhs recurring and 1.54 lakhs non-recurring, with a view to providing medical facilities to villagers far from district and taluq hospitals. The proposal is to have two basic units, one for Telingana and the other for Marathwada. Each basic unit will have a health unit, a laboratory unit and special medical, surgical and maternity units. These units will provide necessary medical facilities in all possible directions, at least till hospital buildings are constructed in the districts. Provision has also been made in the budget for two additional Ayurvedic dispensaries and additional staff sanctioned for this purpose.

Protected Water-Supply

The grant of the Well Sinking Department has been increased from 8.00 lakhs per annum to 24.00 lakhs per annum and that for the District Water Works from 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 9.70 lakhs. A scheme for providing a protected water-supply in all villages with a population of 5,000 and above, involving an expenditure of nearly 1700.00 lakhs of rupees, has been sponsored. The possibility of financing this scheme in instalments, by the flotation of debenture loans, is being considered.

Education

The necessity of assigning education a high place of priority in the post-war programmes has been recognised and, without waiting for the enforcement of post-war planning schemes as a whole, several important and urgent schemes for the expansion of education have been examined. Accordingly, in spite of the unprecedentedly heavy strain imposed on the finances of the State due to the war and its attendant problems, liberal provision has been made in the budget for broadening the basis of education and for expanding the many-sided activities of the Education Department, from primary to collegiate and post-graduate studies. A separate full-fledged Education Secretariat has been created, involving an additional recurring expenditure of 1.60 lakhs per annum and a non-recurring expenditure of 0.30 lakhs. A recurring grant of 0.82 lakhs has been provided for reorganising the Directorate of Public Instruction to meet the expanding activities of the department. In addition, provision has been made for an additional recurring grant of Rs. 30.84 lakhs and a non-recurring grant of 4.16 lakhs for reorganising and expanding the various types of schools and for meeting additional expenditure involved in the proposed revision of scales of pay of low-paid teachers. Among important items of expenditure mention may be made of the following:—

1. The establishment of 200 new primary schools for boys and 100 for girls at places with population of 1,000 (3.32 lakhs),
2. The conversion of 396 one-teacher schools into two-teacher schools, 800 two-teacher schools into three-teacher schools and 400 three-teacher schools into five-teacher schools (8.65 lakhs),
3. The revision of scales of pay of low-paid teachers (5.32 lakhs),
4. An additional grant for the education of the depressed classes (1.00 lakhs), and
5. The construction of school buildings, etc. (5.68 lakhs).

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Progress of Expenditure on Nation-Building Activities

(Figures in lakhs of rupees O.S.)

Heads	Year 1320 F.		Year 1354 F.		Year 1355 F.	
	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage	Expenditure	Percentage
1. Education	9.69	1.93	175.87	10.56	213.80	13.51
2. Medical and Public Health ..	8.12	1.62	53.92	3.24	66.18	4.18
3. Agriculture	..	..	13.94	0.83	18.76	1.19
4. Veterinary	0.51	0.10	6.30	0.37	19.00	1.20
5. Co-operative	..	..	5.78	0.34	12.86	0.81
6. Municipalities and Public Improvements	6.24	1.24	25.69	1.54	37.34	2.36
7. Buildings and Communications ..	24.51	4.90	103.84	6.24	128.63	8.12
8. Irrigation	22.26	4.45	28.77	1.72	27.41	1.73
9. Industries	..	..	20.70	1.24	28.99	1.83
10. Famine	..	..	41.76	2.50	58.72	3.71
Total ..	71.33	14.24	477.57	28.58	611.69	38.64

The claims of collegiate education have been adequately met and extra grants have been included in the budget for implementing schemes designed to meet the growing needs of various Intermediate Colleges in the State, particularly for providing additional facilities for the study of science. Arrangements have been made for providing 500 extra seats in the Intermediate Colleges in the City of Hyderabad, while a further expansion is contemplated in the three Suba Intermediate Colleges. A new Intermediate College is being created by converting the Darul-Uloom High School into a College. Additional grants have been made for the consolidation and expansion of several departments of the Osmania University, namely, the establishment of a Research Institute, the expansion of the Medical, Engineering and Training Colleges, and the opening of new departments of Sociology, Geography and Commerce. These schemes will cost Government 8.50 lakhs.

Scholarships

The question of sending a large number of students to the United Kingdom and the United States of America for prosecuting higher studies in different subjects has been thoroughly examined and it has been decided to send 102 students abroad. Besides, it has been decided to depute a large number of officials serving in various Government Departments and in the University for taking up refresher courses or for specialising in the various branches of their work.

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A large number of scholarships are contemplated to be given to students for training in British India.

Co-operative and other Departments

The Co-operative Department has been considerably expanded at an additional recurring cost of 7.08 lakhs. Afforestation and conservancy works are proposed to be taken up on an extensive scale and sanction has been accorded to strengthen the personnel of the Forest Department at an additional recurring cost of 4.06 lakhs.

Irrigation

Among the Irrigation Projects recently sanctioned, mention may be made of the Tungabhadra, Manair and Chandrasagar Projects. As a result of the agreement reached between the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad on the partial apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra, a gigantic scheme of irrigation with power possibilities has reached its final stage. This project is estimated to cost 12.3 crores on the Hyderabad side. Government have sanctioned a sum of 40.20 lakhs this year for starting preliminary work at the site of the project. The Manair Project is proposed as a hydro-electric scheme. For the present, it has been taken up purely as an irrigation scheme at a cost of Rs. 35.50 lakhs. The Chandrasagar project, estimated to cost 4.21 lakhs, has been taken up as a famine protection work.

Special Grants for Nation-Building Activities Included in the Budget Estimates for 1355 Fasli

Department.	*Nature of the Grant.*	*Amount (In lakhs of Rs. O.S.)*
1. *Education.*		
	(1) Establishment of new Primary and Secondary Schools ..	9.62
	(2) Reorganisation of Primary and Secondary Schools ..	8.65
	(3) Revision of the scales of pay of Primary School teachers ..	5.32
	(4) Fresh grant for the education of depressed classes ..	1.00
	(5) Grants to private schools ..	5.50
	(6) Scholarships ..	15.00
	(7) Staff quarters, Menials' quarters, Swimming pools, etc., at Osmania University (charged to Capital)	15.00
2. *Medical and Public Health.*		
	(1) Additional grants for medicines, dietary charges, etc., ..	3.53
	(2). Establishment of two new Mobile Units ..	4.68
	(3) Revision of the scales of Medical Service..	1.28
	(4) Other Grants ..	2.79
3. *Agriculture.*		
	Lumpsum provision for improvement of cotton seeds, establishment of agricultural station under Godavari Project, for crop improvement work on Maize, Jowar, Bajra, etc., and other schemes .	5.00
4. *Veterinary.*		
	(1) Establishment of buffalo-farms at Aurangabad, Osmanabad, and other places ..	7.98
	(2) Establishment of sheep and goat-farms ..	1.47
5. *Co-operative.*		
	Additional provision due to reorganisation of the Department	7.08

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6. *Municipality and Public Improvements.*

Scheme for Water Supply at Hingoli..	4.70

7. *Famine.*

Additional grant to the Well-Sinking Dept. .	16.00

8. *Irrigation.*

Preliminary and other works in connection with the Tungabhadra Project (charged to Capital)	50.00

Development of Roads

A definite formula has been evolved for the post-war planning of road communications throughout India. The Hyderabad State has to construct 7,740 miles of highways and major roads coming under the Public Works Department and 12,127 miles of roads coming under local government institutions. This post-war road programme is roughly estimated to cost 2800.00 lakhs and is to be completed within a period of 14 years.

Industrial Development

Being fully alive to the necessity of developing the industries of the State and taking advantage of the favourable conditions created by the war for their growth and expansion, Government have extended liberal financial assistance and participated in the share capital of some of the important concerns in the State. After the establishment of Government control over capital issue, more than 30 new industrial and commercial concerns have been formed with a total issued capital of over two and three-fourths crores. Every effort is being made to harness the great natural and potential resources of the State with a view to stepping up the tempo of its industrial progress.

Post-War Planning

The directions in which further expansion of industries is possible have been examined by the Post-War Planning Department and approved in principle by Government. The object is to utilise the natural resources of the State to their fullest extent and to establish a large number of industries at the earliest possible opportunity. In the case of some industries, application for the import of machinery has been made to Government of India.

Government have decided to launch big industrial projects in the Godavary area where there are possibilities of generating hydro-electric power on a big scale and coal, iron-ore and limestone are available in the vicinity. The idea is to create an industrial town in this area by setting up a number of mills and factories. The proposed industries include iron and steel, coal carbonisation and its by-products, cement, textiles, vegetable oil, rayon, etc. The various post-war schemes are estimated to cost about 250 crores in the course of the next 10 years. Proposals relating to the ways and means of financing them are under the consideration of Government.

Civil Aviation

Another measure of far-reaching importance to the State is the proposed establishment by Government of a Company to be called "The Deccan Airways Ltd.," in collaboration with Tata Sons Ltd., with an authorised capital of one crore of rupees. The details of the scheme have been worked out after safeguarding the interests of Hyderabad.

Excess Profits Tax

Due to changed conditions, the Finance Member has recommended the abolition of E.P.T. and therefore the Ordinance which brought it into being is not to apply to profits earned in the year 1355 F.

Dearness Allowance to Continue

As the cost of living continues to be very high, it is proposed to continue the dearness allowance till the end of the year and a provision of Rs. 137.12 lakhs has been made in the budget. The position will be reviewed in the beginning of the year 1356 F. and steps will be taken either to reduce the rate

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of the dearness allowance or to discontinue it altogether, depending on the conditions then prevailing.

Public Debt

Easy monetary conditions enhanced the market prices of His Exalted Highness' Government Securities. There was a good investment demand but, in the absence of other suitable investments, sellers felt generally reluctant to dispose of their holdings. In Azur 1354 F., His Exalted Highness' Government issued a 2½ per cent. Development Loan 1364-69 F. The loan was fully responded to and the amount subscribed reached the figure of 255.00 lakhs, which showed the confidence of the public in His Exalted Highness' Government loans. The Public Debt of His Exalted Highness' Government now stands at Rs. 1802.41 lakhs as against Rs. 1541.40 lakhs in 1353 F.

War Effort

The total amount contributed by Hyderabad for the successful prosecution of the war now stands at Rs. 802.00 lakhs. The amount invested in Government of India loans up to date is B.G. 4943.00 lakhs equivalent to O.S. 5767.00 lakhs. Indirect assistance has been given in the shape of exemption from customs duty of stores imported for the construction of aerodromes and other military requirements. Lands and buildings leased for war purposes without rent, the waiving of supervision charges of aerodromes and other similar concessions are valued at Rs. 63.00 lakhs. Now that the war is over, Hyderabad can look back with pride to the splendid record which she has established in rendering direct and indirect assistance to its successful prosecution.

It will thus be seen that the budget estimates for the year 1355 F. (1945-46) have been prepared with due regard to the post-war needs of the State and to the demand they are likely to make on its resources. As a matter of fact, the Finance Member stressed that "before the programmes of economic development and capital investment materialise, steps will have to be taken, in the near future, to augment the resources of the State by fresh taxation. As to what form these measures will take is still under consideration of Government, and I do not propose to offer any further remarks on the subject. All that I can say, at this stage, is that those who have faith in the sound financial policy of Government may rest assured that the financial axe would be applied to war-inflated Government Departments before making any proposals for introduction of fresh taxation in Hyderabad."

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Home Coming of War Prisoners

"I AM VERY PROUD OF YOU"—*H.H. the Prince of Berar*

SOLDIERS of the 1st Hyderabad Infantry Battalion who were prisoners of war in Japanese hands are returning to Hyderabad. Some have already arrived and others are coming in in small batches. A Rehabilitation Camp has been opened to enable them to recoup their mental and physical health which was shattered by the ordeal they underwent.

Moving Accounts of Captivity

His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad Forces, recently paid them a visit. All the ex-prisoners in the Camp were introduced to His Highness individually. He warmly shook hands with and spoke to everyone of them. They showed great pleasure at meeting their Commander-in-Chief. Gathering round him they related their experiences in captivity. They recapitulated how the enemy had cajoled, coaxed and tortured them into joining the fight on his side *but not a single soldier from Hyderabad fell into their trap.* His Highness was moved by the accounts and with great feeling he declared, "I knew my boys would never let me down." Addressing them he said, "I am very proud of you. You have upheld the honour of the Crown and Country to which you belong. This action of yours will go down in the history of the Deccan as one of supreme importance that not a single one of you—men from Hyderabad—went over to the side of the Japanese."

Japanese War Strategy

A Jamedar related the earlier events of the war. His Unit was stationed at Kotabaru, a forward area in Malaya, and was one of the first to face the blast of enemy offensive. "We were at a disadvantage," he observed, "because the Japanese started their bombardment without any declaration of war." They had infiltrated into the country and had established positions. The only recourse open for us was to bring into effect our withdrawal plan. We fought a rearguard action inflicting loss on the enemy heavier than our own." The Unit reached Singapore via Johore. But the Japanese kept the island under constant bombardment. Their superiority in the air was unchallenged. At last orders were given to lay down arms. "We were reluctant," he said ruefully, "to cease fire. We wanted to fight. But orders were orders."

A Japanese Officer took the surrender of troops. His first order to our soldiers was to adjust their watches to Tokio time. They were then made to stand at attention and he conducted a service in Japanese.

Confinement

These soldiers were confined in camps. Frequently they were shifted from one place to another. Sometimes as many as 50 persons were packed into rooms 20 × 12 ft. Cholera and dysentery began raging but there was no medical aid.

Unshaken Loyalty to His Exalted Highness

Indian prisoners of war were coaxed and often coerced to go over to the side of the enemy. When they refused they were maltreated. A Subedar, who has returned, was one of the victims of Japanese coercion. Apparently he has as many lives as a cat. When he refused to join their ranks the Japanese threatened to gouge his eyes out and chop his hands off. When the threat was of no avail, "Behead him," they ordered. On second thought, however, they considered

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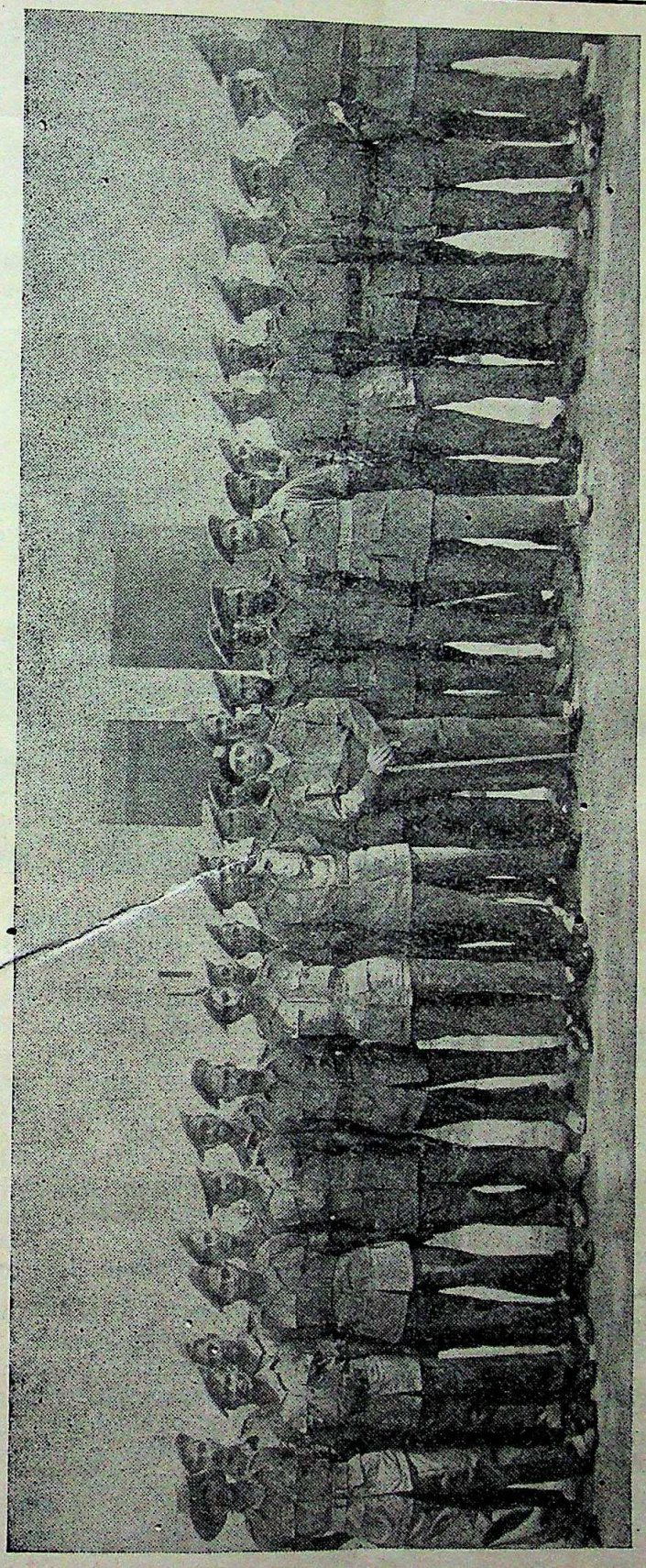

His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad Forces, with the ex-prisoners of war at the Rehabilitation Camp specially set up for the purpose. All these men, who belong to the 1st Battalion, Hyderabad Infantry, have just returned from Singapore.

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even this punishment too light. They ordered that he be tied by his feet to a horse and dragged over rough country. Here luck came to his rescue. He was interrogated by one of their men who wanted to find the cause of his repugnance to joining the fight on their side. He replied "When I joined the Army I took an oath to serve and obey His Exalted Highness. It is beyond me to break that oath. But if you can bring me an order from His Exalted Highness to join your ranks I shall not hesitate to do so." His explanation seems to have made some difference in the attitude of the enemy. The death penalty was revoked. Instead he was sentenced for life. From then on he moved from camp to camp working in the fatigue parties.

H.H. the Commander-in-Chief talking to Subedar Fazle-Ilahi who was a prisoner of war in Singapore.

Scanty Rations

In the beginning of the internment the soldiers received sufficient rations mostly from stocks that were there previous to Japanese occupation. Later they were terribly reduced. They were given 8 oz. of rice per day. The sick received 14 oz. of rice but no medical aid.

Fatigue Parties

The prisoners were sent out in fatigue parties to construct aerodromes, clear the debris, etc. At first they were not given any fatigue money but later they received 10 cents. per day each. When inflation became severe and a single cigarette cost 20 dollars and an egg 50 dollars their fatigue money was raised to 35 cents. No clothing was given them. The Red Cross supplies and parcels were stored away. In some places these soldiers were kept in the hangars at aerodromes —vital targets for Allied planes.

The Japanese beat our soldiers who were weak and could not lift weight or do arduous manual labour.

Japanese Surrender

When the news of the Japanese surrender reached Singapore through leaflets dropped by Allied aircraft the Japanese immediately issued instructions to stop all work. They also informed our soldiers that the war was over. They, however, discreetly omitted to say who had won it.

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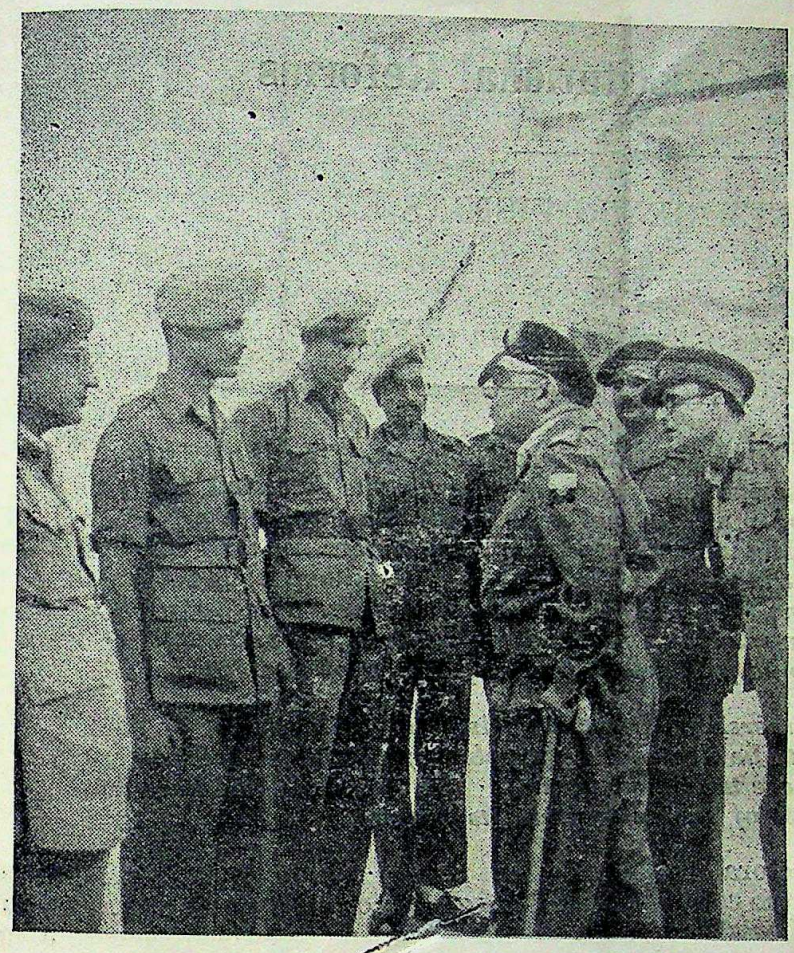

His Highness the Prince of Berar having a homely chat with some of the ex-prisoners.

One Family

At the Rehabilitation Camp these soldiers live as one big family. Some of them are Hindus, some Moslems and others Christians. But between them no differences of caste or creed exist. The Hindus, for instance, strongly countered *en bloc* the idea of a separate kitchen for them. One of them voicing the sentiments of the rest said: "We lived as one—eating, sleeping and suffering together—for three years in captivity and now we cannot live in any other way." Medical and recreational facilities are given them and good wholesome food is served. All of them are suffering from under nourishment—they show symptoms of vitamin B and protein deficiency. In spite of traces of suffering their faces are bright with happiness on their return home.

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Progress of Constitutional Reforms

FRANCHISE PROVISIONS

Preparation of Electoral Rolls to Follow

With the publication of the franchise provisions for the Legislative Assembly, yet another important step has been taken in the direction of the gradual implementation of constitutional reforms in the State. It will be recalled that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government set up a committee under the presidentship of His Excellency the President of the Executive Council to determine the franchise for the Assembly. The Committee's conclusions have been released for the information of the public. The franchise provisions are to be followed by the preparation of electoral rolls.

Besides the ex-officio members, the Legislative Assembly will consist of 75 members of whom 42 are to be elected. The number of nominated members is to be 28, half of whom are to be non-officials. The Assembly will have a specified list of subjects within its purview.

GENERAL.—There shall be an electoral roll for every electoral unit of each of the constituencies of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, and, no person who is not, and except as expressly provided by the Electoral Rules, every person who is, for the time being included in the electoral roll of the electoral unit of a constituency shall be entitled to vote in that electoral unit.

2. No person shall be included in the electoral roll of an electoral unit of any constituency unless:—

(*a*) he has attained the age of twenty-one years; and

(*b*) he is a Mulki as defined by any law or rules in that behalf for the time being in force.

3. No person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at any election in, any electoral unit of any constituency if he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court.

4. No person shall be included in the electoral roll for or vote at any election in, any electoral unit of any constituency, if he is for the time being disqualified from voting under the provisions of rules made under any law for the time being in force or by rules thereunder with respect to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections, and the name of any person who becomes so disqualified shall forthwith be struck off the electoral roll for the electoral unit of the constituency in which it may be included.

5. No person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at any election in, any electoral unit of any constituency, if he is for the time being undergoing a sentence of imprisonment.

6. No person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at any election in, more than one constituency or in more than one electoral unit of a constituency;

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provided that the Government may by special order waive the requirements of this paragraph to secure adequate representation of any interest.

7. No person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for the electoral unit of any of the constituencies, unless he is resident in that electoral unit for a period of not less than one hundred and twenty days in the previous year, and a person shall be deemed to be resident within the electoral unit of a constituency if he ordinarily lives therein or has his family dwelling therein which he occasionally occupies, or maintains therein a dwelling house ready for occupation which he occasionally occupies.

Qualifications—Holders of Samasthans and Jagirdars

8. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Holders of Samasthans and Jagirdars constituency if he—

(*a*) is a holder of a jagir, as defined in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, whose gross income—excluding cesses—from such a jagir is not less than Rs. 50,000 per annum; or

(*b*) is a Hissedar in a Jagir, as defined in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, and entitled to a hissa of not less than Rs. 50,000 per annum; or

(*c*) is a holder of a jagir, as defined in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, whose gross income—excluding cesses—from such a jagir is less than Rs. 50,000 but not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum; or

(*d*) is a Hissedar in a Jagir, as defined in the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, and entitled to a hissa of less than Rs. 50,000 but not less than Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Note:—Two seats are reserved for categories (*a*) and (*b*) and two seats for categories (*c*) and (*d*).

Maashdars

9. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in the Maashdars constituency, if he—

(*a*) is a Sahib-i-Muntaqab Maashdar in the State, and has land Maash in the State—which is not a jagir—assessable to land revenue of not less than Rs. 600 per annum; or

(*b*) is a Hissedar, in income from a land Maash in the State—which is not a jagir—of not less than Rs. 600 per annum; or

(*c*) receives a cash Maash from the State of not less than Rs. 600 per annum.

Pattedars

10. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote, at an election in, the Pattedars constituency if he is a Pattedar in the State and has within the electoral unit land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 200 per annum.

Kashthkars

11. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Kashthkars constituency if he pays in respect of land situated within the electoral unit an annual rent of not less than Rs. 200.

Labour

12. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Labour constituency, if he has worked in a factory specified by Government for not less than 180 days (whether successive or not) in the previous year, for remuneration at a rate of not less than Rs. 20 per month if he is a man or Rs. 15 per month if she is a woman, but not exceeding in either case Rs. 300 per month.

A person shall not be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Labour constituency if he is employed wholly or mainly in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity.

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Explanation.—A person employed in a factory as Clerk, Typist, Office Superintendent, Manager, Proof-reader, Cashier, Accountant, Auditor, Salesman, Time-keeper, Jobber, recruiting Maistry or in any capacity of an allied nature shall be deemed to be employed wholly or mainly in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity.

Industry

13. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the constituency representing Industry, if he—

(*a*) is an owner of a factory in which work has been carried on during the previous year, and which is registered under the Hyderabad Factories Regulation and the rules made thereunder; or

(*b*) is an owner of a factory specified by Government; or

(*c*) is a lessee of a mine specified by Government and in which work has been carried on during the previous year; or

(*d*) is a Director, a Partner, a Manager, a Managing Agent, an Agent, a Secretary or any other permanent officer of a firm owning a factory as specified in clause (*a*) or (*b*) or of a firm which is a lessee of a mine as specified in clause (*c*); or

(*e*) is a Partner or an Agent of a partnership formed solely for Industrial purposes and registered under the Hyderabad Partnership Act; or

(*f*) is an individual, a firm or a Hindu joint family assessed to a tax on an income derived from Industry under any law in force and specified by Government.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a mine means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, and includes all works, machinery, tramways and sidings, whether above or below ground, in or adjacent to or belonging to a mine:

provided that it shall not include any part of such premises on which a manufacturing process is being carried on, unless such process is a process for coke making or the dressing of minerals.

Commerce

14. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Commerce constituency if he—

(*a*) is carrying on the business of trade and commerce in the State from which he derives an annual income of not less than Rs. 2,000; or

(*b*) is a Director, a Partner, a Manager, a Managing Agent, an Agent, a Secretary or any other Permanent Officer, of a company, association or partnership as defined in the Hyderabad Companies Act, excluding companies, associations or partnerships formed for the purpose of industry or banking; or

(*c*) is a Partner or an Agent of a partnership formed solely for the purpose of trade and commerce and registered under the Hyderabad Partnership Act; or

(*d*) is a Director, a Partner, a Manager, a Managing Agent, an Agent, a Secretary or any other permanent Officer, residing in the State, of a company carrying on the business of trade and commerce and incorporated outside the State with a paid up capital of not less than Rs. 10,000 and having a place of business in the State; or

(*e*) is an individual, a firm or a Hindu joint family assessed to a tax on an income derived from commerce under any law in force and specified by Government.

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Banking

15. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Banking constituency, if he—

(*a*) is a Director, a Partner, a Manager, a Managing Agent, an Agent, a Secretary or any other Permanent Officer of—

(*i*) a bank incorporated under the Hyderabad State Bank Act;

(*ii*) a bank registered under the Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act;

(*iii*) a bank incorporated under the Hyderabad Land Mortgage Banks Act;

(*iv*) a bank incorporated under the Hyderabad Companies Act; or

(*b*) is a Proprietor or a Partner of a concern engaged in the business of banking to which the provisions of the Bankers Books Evidence Act have been extended; or

(*c*) is a certified associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, or of the Indian Institute of Bankers and is employed in a Bank or a branch of a Bank within the Dominions or is otherwise connected with the business of banking; or

(*d*) is a Director, a Partner, a Manager, a Managing Agent, an Agent, a Secretary or any other Permanent Officer residing in the State, of a Bank incorporated outside the State with a paid up capital of not less than Rs. 1,00,000 and having a place of business in the state; or

(*e*) is an individual, a firm or a Hindu joint family assessed to a tax on an income derived from banking under any law in force and specified by Government.

Legal Profession

16. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the constituency for the Legal profession, if he possesses a Sanad from the High Court, as prescribed in the Hyderabad Legal Practitioners Act, no matter of whatever grade.

Medical Profession

17. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the constituency representing the Medical profession if he—

(*a*) is a medical practitioner (Allopathic system of medicine) registered or has qualifications which entitle him to be registered under the Hyderabad Medical Registration Act; or

(*b*) is a medical practitioner (Unani, Ayurvedic or any other system of medicine) registered or has qualifications which entitle him to be registered under the Hyderabad Medical Act; or

(*c*) is the holder of a Diploma in Dentistry or in Veterinary Science from an institution recognised by Government.

Graduates

18. A person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in the Graduates constituency if he has passed at least five years before his name is so included

(*a*) the degree examination of the Osmania University or of any Indian or Foreign University recognised by Government; or

(*b*) an examination recognised by Government in this behalf as at least equivalent to a degree examination.

District Boards

19. A person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the District Boards constituency, if he is a member of a District, Jagir or Ilaqa Board duly constitued under the Hyderabad District Boards A'in.

(*Continued on p.* 32)

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Art and Industry

INTERPRETATIVE ROLE OF ART

The growing tendency to make an almost wholly materialistic approach to life has inevitably led people to revise their preconceived notions about Art and its relation to the realities of our day-to-day existence. Gone are the days when Art was the close preserve and the proud privilege of a few and taboo for the rest. It has now been compelled to come down from its "exalted" position and to take notice of even ordinary requisites of life. This has not been without advantage.

To take only one aspect; the application of art to industry has proved a blessing in many respects. The process has created both a new outlet for artistic talent and beautified the objects of our daily use. And this is the idea on which the "Art in Industry" movement is founded. Hyderabad has not lagged behind in experimenting with the movement. The adoption of what are known as Ajanta and Ellora motifs in textiles as well as in Bidri work is proof of her successful endeavours in this direction.

The All-India Art in Industry Exhibition was held recently in Hyderabad for the second year in succession. Organized by the Burmah Shell Company, it was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, Public Works Member to His Exalted Highness' Government. The exhibits covered a wide range of subjects which attracted a great deal of interest.

INAUGURATING THE EXHIBITION, the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur said: "As an architect, and lately as Member for Commerce and Industry, I have had the problem of linking up art with industry constantly in my mind, for I believe that the artist in India, who works alone, often in very strenuous circumstances, has not fully realised the vast scope that commercial art offers him. The result is that he spends his days in honourable poverty and sells his *magnum opus* for a song.

Wide Prospects

"The science of industry is rapidly moving ahead and the new methods of production have opened up fresh vistas for the artist who cares to work with the industrialist. The splendid and original work done by artists and designers in England and America has raised the standard of commercial advertisement to the dignity of art. They have inculcated, through their efforts, a sense of beauty and also a sense of newer values in the masses. The worker who, on his way to a factory, paused to look at some subtle wayside poster, his curiosity piqued, his imagination set afire had already awakened to a sense of appreciation of modern needs and was also perhaps unwittingly moved by fine strokes of the artist's brush. The silent eloquence of colour and design had left its impact on his mind with a suddenness that could not have been achieved by a writer.

Best Medium for Illiterates

"In India, where illiteracy prevails among the people, the scope is vast. Here, the artist alone can interpret the purpose of industry to the peasant and the worker. He alone can capture their imagination by his posters and banish age-old superstitions from their primitive minds. As I have pointed out before, where the writer's pen has failed, the artist's

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brush will succeed yielding immediate results. We have seen in our own day a miracle happen in Russia. The great work of education and nation-building was carried out by pioneer artists and craftsmen. Their untiring labour has changed the mind of the peasant who only yesterday was stupid, ignorant and superstitious; and today he has become a keen, intelligent and enterprising citizen of the Soviet Union.

Blending of the Two

"In the same manner, in India, the happy blending of art and industry will give a fresh impetus to our strivings for a better and more equitable way of life for all. Unfortunately, however, the artist in this country is still in deep slumber; his vision clouded, perhaps, by fond, unreal dreams of the Latin Quarter or old Chelsea, and his power of creation sapped by the idle theory of Art for Art's sake, which, I believe, has died a natural death in Europe. Therefore, the machine leaves him cold. It has no breath of life for him. Unlike the engineer or the inventor, he cannot see any beauty in cold steel. He does not understand it; and is therefore quite unable to interpret it. I do not believe that there is a dearth of talent, but there is certainly a lack of courage to face a new and ever-changing world. You cannot end the problem by evading it, you cannot live in the world and keep aloof from it. Life is pressing us from all sides, the radio and the aeroplane have linked up far-flung corners of the earth and it is time that India took her rightful place in the comity of Nations to help in the great work of re-building, out of the ashes of war-stricken countries, a new and happier world. Therefore, let the portrait-painter and the landscape-painter take delight also in portraying things concerned with everyday life and carry the benefits of industry and commerce to every home in the land.

Post-War Expansion

"We in India must also become a part of this great movement. As a matter of fact, our new schemes, some of which have already received the sanction of Government, are a step in the right direction. The post-war years will, I hope, bring even greater expansion of industry in these Dominions. We shall need, in the near future, an increasing number of young men and women, with vision and the spirit of the early pioneers, to serve the country in this all-important need. There is no lack here of material which the artist cannot profitably use to illustrate the meaning and purpose of his work. Moreover, we are extremely fortunate in having a Ruler such as His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar who takes a personal interest in the welfare of the people by generously sanctioning and providing fresh avenues for the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation."

TO OUR READERS

If you are not receiving your copy of 'Hyderabad Information' regularly, please write, giving full address to:

THE DIRECTOR,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S INFORMATION BUREAU,
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Hyderabad's Food Policy

NON-OFFICIAL CO-OPERATION ENLISTED

MIR AKBAR ALI KHAN, Bar.-at-Law, a Member of the All-India Central Food Advisory Council, issued a statement to the press in Delhi which he visited in connection with the meeting of the Advisory Council. The statement explains the main features of the food policy of the Hyderabad Government. The following is the text of the statement:—

"Following the lead given by the Gregory Committee, almost all Provinces and States in India adopted price control as a cardinal principle of their food administration. But the manner in which Hyderabad enforced price control will, I am sure, interest the rest of India in so far as some of its features have a value in schemes of post-war reconstruction as well.

Village Committees

"When it was decided that Government should purchase grain direct from the cultivator at its very source in the village, the work of collecting it was entrusted to committees consisting of about 4 or 5 non-officials and two officials of the village. It was the work of these committees to assess the produce of every cultivator and to determine what portion of his produce he should sell to Government. The element of compulsion in the scheme of collective levy was thus softened by invoking the aid of non-officials to run it. The second important stage in the procurement plan is the weighment of grain at godowns and prompt payment of the price to cultivators. This work was entrusted to what are known as local units. These units consist of local traders or Co-operative Societies.

Minimising Corruption

"One good effect of enlisting non-official co-operation in the enforcement of the procurement plan has been to minimise the chances of corruption or nepotism by petty officials. The unpopularity of the scheme was neutralised by entrusting its administration to popular elements.

Machinery

"The story of non-official co-operation does not end here. Besides Village Committees and Local Units, there are Food Advisory Committees in every taluqa, at every district headquarters and at the Centre. The Central Food Advisory Committee has elected a Working Committee which meets once a week and advises the Supply Department on all matters of policy. In fixing prices or in revising them, particular trade interests are consulted, besides members of the Central Food Advisory Committee. There is also a Quality Panel consisting of non-officials and traders to check the quality of grain supplied in rationed areas.

Hyderabad's Lead?

"The enlisting of non-official co-operation in food administration has led to one very happy result and in this respect it is possible that Hyderabad might give a lead to other parts of India. My reference is to the utilisation by Hyderabad of the co-operative movement for the procurement and distribution of foodgrains.

"Economists have been telling us for quite a number of years that the only way to improve the lot of the agriculturist is to help him to market his own produce to his best advantage. This view has found added support in the Linlithgow Report, the Central Marketing Committee Report and the recent Bombay Plan. In normal times, it was not easy to induce the cultivator to join a co-operative union and market his produce collectively. His own inertia, the general apathy of his class and the fact that he could not muster up sufficient courage to displease

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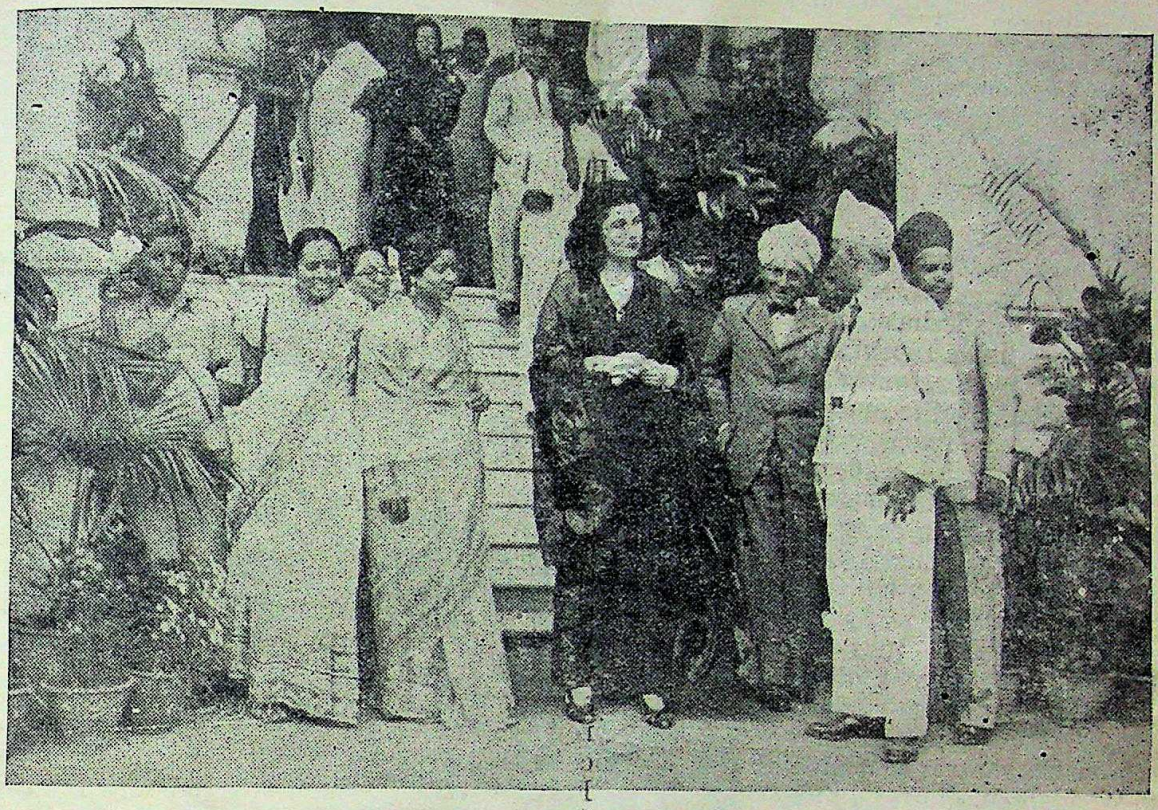

Princess Niloufer with the organizers of the "Milk Week." Standing on her left is the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Arvamudu Iyengar, Medical Member.

the village Bania, who would be hit by the move, came in the way of the success of the scheme. But the War gave extraordinary powers to administrations all over the world. Taking advantage of these emergency conditions, the Government of Hyderabad gave a co-operative turn to its food administration and has already announced its decision to retain the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation as a permanent organisation, not in its present form but as Hyderabad Co-operative Corporation. This will be the central or apex organisation of a vast net-work of co-operative organisations having their root in the smallest village of the Dominions.

The Scheme

"Starting from the bottom the scheme is somewhat as follows:—

Every village will have a Grain Bank. In these Grain Banks will be pooled one-eighth of the grain sold by the cultivator to Government. In other words, one-eight of the village levy will be retained in the village itself for the benefit of landless labourers and petty cultivators. This also means that poor and needy sections of the village need not run to the Bania either for their seed requirements or for their food. The Grain Bank will lend grain to them at a rate of interest which will be far below that charged by the Sahukar. Once these Grain Banks get fairly well established, a large section of the village population will be freed from the clutches of the professional money-lender. These Grain Banks will be affiliated to the Taluqa Co-operative Unions—producers' organisations registered under the Co-operative Act. The Taluqa Union will have a branch for every group of 25 or 30 villages under its jurisdiction. These Unions are intended to be multi-purpose societies but their main function will be to market the agricultural produce of the taluqa and secure the best price for the cultivator.

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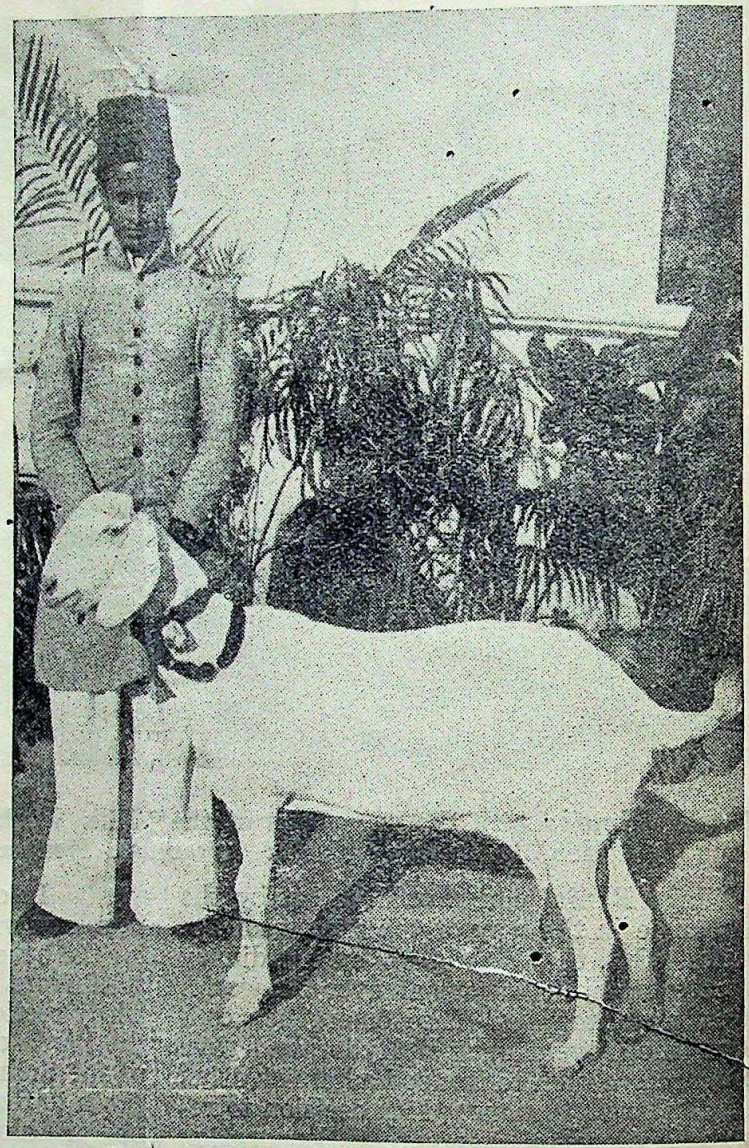
Consumers' Stores

"It is also intended to organise consumers' stores on similar lines, which will deal directly with the producers' organisation, thus eliminating to some extent the middle-man. What amount of good this scheme can do both to the producer and the consumer will be evident from a realisation of the fact that to-day, as a recent survey in Hyderabad has revealed, only 40 per cent. of the amount paid by consumers reaches producers. The remaining 60 per cent. which goes into the pockets of the middle-man can easily be divided between producers and consumers to the mutual and lasting benefit of both. It is this aspect of Hyderabad food administration that has made a wide appeal to all well-wishers of the agriculturist and it is my earnest desire that this system should be adopted all over India, so that we might profit by one another's experience and lend moral support to one another.

"The Taluqa Unions will be affiliated to the central organisation, *viz.*, the Hyderabad Co-operative Corporation.

Progressive Measures

"Hyderabad, I make bold to say, has introduced progressive economic measures in a society which has always been dominated by interests detrimental to the best interests of cultivators.



First Prize Winner at the Milch Cattle Show held in connection with the "Milk Week."

Retention of Food Departments

"Another aspect of the food problem on which I wish to lay stress is the need for supplying nutritive food to the people at prices which they can afford. It was an unpleasant surprise to many of us to learn at the outbreak of the war that India, a predominantly agricultural country, is deficit in respect of food. It is time that we give to this problem an important place in our post-war schemes. I would suggest that the Food Departments all over India should be retained permanently to serve the nutritional requirements of the country."

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

June 1945—Amardad 1354 F.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities

During the month under report, indices of cereals and pulses remained stationary while those of other food articles shot up by 16 points owing to the increase in the prices of onions and potatoes, recording an increase of 4 points in the index number of all food articles.

The average index numbers of oil seeds, building materials and other raw and manufactured articles appreciated by 8, 4 and 36 points, respectively, while those of vegetable oil and hides and skins declined by 11 and 16 points respectively. The market for raw cotton and cotton manufactures remained featureless :—

The average index number of all non-food articles recorded a rise of 6 points. The general index number stood at 266 points as against 261 points in May last.

The following statement compares the group indices for the month of June 1945 and those for the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

Groups	No. of Items	Index Numbers			(+) or (—) as compared with	
		June 1945	May 1945	June 1944	May 1945	June 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	251	..	+ 28
Pulses	6	197	197	215	..	— 18
Sugar	2	123	123	132	..	— 9
Other Food	16	263	247	216	+ 16	+ 47
All Food	34	252	248	220	+ 4	+ 32
Oil Seeds	5	260	252	239	+ 8	+ 21
Vegetable Oil	4	262	273	274	— 11	— 12
Raw Cotton	1	200	200	200	..	..
Cotton Manufactures ..	5	290	290	358	..	— 68
Hides and Skins ..	2	329	345	290	— 16	+ 39
Building Materials ..	8	282	278	273	+ 4	+ 9
Other Raw and Manufactured articles ..	7	299	263	247	+ 36	+ 52
All Non-food	32	280	274	275	+ 6	+ 5
General Index	60	266	261	247	+ 5	+ 19

The general index number for the month of June 1945, worked out on the bases August 1939 and July 1944, was 266 and 229, respectively.

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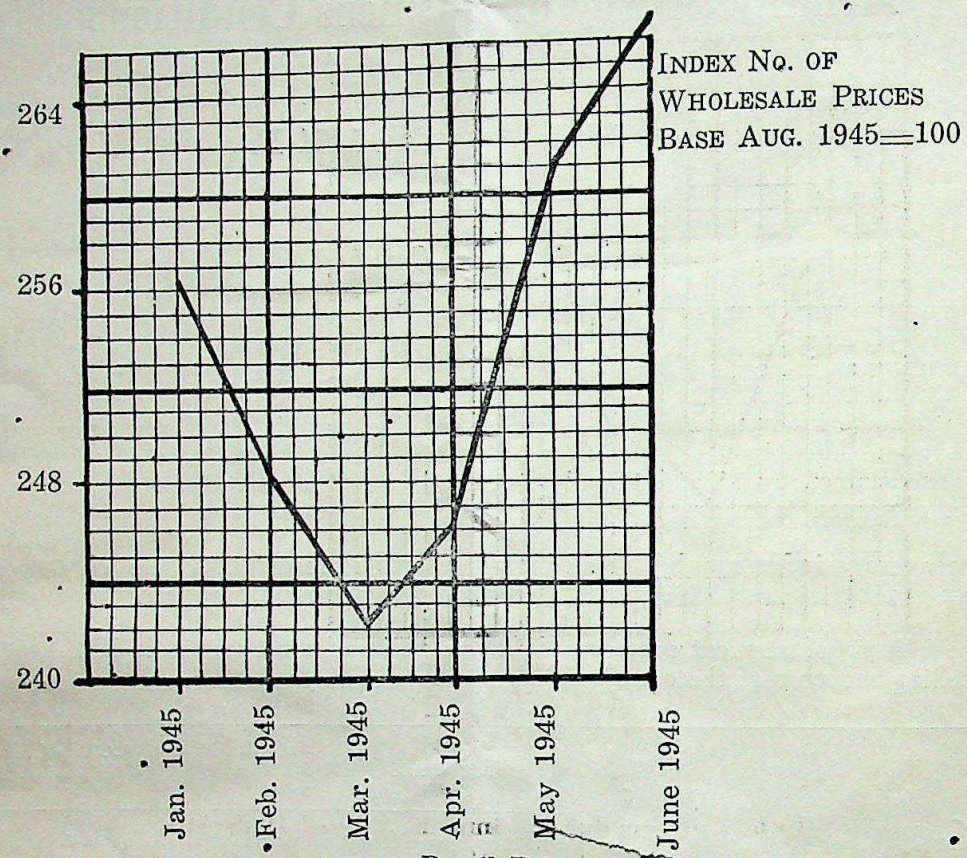
The following graph gives a comparative idea of the general index numbers of wholesale prices in the City of Hyderabad from January 1945 to June 1945.



Retail Prices

During the month under report, prices of 5 commodities, namely, paddy (1st and 2nd qualities), ragi, tuar and salt shot up while those of coarse rice and bajra recorded a fall. Others remained stationary.

The general tendency was towards a rise as compared with last year.

Average retail prices in seers and chhataks per O.S. rupee with their index numbers are given in the following table :—

Commodities	Base Price Aug. 1939	Prices for		Index Nos.	
		June 1945	May 1945	June 1945	May 1945
Coarse Rice ..	7– 3	3– 2	3– 1	230	235
Paddy	14–12	5– 3	5– 5	284	278
Wheat	7– 5	2– 7	2– 7	300	300
Jawar	10– 0	5– 8	5– 8	182	182
Bajra	10– 8	5–12	5– 7	183	193
Ragi	11– 5	5–12	6– 4	197	181
Maize	10–13	5– 8	5– 9	197	194
Gram	7–10	4– 1	4– 1	187	187
Tuar	10– 1	6– 3	6– 5	163	159
Salt	8–13	6– 4	6– 6	141	138
General Index No.				206	206

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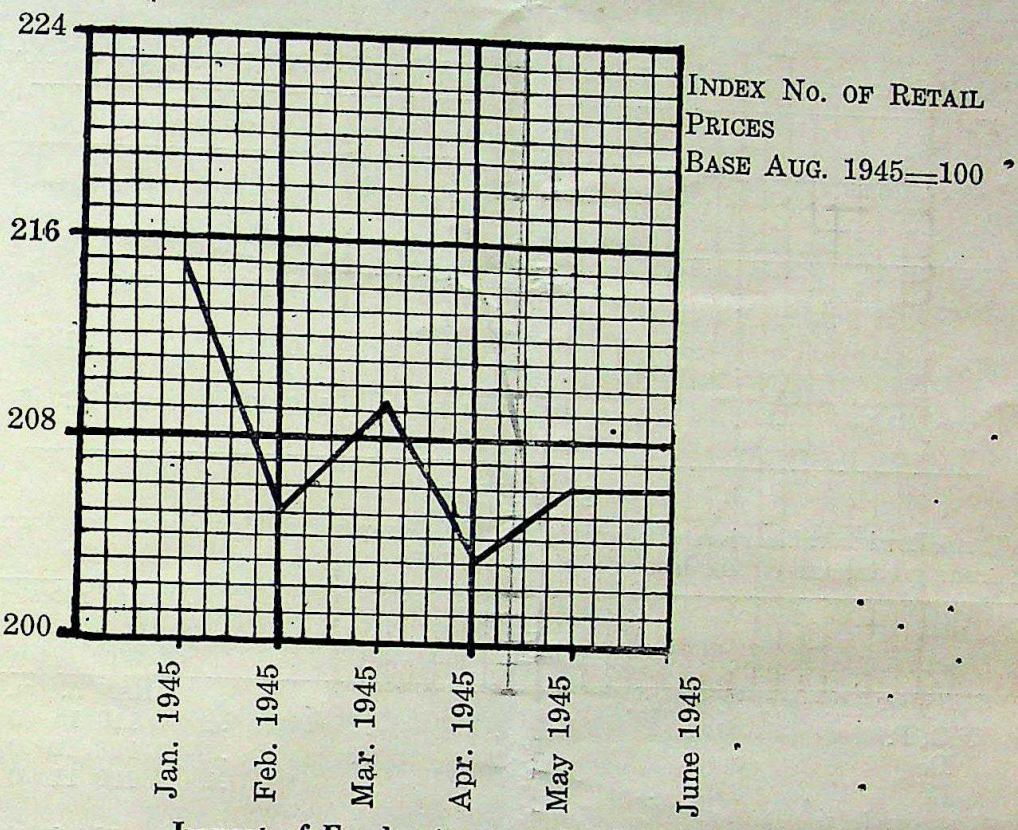
The following graph compares the general index numbers of retail prices of the ten main commodities (mentioned in the above table) from January 1945 to June 1945.



Import of Foodgrains into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement gives the quantities of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from British India, Indian States and from various parts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the month of June 1945 :—

Commodities	Total Import during (in pallas of 120 seers)	
	June 1945	June 1944
Wheat	19,270	10,587
Wheat flour ..	99	..
Paddy	..	..
Rice	41,029	37,842
Jawar	34,549	..
Bajra	2,162	336
Ragi	..	63
Urad	513	326
Gram	4,642	2,268
Ghee (in maunds) ..	112	247
Tea	1,112	137
Sugar	15,687	1,929

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Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations for gold were Rs. 97 and Rs. 92-12-0 per tola, while those for silver were Rs. 157 and Rs. 154 per hundred tolas, respectively.

The B.G. exchange rates for June and May 1945 and June 1944 are given below :—

For the month of	Buying		Selling	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
June 1945 ..	116 10 6	116 11 3	116 11 0	116 11 6
May 1945 ..	116 9 0	116 11 0	116 11 0	116 12 0
June 1944 ..	116 9 0	116 11 0	116 10 0	116 12 6

Share Market

The following table gives the quotations for Government Promissory notes and for other shares of leading concerns on the last day of June 1945.

Particulars			Closing rates on the last day of June 1945
			Rs. a. p.
Government Securities.			
N.G. P.	2½%	.. .. ..	110 15 0
Do	3 %	.. .. ..	103 12 0
Do	3½% ..	.. ..	100 11 0
Banks.			
Hyderabad Bank	(O.S. 50)	.. ..	50 0 0
State Bank	(O.S. 100)	.. .. ..	126 0 0
Railways.			
N.S. Railway	5 % (O.S. 250)	.. .. ..	740 0 0
Do	6 % (O.S. 250)	.. .. ..	510 0 0
Textiles.			
Azamjahi	(O.S. 100)	.. .. ..	690 0 0
D.B.R. Mills	(B.G. 300)	.. .. ..	695 0 0
Hyderabad S. & W.	(B.G. 1000)	.. .. ..	3,330 0 0
M.S.K. Mills	(B.G. 100)	.. .. ..	1,705 0 0
Osmanshahi	(B.G. 100)	.. .. ..	296 0 0
Sugar.			
Nizam Sugar Ord.	(O.S. 25)	.. ..	85 8 0
Do Pref.	(O.S. 25)	.. ..	38 0 0
Salar Jung	(O.S. 50-20 Pd.)	.. ..	16 12 0
Chemicals.			
Bio-chemicals	(O.S. 10-8 Pd.)	.. ..	5 12 0
Chemicals & Fertilizers	(O.S. 50)	.. ..	49 4 0
Chemical & Phar.	(O.S. 25)	.. ..	44 0 0
Miscellaneous.			
Allwyn Metal	(O.S. 50)	.. ..	91 0 0
Hyderabad Construction	(O.S. 100)	.. ..	383 0 0
Sirpur Paper	(O.S. 100)	.. ..	293 8 0
Vazir Sultan Tobacco	(O.S. 10)	.. ..	95 12 0

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Cotton

During June 1945, the ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 9,853 bales of cotton as against 12,105 in May 1945 and 12,269 in June 1944.

Mill Consumption

During the month under report, 23.36 lakh lbs. of cotton were consumed as against 24.05 and 26.02 lakh lbs. in May 1945 and June 1944, respectively.

Cotton Manufactured

During the month under report, the total output of cotton piece-goods stood at 52.30 lakh yards showing an increase of 3.51 and a decrease of 2.47 lakh yards as compared with the figures for May 1945 and June 1944, respectively.

The production of cotton yarn during the month was 19.25 lakh lbs. as against 18.89 lakh lbs and 22.45 lakh lbs. during the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year, respectively.

Cotton Exports

Exports of cotton by rail and road from the Dominions are given below :—

Variety	By Rail		By Road	
	June 1945	June 1944	June 1945	June 1944
Ginned Cotton (pressed) ..	26,402	15,060	2,014	1,317
Ginned cotton (unpressed) ..	242	1	3,547	5,817
Unginned kapas	6	..	16	178
Total ..	26,650	15,061	5,577	7,312
Total No. of bales of 400 lbs. each	15,990	9,037	3,346	4,387

Matches

The production of match factories during the month under report was 18,897 gross boxes as against 17,077 during May 1945 and 23,486 during June 1944, respectively.

Cement

The output of cement during the month under report stood at 14,295 tons as against 10,673 tons in the preceding month and 17,582 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

Comparative figures (in thousands) of the production of certain articles for June 1945 and 1944 and May 1945 are given in the following statement :—

Commodities	Units	June 1945	May 1945	June 1944	(+) or (—) as compared with	
					June 1944	May 1945
Cotton piece-goods ..	Yds.	5230.5	4879.3	5477.9	—247.4	+351.2
Cotton yarn	Lbs. ..	1925.6	1889.2	2245.0	—319.4	+ 36.4
Cement	Tons ..	14.2	10.6	17.5	— 3.3	+ 3.6
Matches	G. B. ..	18.8	17.0	23.4	— 4.6	+ 1.8

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Joint-stock Companies

During the month of June 1945, only two Joint-stock Companies were registered. The total number of Joint-stock Companies registered since Azur 1354 F. was 9.

Transport

During the month under report, approximate total earnings of the State-owned Railway and the Road Transport Department amounted to Rs. 43.41 lakhs and 8.27 lakhs, respectively, as against Rs. 40.44 lakhs and 7.01 lakhs, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year

The earnings from goods traffic of the Railway (whole system) amounted to Rs. 21.21 lakhs in June 1945 as against 22.40 in June 1944.

During the month under report 17,09,389 and 16,92,780 passengers travelled by rail and road, respectively, as against 14,03,067 and 15,43,754 passengers during the corresponding month of last year.

(PROGRESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS—*Continued from p.* 21)

Municipalities and Town Committees

20. A person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Municipal and Town Committees constituency if he is a member of a Municipal Committee, Town Committee or a Cantonment Board duly constituted under the Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees A'in, or the Hyderabad Cantonments A'in.

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

21. A person shall be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation constituency, if he is a member of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

General Provisions as to Joint Property, etc.

22. Where property is owned, held or occupied, or payments are made jointly by, or assessments are made jointly on, more than one person, then one of such persons shall be qualified, in respect of the property or assessment, to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in the constituency, and that person shall be—

(*a*) in the case of a Hindu joint family, the manager thereof; or

(*b*) in the case of any other joint family, the member thereof authorised in that behalf by the family themselves; or

(*c*) in any other case, the person authorised in that behalf by a majority of persons concerned.

23. Where the annual assessment, or rent of the joint holding of joint holders of land is two hundred rupees or upwards then one registered joint holder for every complete two hundred rupees of the annual assessment or rent shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll of the Pattedars and Kashthkars constituency respectively.

24. Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be qualified to be included in the electoral roll for, or vote at an election in any constituency in respect of any property, unless he possesses the prescribed property qualification in his own personal right and not in a fiduciary capacity.

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Hyderabad Information

Vol. V. Aban 1354 F.—September 1945. No. 12.

Notes and News

The "Grand Finale".—With the end of World War II, the grimmest tragedy enacted in the history of mankind has come to an end. The dramatic suddenness with which the Japanese capitulation came caught the world on the wrong foot. Even the most incorrigible optimists had given Japanese militarism at least a year to meet its appointed doom. However, the discovery of the atomic bomb and the devastating effects with which it signalized its initial debut on the scene of operations, coupled with Russia's declaration of war on Japan, upset their calculations by proving the proverbial last straw on the camel's back. Thus the happy tidings of the conclusion of hostilities descended on a world completely unprepared for the auspicious occasion.

It is widely realized that the end of war does not mean the end of our difficulties. We have yet to know what the aftermath has in store for us and what terrible ordeals have still to be borne by an already distracted, maimed world. One thing seems almost certain—a complete divorce from our pet notions and traditional modes of thought. We shall have to adjust ourselves to a new world and to a new set of conditions created by the nerve-racking events and occurrences during the last six years.

The greatest task of statesmanship will be to facilitate the birth of conditions making for a gradual and non-violent switch-over from war to peace economy. The re-emergence of peaceful conditions will depend, primarily, on two factors—the outlawry of war as an instrument of national policy and the building up of an international system based on equality of opportunity for all peoples of the world. It will be the prime duty of the leading nations in the Allied camp to lay the foundations of a structure or framework within which it will be possible even for the most backward communities to plan their progress on lines best suited to their genius. It will be admitted that it is not an easy task, but it will have to be undertaken at any cost if only to assure that the last war was a war to end war in future.

On the occasion of the European victory three months ago, we had referred in these columns to the magnificent contributions made by the Ruler of Hyderabad and his people to the defeat of the Axis powers. Hyderabad never hesitated to share in the trials and tribulations which humanity had to face during the dark period which has just closed. In doing so, it was not actuated by any petty or selfish motives. Its one and only desire was to see the forces of right triumph over those of aggression. This

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having been achieved, we have to lend our support to the establishment of a lasting structure of peace and amity in the world. And we are confident that, under the inspiring leadership of our farsighted Ruler, we will play a part worthy of our past traditions and present achievements.

* * * * * *

Our New Commerce and Industries Member.—His Exalted Highness has graciously been pleased to elevate Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur to the Executive Council and to place the Commerce and Industries portfolio under his care. The choice will be widely welcomed and will constitute a source of great encouragement to all Government servants, signifying, as it does, a recognition of unostentatious work and firm devotion to duty and loyalty to the Ruler.

For some time past the Hon'ble Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur has been holding joint charge of two such heavy departments as Public Works and Commerce and Industries. The decision to separate the two departments is, therefore, both wise and timely. It is eminently justified in view of the growing importance which the question of industrial development of the State is assuming. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have an ambitious programme of industrialization in the post-war period. A number of blueprints have already been prepared while others are well under way. Their final scrutiny is by itself a whole-time job and will demand undivided attention on the part of the man at the helm of affairs. Our new Commerce and Industries Member possesses one great advantage. He has had a long and distinguished association with the Finance Department of the State (for the last few months he has been officiating as Finance Member) and this will stand him in good stead in examining the financial aspects of the various schemes and in helping to devise ways and means for procuring money for their implementation.

We wish the Hon'ble Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur all success in his new career and have no doubt that he will do his utmost for the industrial advancement of the State.

* * * * * *

Additional Facilities for Higher Education.—The liberal provision made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to meet the additional expenditure incidental to the increased facilities for collegiate education shows their anxiety to accord a high priority to matters educational. Not only have necessary arrangements been made at the Intermediate Colleges in the metropolis to admit twice as many students as in previous years, but steps are also being taken immediately to effect expansion in the three Suba Colleges of Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga. The implementation of the various schemes designed to provide additional facilities for higher education will cost Government Rs. 2,34,766 annually. Besides, it will mean a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,44,359.

Government have also sanctioned a scheme under which it will be possible for the Osmania University to widen the scope of some of its most important departments. It will enable immediate expansion of the Medical, Training and

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Engineering Colleges. But the most progressive step to be taken is the establishment of a first-class Research Institute which will fulfil a long-felt need by providing opportunities for research work under the direction and guidance of the most highly qualified persons available. These measures will involve Government in an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,27,119 which will rise next year to Rs. 7,55,352. The total non-recurring expenditure to be borne by Government will amount to nearly fourteen and a quarter lakhs to be spread over a period of three years.

It is obvious that these steps are being taken by Government to correlate their educational policy with the needs of the time. Mere machine-made graduates are no longer wanted by any body; much less by our Government. They are eager to see in the alumni of the Osmania University the realization of their lofty ideal—the turning out of good citizens, the future architects of their own destinies, well-equipped for the job.

* * * * *

Promoting Labour Welfare.—The protection and advancement of the legitimate interests of labour has been one of the chief items of the progressive policy of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Apart from a series of comprehensive legislative measures enacted during the last few years to further labour interests, a Statutory Advisory Committee on Labour has been set up under the reformed constitution of 1939 to advise the Administration on labour problems. The last meeting of the Committee, held under the presidentship of the Hon'ble the Labour Member, Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, made a number of important proposals to Government relating to labour welfare. One of the questions which came up for consideration at the meeting was the institution of a compulsory provident fund in large industrial concerns. The Committee also adopted a suggestion to open Welfare Centres for industrial workers and advised the appointment of Labour Officers and the formation of Advisory Committees in all important industrial concerns.

Labour representatives, it is learnt, emphasized the need for unifying the administrative control over the operation of the Factories Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Wages Act and other legislative measures enacted for promoting the welfare of labour. The machinery suggested for this purpose is the Labour Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. High appreciation was expressed of the initiative taken by the Department in solving a number of knotty labour problems. It was, however, felt that the scope of the activities of the Department was not as wide as it should be and that it required to be appreciably broadened. The meeting also expressed itself in favour of introducing the Trade Employees Act and suggested the formation of a sub-committee to go into the question.

It will be recalled that in April last handsome tributes were paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for their forward policy in matters relating to labour by Mr. V. V. Giri, Ex-Labour Minister in the Congress Government, Madras, in the

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course of his inaugural address at the Biennial Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. On the same occasion, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, a local Labour leader, appreciated the adoption by His Exalted Highness' Government of a "reasonable policy" towards the Railway Employees' Union. He also congratulated them on giving "a lead to other Indian States in regard to recognition of the Trade Union and other legislative measures."

* * * * *

Sugar Scarcity.—Hyderabad, in common with other parts of India, is facing an acute shortage of sugar. This has compelled the authorities to cut down by about one-fifth quotas for all the towns and other places in the State. The measure is, however, purely temporary and will be abrogated as soon as conditions return to normal.

The present phase is not peculiar to Hyderabad. There has been a substantial reduction in the production of sugar throughout India due, primarily, to the low percentage of sugar-content in the cane. In fact, Hyderabad has fared much better in this respect than the rest of India. While it is faced with a shortage of a little over 2,000 tons, the All-India shortage runs into six figures. This is why the Government of India is not in a position to help Hyderabad meet the present shortage. As a matter of fact, the All-India deficit has compelled the authorities to make a drastic reduction in quotas assigned to the various Provinces and States. However, the matter has been represented to the Food Member of the Government of India who has promised to consider it sympathetically.

Meanwhile a number of steps are being taken by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to ease the situation. Arrangements are being made to import large quantities of "gur" and to revive the manufacture of "durgah sugar" from it. Further, it has been decided to cut down supplies of white sugar to manufacturing establishments and to replace them partly by issues of red sugar. Government have also ordered a reduction of 40 per cent. in quotas to Telingana areas and 20 per cent. to Marathwara and Karnatak areas.

The adoption of these measures will enable the authorities to carry on with the present stocks till the middle of October when sugar is expected to be available in adequate quantities from the Bodhan Sugar Factory.

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Era of Peace and Progress

LOYAL HOMAGE TO THE RULER

Striking Demonstration of Unity

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Sadar Anjuman-e-Peshwayan-e-Mazaheb (Central Association of Religious Leaders) the 34th anniversary of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's accession to the throne was celebrated. The meeting was presided over by His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, who referred to the unprecedented progress made by Hyderabad under the sagacious guidance of His Exalted Highness. His Excellency devoted the greater part of his speech to a discussion of the form of government best suited to the genius of a people and examined, in the light of certain accepted principles of good government, the record of work in the State under the present system of administration. He held that a particular form of government, however admirable, could not necessarily be of universal application nor capable of meeting the needs and requirements of all peoples in all countries.

A special message received from His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala was read at the meeting, which was addressed by nearly a dozen speakers representing different shades of public opinion. A resolution of loyalty to the person and throne of His Exalted Highness was unanimously adopted.

A LINK.—Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur Asafjahi, retired Medical Member, who delivered the address of welcome, declared that His Exalted Highness had always been solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of his people. He added that the Rulers of the Asafia Dynasty had all along enjoyed the loyalty and allegiance of all their subjects irrespective of caste or creed. They had been regarded by the people as the fountain-head of progress and statesmanship, peace and security. "In our times," the Raja Saheb observed, "His Exalted Highness constitutes a link between the different elements in the public life of this State which, with its peculiar traditions and distinctive historical background, occupies a unique place in the sub-continent that is India."

Presidential Address

His Excellency said: "Before referring to the progress made by Hyderabad during His Exalted Highness' reign I would like to say a word in regard to the form of Government. It is a question on which opinions differ. It may sound paradoxical but it is nevertheless true that leaders in several countries have risen to power by advancing the plea that a country should be governed by the will of her own people. Hitler made this claim in Germany as did Mussolini in Italy. A cursory glance through the pages of Roman history will reveal that the Romans, in expanding their conquests, professed that their main intention was the service of the people of the conquered territories but history bears testimony to the discrimination they allowed in their behaviour towards non-Romans.

Structure of Government

"The question that arises here is what in fact should be the form of government for a country. It is difficult to give a satisfactory

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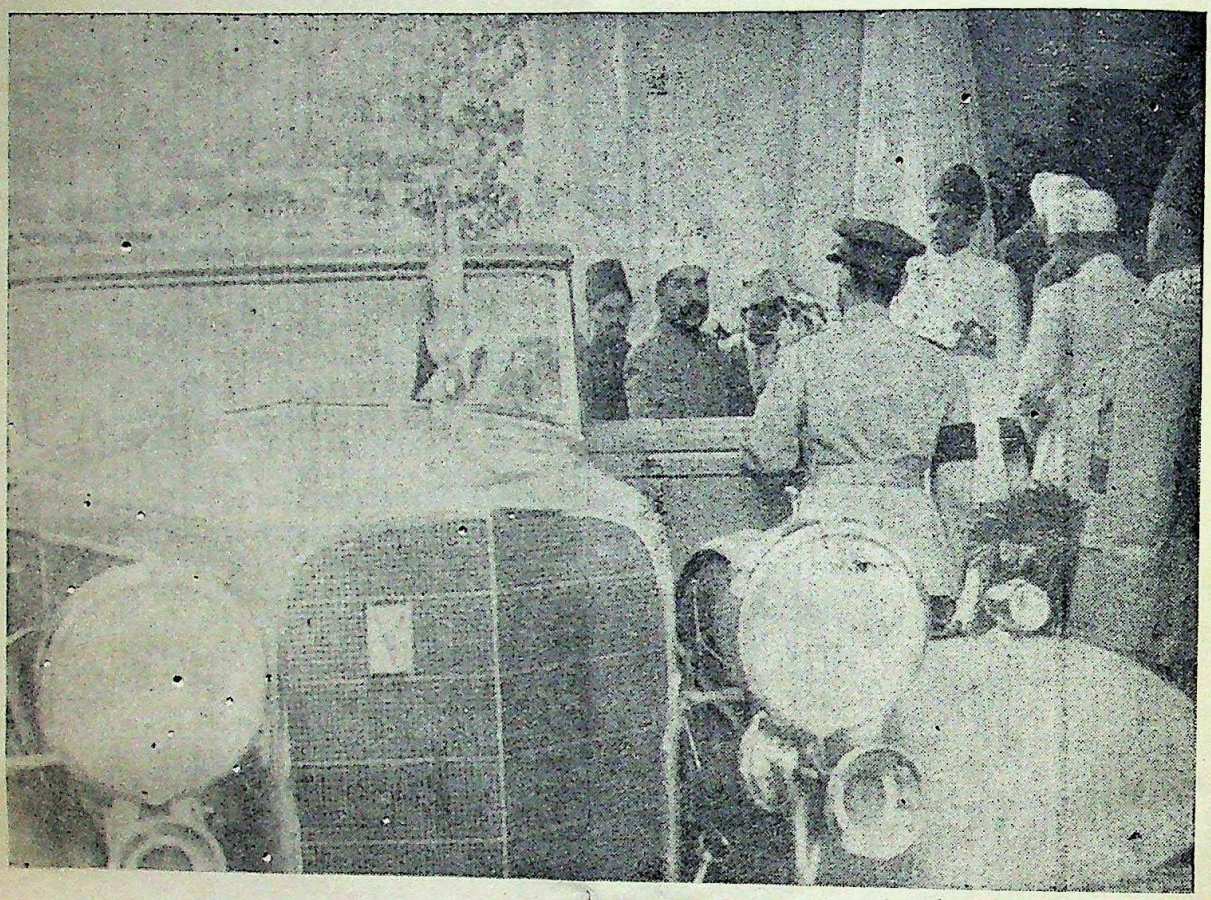

His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur arrives at Town Hall, Public Gardens, to preside over the public meeting held to celebrate the Accession Day of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

answer. Almost every country differs from the other in the exact form of government it has but this does not mean that since the form of Government in a country is different from that obtaining in the other, it is not proper or appropriate." His Excellency compared the governmental systems of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and observed that the best form of Government for a country was that which was suited to the conditions and traditions of that country.

"G.B.S." Ridicules Democracy

His Excellency went on to say: "Bernard Shaw has poured a good deal of ridicule on the principle of government for the people by the people. An analysis of the polling results of the general election held recently in Great Britain will show that the total number of votes cast was approximately 2.43 crores of which Labour candidates had obtained only 1.15 crores, while the total number of votes polled by candidates put up

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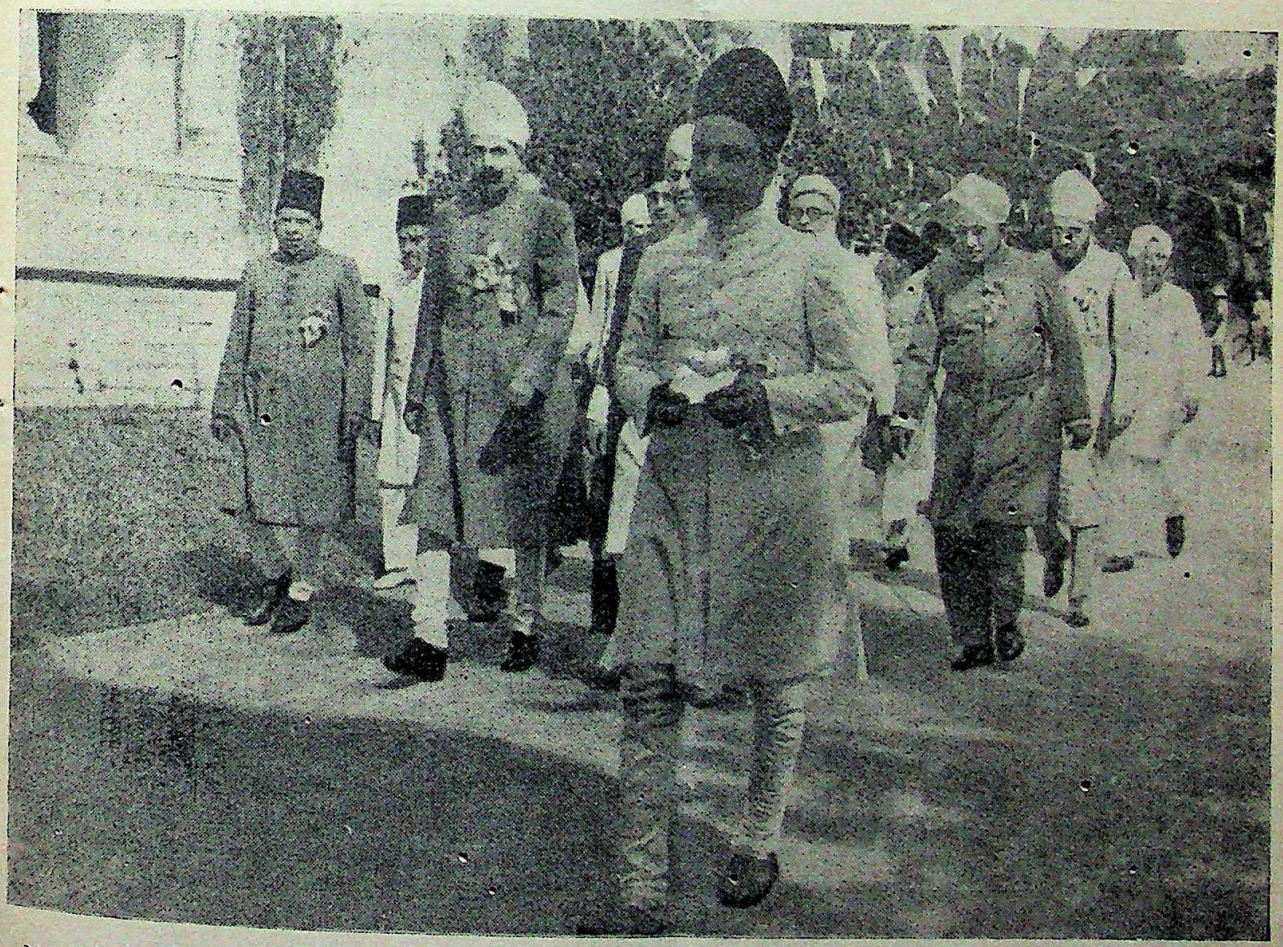
by other parties was 1.38 crores. Thus we see that though the number of votes polled by other parties exceeds that secured by Labour candidates, the Labourites have formed the government. This clearly demonstrates that certain principles, though plausibly good, fail to prove their worth when tested on the touchstone of practicability.

Basic Principles

"In considering what form of Government is good, two fundamental principles must always be kept in sight, namely, that Government should be in the hands of the people of the country and that every act of the Government should be designed to promote the welfare of the people. Let us now make a thorough scrutiny whether the activities of the Hyderabad Government during the reign of the present Ruler have been in keeping with the principles laid down above."



Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, accompanied by Members of the Reception Committee, proceeds to the Town Hall to preside over the public meeting.

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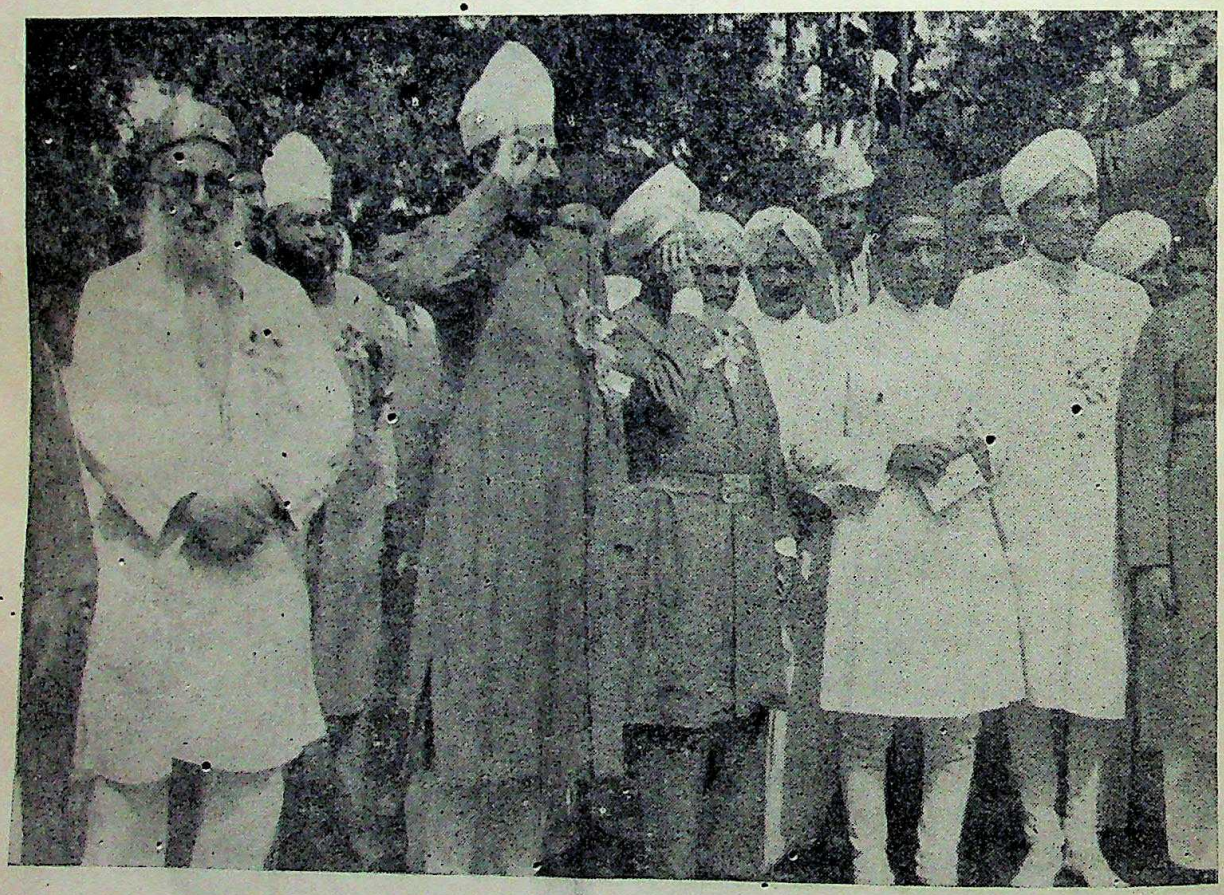
Test

As regards the first principle, His Excellency pointed out that all the nation-building departments in the State were managed by Hyderabadis deeply interested in the well-being of the people. As to the second principle, His Excellency said that the achievements of the past 34 years were nothing to be ashamed of. In this connection the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari made a comparative review of the amount spent on the various nation-building departments at the time of His Exalted Highness' accession to the present expenditure on these departments. His Excellency pointed out that in 1911 Rs. 9.69 lakhs only—*i.e.*, 1.12 per cent. of the total income of the State—were spent on education, while the corresponding figure now stood at Rs. 1 crore 45 lakhs or 10.6 per cent. of the total income. After giving comparative figures of expenditure on the provision

(*Continued on p.* 18)

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA'S MESSAGE

"I have the honour of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's friendship since the year 1914 and have known him as the true father of his people, in whose person are translated their needs and aspirations, and who has always regarded their advancement as the main care of his life."



His Excellency takes the salute of Boy Scouts at the unfurling of the Asafia Flag.

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Thirty-four Years' Rule

SOME OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Our beloved Ruler completed thirty-four years of rule on the 10th Mehir 1354 Fasli (16th August 1945). One can confidently predict that it will go down in history as the Golden Age of Hyderabad. We shall not attempt here any comprehensive review of the achievements of this period. A brief synopsis, however, is given below of the outstanding improvements that have been effected.

Administrative

1919. Establishment of the Executive Council.

1921. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

1926. High Court granted a Charter.

1933. Introduction of the Jury system.

1945. Constitution of the Board of Revenue.

Constitutional

1934. Creation of Taluqa and District Boards with non-official majorities in all districts.

1934. Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, with a non-official majority established.

1936. The new Berar Agreement.

1939. Announcement of Constitutional Reforms based mostly on the recommendations of a Committee with a non-official majority; and, in some respects, representing an advance on the Committee's recommendations.

1942. District Conferences—institutional agencies designed to serve as a forum for the ventilation of local needs—inaugurated.

1943. Statutory Advisory Committees on Finance, Religious Affairs, Public Health, Education, Agricultural Progress, Industrial Progress, Muslim and Hindu Endowment Trusts and Labour formed.

1943. Promulgation of the complete code of legislation consisting of the following A'ins envisaged in the announcement of constitutional reforms. These deal with the local bodies to be established with non-official elected majorities and their powers, executive, financial and sanitary:

(1) The Hyderabad District Boards A'in,

(2) The Hyderabad Municipal and Town Committees A'in,

(3) The Hyderabad Sanitary Powers A'in,

Finance

Income of the State increased from Rs. 504.13 lakhs in 1911 to Rs. 1750 lakhs in 1945.

1942. State Bank established.

1943. Stock Exchange established.

1944. System of Postal Cash Certificates, Treasury Bills, Compulsory Savings Scheme and Small Savings Scheme introduced.

1944. Audit and Accounts Department reorganised.

Amount spent on nation-building activities increased from 18.3 per cent. of the revenue in 1911 to 28.6 per cent. in 1945.

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Education

Expenditure on education increased from Rs. 9.69 lakhs in 1911 to Rs. 145.87 lakhs in 1945.

1918. Establishment of the Osmania University, with an indigenous language (Urdu) as the medium of instruction.

1922. Primary Education in the State made free.

1936. Board of Secondary Education set up.

1937. Department of Technical and Vocational Education established.

1939. 5-year programme for the expansion of primary education sanctioned.

1942. Special facilities granted for the education of children of depressed classes.

Agricultural and Relief Measures for Agriculturists

A large number of experimental farms opened throughout the Dominions.

1922. Institution of the Famine Reserve Fund to which Government contribute Rs. 15 lakhs per annum.

1927. The "Begar" system abolished.

1930. Grazing cess for "open" forests abolished.

1935. The Bhagela Agreement Regulation, designed to end certain forms of forced labour under what is called the Bhagela system, enforced.

1938. Promulgation of:—
(*i*) The Land Alienation Regulation,
(*ii*) The Money-lenders' Regulation, and
(*iii*) The Debt Conciliation Regulation.

1941. The Land Mortgage Bank Act passed.

1945. Village and Taluqa Development Unions established.

Irrigation

In addition to an expenditure of Rs. 7.35 crores incurred on constructing, repairing and maintaining tanks numbering over 22,000, large and small irrigational schemes have been completed at a cost of Rs. 6.38 crores. Among them may be mentioned the Nizamsagar Project (with the second biggest dam in India), the Palair Project, the Wyra Project, the Mahbubnagar and Fatehnagar Projects and the Dindi Project. The area thus brought under irrigation totals 3,75,000 acres.

1944. Agreement reached between the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad for the partial apportionment of the waters of the Tungabhadra. The Project, which will irrigate half a million acres of State territory, is a combined irrigation and hydro-electric one. It will cost the Hyderabad Government Rs. 20 crores.

Industrial

1917. Industrial Laboratory established.

1928. A scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Trust Fund with a corpus of a crore of rupees sanctioned.

1929. Cottage Industries Institute set up.

1942. Industrial and Scientific Research Board constituted.

1944. Central Laboratory of Industrial Research established.

1944. Acquisition of the shares of the Hyderabad Company in the Singareni Collieries by the Government of Hyderabad.

A large number of new industries such as textiles, glass, sugar, paper, alcohol, iron, steel, starch, chemical products, clay-work, cement, mining, oil, tobacco, match, tanning and paint and varnish established during the

(*Continued on p.* 21)

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The Railway Budget for 1945-46

MOUNTING PRESSURE ON TRANSPORT SERVICES

Hyderabad to have "Double-Deckers"

"The war job has been done"—this is the dominant note of the Nizam's State Railway Budget Estimates for 1945-46 presented by the State Railway Board. They reveal a prospective surplus of Rs. 26 lakhs in the gross earnings as compared with the actuals for 1944-45.

The Hon'ble Nawab Liakat Jung Bahadur, officiating Finance Member, who presided over the Press Conference at which the Budget Estimates were released for publication, made it clear that the public could not expect travelling facilities miraculously to return at once to pre-war standards. Thus he forewarned travellers not to expect too much by way of relaxation or mitigation of the rigours inevitably imposed by war conditions. "Many controls will have to continue," he warned. The Nawab Saheb, however, delighted the Conference by lifting the curtain a little on the plans for the opening of new and extension of existing railway lines in the post-war period. He revealed that "we have not been idle in our planning. We have already investigated the possibilities of about 500 miles of new railway and some is already under survey. We have been able to arrange for material sufficient to open a section of the Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway next year. We have plans to improve our public services.....and in particular to provide better and more convenient services."

One of the greatest difficulties which confronted the Railway Administration during these six years of war has been an unprecedented increase in traffic. The number of passengers carried by the N. S. Railway last year exceeded seventeen million—nearly double the pre-war figure. Similarly, the number of passengers carried by the Railway's Road Services increased from 17 millions in 1943-44 to 19 millions in 1944-45, while goods traffic registered an increase of about 40 per cent. over the pre-war figure.

The Railway also maintained a fleet of about 150 vehicles for moving food-grains either to the centres of consumption or to railway points for transport to their final destination.

A FOREWORD TO THE BUDGET NOTE explains that conditions of working the transport services continue to be difficult. Coal supplies have been a source of anxiety throughout India and in fact limit the train mileage. The administration has on the one hand to contend continually with lack of materials, spare parts and stores and on the other to satisfy the ever-growing demands of the armed forces and of the public for more accommodation and better facilities. The only way in which, under these conditions, the Railway can increase its transporting power is to improve the usage of rolling

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stock and to reduce coal consumption per unit of traffic hauled. Appreciable success has attended efforts to this end.

Moving Foodgrains

The Railway is carrying all essential traffic including military traffic, foodgrains, cloth, timber, iron and steel, etc. With the assistance of Road Transport services it collects foodgrains from the interior and distributes them in accordance with programmes approved by Government. At present 150 lorries, organised in mobile units, are employed on this work.

Post-war Plans

Plans for post-war development include consideration of railway projects totalling about 500 miles (of which over 300 are to be under survey this year), the doubling of the Road Transport fleet and the improvement of public services and facilities and of labour conditions. New road vehicles have already been ordered including 130 new modern diesel-engine buses of which 30 will be double-decked vehicles for use in Hyderabad City and the suburbs. Some of these will be on the road in less than a year.

Background

This is the background which generally influences the budget figures for 1945-46. The gross earnings are abnormally high. The working expenses too are inflated due to the increase in the prices of stores, dearness allowances to the staff and the supply of foodgrains at cheap rates. The table below compares the pre-war results with those obtained and anticipated during the war period of 1940-41 to 1945-46.

Year	Gross earnings (a)	Working Expenses			Distribution of nett earnings	
		Ordinary	Contribution to Depreciation Fund	Nett earnings	Payment to General Revenues of Government	Payment to Railway Reserve Fund
	B.G. Rupees in Lakhs					
1935-36	214.15	108.07	17.71	88.37	88.37	..
1936-37	239.09	104.61	21.96	112.52	107.00	5.52
1937-38	261.17	112.91	24.43	123.83	107.00	16.83
1938-39	257.92	117.22	25.37	115.33	115.00	0.33
1939-40	269.06	121.86	24.16	123.04	115.00	8.04
1940-41	295.53	126.04	26.94	142.55	115.00	27.55
1941-42	348.01	140.15	31.04	(b) 176.82	152.86	23.96
1942-43	426.01	161.33	37.97	(b) 226.71	193.20	33.51
1943-44	496.85	191.57	39.32	(b) 265.96	227.93	38.03
1944-45	564.10	269.14	53.19	(b) 241.77	201.28	40.49
1945-46 (Budget estimate)	589.52	240.08	58.16	(c) 291.28	186.71	104.57

(a) Includes recoupment to nett revenue account for interest paid on capital during construction.

(b) Include Rs. 25 lakhs for 1941-42, Rs. 40 lakhs for 1942-43, Rs. 55 lakhs for 1943-44 and Rs. 40 lakhs for 1944-45 being additional special contributions to Government from the Railway Reserve Fund to assist them in meeting the increased expenditure due to the war.

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(*c*) Excludes adjustment for the special contribution from the Railway Reserve Fund which will be decided when the actual financial results for 1945-46 are available.

Transport Services—Railway, Roads and Air

Gross Earnings.—The gross earnings of the undertaking for 1945-46 are estimated at Rs. 588 lakhs compared with Rs. 562 lakhs, the actuals for 1944-45, and with Rs. 258 lakhs, the actuals for 1938-39. The increase of Rs. 330 lakhs over the 1938-39 figure is due almost entirely to additional war-time traffic.

Working Expenses.—The working expenses of the undertaking are estimated at Rs. 298 lakhs for 1945-46. These expenses amounted to Rs. 143 lakhs in 1938-39 and Rs. 322 lakhs in 1944-45. The increase of Rs. 155 lakhs over the former figure includes Rs. 30 *lakhs on account of dearness allowance to the staff and* Rs. 12 *lakhs representing the loss by sale of foodstuffs to the staff at cheap rates,* the balance being accounted for very largely by the rise in prices of stores, *improvements in subordinate staff salaries and additional staff benefits, such as welfare services and extension of Provident Fund membership to low-paid employees.* The estimate of working expenses is likely to be exceeded on account of (*a*) the increase in the scale and scope of the dearness allowance subsequently sanctioned and estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7.27 lakhs, and (*b*) the new method of allocation of expenditure on replacements and renewals adopted by this Railway, as also by the other Railways in India, whereby the increase in cost of railway rolling stock and road transport vehicles over the original cost of the stock replaced, is charged to Revenue.

Nett Earnings.—The nett earnings of the undertaking for 1945-46 are estimated at Rs. 291 lakhs compared with Rs. 115 lakhs in 1938-39 and Rs. 242 lakhs in 1944-45. The estimated nett earnings do not allow for any special charges to Revenue according to the new method of allocation of renewals and replacements. Details showing how these figures have been arrived at and the distribution of the nett revenue between the General Reserves of Government and the Railway Reserve Fund are given in the table below:—

Particulars	1938-39 (Pre-war)	1943-44 (Actuals)	1944-45 (Actuals)	1945-46 (Budget estimate)
Nett Revenue.	B.G. Rupees in Lakhs.			
Gross earnings	257.65	495.18	562.39	587.80
Working expenses	142.59	230.89	322.33	298.24
Nett earnings ..	115.06	264.29	240.06	289.56
Add.—Recoupment to nett revenue account for interest paid on capital during construction	0.27	1.67	1.71	1.72
Total nett revenue ..	115.33	265.96	241.77	291.28
Disposal of Nett Revenue.				
To H.E.H.'s Government :—				
1. Interest on capital	75.52	79.90	80.79	82.14
2. Share of surplus earnings ..	39.48	93.03	80.49	104.57
Total ..	115.00	172.93	161.28	186.71
To the Railway Reserve Fund	0.33	93.03	80.49	104.57
Total nett revenue disbursed	115.33	265.96	241.77	291.28

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Special Contribution to the General Revenues of Government.—Under the provisions of a special convention, an additional contribution, as may be decided upon by the Board and Government, is to be made from year to year, for so long as the war lasts, from the Railway Reserve Fund to the General Revenues of His Exalted Highness' Government to assist the Government finances in meeting the increased expenditure on account of the war. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was contributed in 1942, Rs. 40 lakhs in 1943 and Rs. 55 lakhs in 1944, and it is proposed to contribute Rs. 40 lakhs in 1945. The total contribution from the Railway Undertaking to the General Revenues of Government will be Rs. 201.28 lakhs (O.S. Rs. 234.83 lakhs) in 1354 F.

Capital Expenditure.—A provision of Rs. 54 lakhs has been made in the Capital Budget for 1945-46 and the bulk of this provision is for railway rolling stock (Rs. 35 lakhs) and structural engineering works (Rs. 13 lakhs).

Depreciation Fund Expenditure.—Of the total budget allotment of Rs. 27 lakhs for 1945-46, Rs. 18 lakhs are for the renewal and replacement of carriages and wagons and Rs. 5 lakhs for engineering renewals, chiefly track. Since the Depreciation Fund Budget for 1945-46 was prepared 30 double-decker buses with a seating capacity of 56 each and 100 thirty-four seater single deck buses, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs, have been ordered in replacement of a portion of the existing fleet. Some of this expenditure will have to be incurred in 1945-46, depending on the date of supply which is still uncertain.

Reserve Fund.—The balance at the credit of this Fund was Rs. 196 lakhs on the 31st March 1945. The contribution to it for 1945-46 is estimated at Rs. 104.57 lakhs. From this sum the special contribution to Government of Rs. 40 lakhs to be paid in August 1945 would have to be deducted as also certain expenditure during 1945-46. It is estimated that the balance at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1946 would be B.G. Rs. 211 lakhs which is equivalent to O.S. Rs. 246 lakhs.

Depreciation Fund.—This Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 281.4 lakhs on the 31st March 1945. It is estimated that this fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 58.16 lakhs during 1945-46 of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 26.66 lakhs on works of renewal and replacement. This will leave a balance of B.G. Rs. 312.97 lakhs in the Fund on the 31st March 1946 which sum is equivalent to O.S. Rs. 365.13 lakhs.

Air Routes Division

The Air Routes Division is that section of the Air Department under the control of the Railway Administration which provides for all ground facilities, such as aerodromes and landing grounds and buildings connected therewith. In accordance with the orders of Government, its accounts are maintained separately and are not associated with those of the Railway, Roads and Air Transport Services. The income from rents and landing and housing fees for 1945-46 is estimated at Rs. 0.45 lakh against an expenditure of Rs. 0.42 lakh. The anticipated nett revenue is Rs. 0.03 lakh compared with a deficit of Rs. 0.04 lakh in 1944-45 and of Rs. 0.25 lakh in 1938-39, the pre-war year. The capital expenditure to be incurred in 1945-46 is estimated at Rs. 0.19 lakh.

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V-J. Celebrations in Hyderabad

SPECIAL FUND INSTITUTED TO HELP POOR STUDENTS

Distribution of Food and Cloth

To commemorate the "grand finale"—the ultimate victory of the Allied Powers over the Axis partners, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have decided to institute a special fund with a corpus of Rs. 5 lakhs for awarding scholarships to poor students. It is also proposed to build a hospital and to set up an Industrial Home for women. The victory celebrations and festivities were organized on a Dominion-wide basis.

The programme drawn up by a special committee, with Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung Bahadur as convener, included the distribution of foodgrains and cloth to the poor—to the extent of one lakh in the Hyderabad City and three lakhs in the districts—the award of Victory Medals to officials and non-officials connected with war work, a Banquet by His Highness the Prince of Berar, Commander-in-Chief of the State's Army, and a largely attended evening party by His Excellency Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, President of the Executive Council.

Nawab Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur broadcast a speech from the Hyderabad Station in which he paid glowing tributes to the "magnificent deeds of bravery performed by the gallant martyrs and warriors of the Allied, Indian and the Hyderabad State armies." He, however, reminded the victors that victory had added to their duties and responsibilities and pleaded for evolving a new world order which would put an end to "mutual rivalry, conflict and distrust."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BROADCAST.—"Hardly three months have elapsed since I broadcast from the Hyderabad Station on the occasion of the victory in Europe on the 13th May. Expressing my feelings and sentiments I had concluded the talk with the prayer that 'the day soon come when the news of Japan's complete defeat will bring the happy and stimulating tidings of world peace and we too, under the ægis of our august and gracious Master, devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the completion of plans for an all-round progress of our country, like the rest of the world.' God be praised that my prayer has been answered with the complete and magnificent victory which the Allies have gained in this great war. Peace and tranquillity, which had been disturbed during the last six years by the insatiable greed and territorial ambitions of the Axis powers, is now being restored. At last the Japanese have capitulated and the war has come to an end.

'The dark night has been succeeded by happy and glorious day!'

"I have no doubt that at the moment when first the news of Japan's unconditional surrender, like that of Germany's, was heard in the world, 'all grandeur and glory are the

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Almighty's must have been manifest and the involuntary cry must have gone up:

> 'O, God, the Lord of all kingdoms, Thou alone doth grant kingdom to whosoever Thou wills and it lies in Thy power alone to exalt or to degrade—surely it lies in Thy power alone to do good and verily Thou alone hath power over all.'

"What a warning to humanity that those mighty nations whose single cry had caused consternaton in the world and had degraded humanity have now fallen into the gulf of destruction with none to shed a tear on their pitiable condition or to sympathise with them in their evil lot!

Moral

"If one ponders deeply over the destruction of these material forces one will find a great secret hidden there. What better proof can there be of the truth that God gives power to whom He wills or takes it from them than the fact that the Axis powers have not only been defeated but have been effaced from the surface of the earth as forces to be reckoned with. It is true, whether it be an individual or an institution, a nation or a community, that only those who are righteous are entitled to exercise authority; it is they who are worthy of being Rulers or Leaders. Those who believe that all power comes from God, as an act of faith, have never lost sight of this fact but the dreadful consequences of and the devastation and destruction caused by this war have brought home to each and every one that oppression and cruelty, vanity and arrogance, have never found favour with the Almighty. The outcome of pride has always been humiliation. It is and always shall remain so. If only the world would realise it and learn a lesson from past events so that the bitter experience of the past might serve as a light for the future and save the world from falling into the abyss of death and destruction!

Added Responsibilities

"This victory has added to the duties and responsibilities of all the Allied nations and particularly those of the 'Big Three.' It will not be devoid of interest if I were to repeat the ideas expressed in my broadcast on the 13th May regarding the responsibilities of the victors. I had then said: 'At the present juncture, heavy indeed is the responsibility of the victorious nations. They have to evolve a system based on reason and justice, guaranteeing legitimate freedom both to individuals and nations. They have to devise political and economic measures which are both practicable and readily acceptable to all nations. They will have not only to educate mankind but also to ensure that that education will also make them tolerant and broadminded. The proper education of the mind is the task of the expert, the psychologist, the educationist, and the statesman; but the task of engendering a broad outlook, which is impossible without spiritual evolution, can be undertaken by those people alone who combine worldly wisdom with wide sympathy. In this respect the fundamental principles of all religions should serve as our guides. It is the duty of our educational experts and religious leaders so to mould the mental outlook and the feelings and sentiments of coming generations as to prevent them from falling a prey to lust, vanity and other similar ills and defects.'

Education on Right Lines

"I am glad to note that an attempt has been made at San Francisco to prepare the outlines of a plan designed to protect weak nations from the oppression of powerful ones. But it is still in the form of a blueprint. It shows, however, that the nations of the world have come to realise the necessity of devising ways and means likely to help in the drawing up of a programme that may put an end to international conflicts and rivalries. Although that programme is still incomplete, the fact that the world's statesmen are alive to this urgent need is a guarantee for the future peace of the world and certainly a happy augury. Just as there are certain fixed rights, powers and obligations of an individual in society, so also there must be some definite rights and duties of nations in the international sphere. If in the interests of international rights, mutual rivalry, conflict and distrust are not put an end to, then the possibility of a greater and deadlier

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war cannot be overlooked. I will, therefore, once again stress the need for educating the nations on the right lines. Just as we consider it a crime for an individual to lie, steal, cheat or deceive so also, in the international sphere, should these principles be applied and brought home to coming generations. This is the only remedy. But bringing about a change of heart rests with God. I therefore pray to the Almighty, by whose grace our efforts have been crowned with success, that He may guide our statesmen in the right direction, so that their efforts may enable every nation to lead a peaceful life without the fear of becoming a victim to the greed and lust of others.

Red-letter Day

"The 14th of August will always be remembered in the history of the world as the herald of peace and security. Similarly, the magnificent deeds of bravery performed by the gallant martyrs and warriors of the Allied, Indian and the Hyderabad State armies, who staked their lives for winning the war, shall never be forgotten. The victory is the outcome of their gallant deeds and sacrifices. I offer my sincere felicitations to them on their magnificent success and assure them that when they return home from the battle-front they will be received with open arms by their people. Their unshakable determination, indomitable courage and indefatigable fortitude have been recognised all over the world. It is to be hoped that these same qualities—the sense of duty and self-denial—displayed on the battlefield, will be brought into full play in finding a satisfactory solution of the problems connected with the establishment of a new and better world order based on peace and security. Further, they will be made full use of in promoting the all-round progress of the country. While congratulating the United Nations on this great victory, I beg to offer my humble felicitations to our benign Ruler. He gave his people the right lead in troublous times by placing the entire resources of the State at the disposal of Great Britain in pursuance of his determination to remain the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government. It was the inspiring lead given by His Exalted Highness which prompted both the Government and people of Hyderabad to dedicate all their financial and material resources to the successful prosecution of the war. His Exalted Highness set a noble example by donating the large sum of Rs. 16 lakhs (from the Sarf-i-Khas) for a Fighter Air Squadron. Emulating the noble example of the august Master, the Government of Hyderabad spent over six crore of rupees on various measures connected with the war. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 50 crores and 23 lakhs was invested in Government of India Defence Bonds. His Exalted Highness' loyal subjects have also shown their sense of duty by contributing nearly Rs. 50 lakhs to the various war funds and have thus demonstrated that, in her hour of need, Great Britain can depend upon the co-operation of her "Faithful Ally" and his loyal subjects. In addition to financial aid, the State supplied, almost regardless of her own local needs, large quantities of material needed directly or indirectly for the efficient prosecution of the war. The value of iron and steel goods manufactured and supplied comes to Rs. 34.30 lakhs, of textiles to Rs. 227.00 lakhs, of garments and tents to Rs. 103.00 lakhs and of cement and coal to Rs. 402.00 lakhs and of other miscellaneous articles to Rs. 38.40 lakhs. Moreover 8 units of His Exalted Highness' Forces, comprising all arms, have been serving side by side with the Allied forces on the various battle-fronts and their deeds of valour are a source of pride to all of us. I am confident that their deeds will form a bright chapter in the annals of this war. An idea of the expansion of His Exalted Highness' Regular Forces to suit war requirements can be obtained from the fact that the pre-war Army budget of about Rs. 58.00 lakhs has increased to Rs. 120.00 lakhs (A unique contribution made by this State was the supply of 5,000 trained driver-mechanics for the Indian Army).

Hyderabad Women's Contribution

In presenting these figures it may be mentioned that it is not the financial aspect but its value in terms of good-will and effort which deserves particular emphasis. No picture of Hyderabad's war effort can be complete without a mention of the Women's

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War Work. Under the leadership of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, considerable work was done by way of providing comforts and amenities to troops by the Women's War Work Committee. There was hardly an appeal issued by Her Highness the Princess of Berar for this noble cause which was not generously responded to."

His Excellency concluded: "I need not say what a drain this imposed on the resources of the State and to what extent the responsibilities and duties of Government and their employees have been increased. But, I must thank God that all classes, official as well as non-official, without distinction of caste and religion, faced the emergency cheerfully. It will not be inappropriate if they consider this victory as their own. I congratulate them on this success and pray to God that in His boundless mercy, He turns this victory into lasting peace and security and enable us to contribute our best to the building up of a Greater Hyderabad under the patronage and inspiring guidance of His Exalted Highness.—*Amen.*"

(ERA OF PEACE AND PROGRESS—*Continued from p.* 8)

of medical facilities, public health, irrigation, agriculture, local government institutions, communications, the development of art and crafts, etc. His Excellency pointed out that while formerly Government used to spend Rs. 3 crores 83 lakhs on financing the activities of these departments, the budgetary grant for them had now increased to Rs. 5 crores 14 lakhs. His Excellency revealed that Government were making larger allocations for nation-building departments in the next budget.

All-out Effort to improve Existing Conditions

Referring to the duties and responsibilities of Government, His Excellency said: "I can quite realize that even if a single person in the State remains illiterate or indigent the responsibility for that lies on the shoulders of Government. It is their duty to provide for the welfare of every individual, and I can assure you that they will spare no efforts in attaining this objective." Pointing out that even the best Government cannot escape criticism, His Excellency said that whatever steps had been taken by His Exalted Highness' Government during the last 34 years were certainly in the right direction. He expressed his confidence in a better future for Hyderabad under the inspiring leadership of His Exalted Highness.

Before concluding his speech His Excellency referred to the outstanding traits in the character of our benign Ruler who had, he said, dedicated his life to promote the welfare of his subjects.

A resolution, moved by Bishop S. K. Mondol and unanimously adopted by the meeting, recorded a deep sense of satisfaction at the inter-communal harmony and the spirit of toleration prevailing among the followers of different faiths inhabiting the State. The resolution also stated that the special features of His Exalted Highness' reign were the religious freedom enjoyed by all his subjects, the progress and advancement made in all spheres of life and the existence of good-will among all communities.

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On the Food Front

INCREASING POPULARITY OF GRAIN BANKS

Whether the Paddy Monopoly Purchase Order should or should not continue to operate was one of the important questions which came up for consideration at the last meeting of the Central Food Advisory Committee held under the presidentship of His Excellency Sir Sa'id-ul-Mulk Bahadur, President of the Executive Council. The ensuing discussion revealed a sharp conflict of opinion among non-official members of the Committee. While some advocated cancellation of the Order and increase in the present rate of levy, there were others who stressed the desirability of its retention. His Excellency intervened to explain that the Order involved no compulsion, while the alternative proposal to increase the present rate of levy would, if accepted, prejudicially affect the interests of small cultivators.

Mr. Raziuddin, Secretary, Supply Department, pointed out that paddy-growers had endeavoured to evade the Monopoly Purchase Order either by dispersing their stocks or by refusing to part with the surplus at their disposal on the plea that it was intended for their own needs. In the case of big cultivators, however, the authorities had resorted to requisitioning but only after satisfying themselves that the stocks were being withheld not for bona fide purposes but with the object of defeating Government's procurement plan. He assured the meeting that the requisitioning was confined to big cultivators only.

SUPPLY OF CLEANER GRAIN.—Earlier, Mr. Raziuddin read out a statement detailing the action taken by the Supply Department on the recommendations made by the Central Food Advisory Committee at its last meeting. These related to an increase in the exportable quota of pulses, the supply of cleaner grain to rationing shops and the association as advisers of non-officials with the Controller, Civil Supplies. He said that after due consideration Government had decided to enhance the exportable quota of pulses from 70,000 tons to 1,15,000 tons and also to reduce the rate of surcharge levied by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation on their exports. As regards the cleansing of grain, His Excellency the President and Hon'ble the Revenue Member, accompanied by non-official members of the Food Advisory Committee, had inspected a number of godowns and satisfied themselves that no effort was being spared to improve the methods of mixing and cleansing grains. As for the association of non-officials with the control of Civil Supplies and Textiles, Government had already appointed two Advisory Committees with a preponderance of non-officials.

Mr. Raziuddin added that Government had collected 6,46,000 pallas of abi paddy, 8,80,000 pallas of kharif jawar, 1,91,000 pallas of bajra, 1,10,000 pallas of minor millets and 50,000 pallas of maize by way of levy during the current year. Under the Monopoly Purchase Order, the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation was able to procure 4,23,000 pallas of abi paddy.

Levy Rates Altered

The Committee endorsed the Supply Department's proposal to reduce the rate of levy of bajra and minor millets from one maund per acre in Marathwada and Karnatak areas to 30 seers per acre on holdings of ten acres and less; and one maund per acre on holdings of more than 10 acres. The corresponding rates for Telingana would be 20 seers and 30 seers per acre, respectively. Similarly, the levy rate of yellow jawar would be reduced from one maund per acre to 30 seers per acre in Marathwada and Karnatak for holdings of less than 10 acres and one maund per acre on holdings of more than 10 acres. In Telingana, the corresponding rate for yellow jawar would be 20 seers and 30 seers, respectively. The proviso attached to the recommendation regarding yellow jawar was that the revised rates would be operative only if the prospects of kharif and abi were good; otherwise yellow jawar would continue to be

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collected at the prevailing rates. The Committee further endorsed the Supply Department's recommendation that maize and Kudru be excluded from the purview of the Collective Levy Order.

Levy Collections

Commenting on the levy figures, Mirza Maqsood Ahmed Khan said that although the average annawari of Parbhani, Gulbarga, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar was almost the same, the average rate of collection differed from district to district. It showed that either no concessions were given in the districts with a higher average or that the Levy Order was loosely administered in the districts with a lower average. The Director-General of Revenue, Nawab Fazl Nawaz Jung, explained that kharif holdings in Telingana were generally smaller than those in Marathwada. As for Gulbarga, he said that the kharif crop this year had not been satisfactory. These factors accounted for the disparity.

Seth Kalyanji, discussing the levy collections this year, said that cultivators were generally happy as the prices were fair and payments had been made promptly. Even after paying the levy, cultivators were bringing grain to the market and selling it at rates lower than the ceiling prices. Mr. Kandi Kishenrao complained that in the Medak district levy prices were being adjusted against revenue dues. Mr. Raziuddin made a note of the complaint.

Commenting on the suggestion made by Pandit Gopal Rao and supported by Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Pandit Dwarkadas, Mr. Narsing Rao, Raja Bahadur Venkatramareddy, Sett Noriya and Mr. P. Rangarao that no levy should be collected on bajra and yellow jawar and that the export of bajra should be regulated through permits, the Director-General of Revenue said that if bajra was excluded from the purview of the Levy Order, cultivators would grow bajra instead of jawar, as they had done in the case of pulses, and would thus weaken the general food situation.

Rationing

The Director of Rationing presented a statement giving facts and figures about rationing in the Dominions. He said that two cities, nine towns and two taluqas having a total population of 15,42,200 had been fully rationed. The total rural population rationed was 3,53,800. A supplementary ration of half a pound per day was allowed to certain groups of manual workers and to pregnant and nursing mothers. Large employers of labour were being persuaded to open canteens for their workers. So far six canteens had been opened to serve 12,300 workers.

Pandit Narayan Rao of Mahbubnagar suggested that rationing rules should be so amended as to enable cultivators living in rationed areas to shift their produce from fields to godowns. Pandit Gopalrao Borgaonkar supported the view. The Secretary, Supply Department, said that he would examine the suggestion and give wide publicity to the already existing rules and provisions under which cultivators were allowed to retain in their houses grain for consumption as well as for other personal needs.

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar said that the quality of grain issued to rationing shops left much to be desired.

The Hon'ble Mr. Savidge, officiating Revenue Member, said that every effort was being made and would continue to be made to improve the quality of grain. As for sugar, the difficulty arose owing to the shortage or non-availability of wagons.

Mr. T. R. Parekh (Secunderabad) said that if a card-holder missed a week's ration due to no fault of his, he should not be deprived of it but should get it in the following week. The Director of Rationing, supported by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member, opposed the suggestion which was dropped.

Co-operative Unions and Grain Banks

Mr. Jamil Hussain, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, read out a statement on the working of Taluqa Development Unions and Village Grain Banks. He said that of 104 taluqas in the Dominions, 91 had organised Co-operative Development Unions of which 75 had been recognised as local units. The authorised capital of these Unions was Rs. 2 lakhs per taluqa but in some cases the figure had been exceeded. The total

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authorised capital of all Unions in the Dominions was about Rs. 2 crores, of which Rs. 22 lakhs had already been collected. The Unions were operating as purchasing agents of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation in 119 different centres. They had earned more than 22 lakhs so far by way of commission on exports. The number of Village Grain Banks already established had exceeded one thousand and 700 more were under registration.

Non-official Motions Tabled

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar, supported by Mr. Narsing Rao, tabled a motion recommending the appointment of a non-official committee to advise the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation regarding the disposal of its old stocks. The Secretary, Supply Department, said that the question might be entrusted to the Working Committee which might be authorised to co-opt other members if it so desired. The suggestion was accepted.

Speaking on another motion tabled by the same members recommending the appointment of a non-official committee to advise the Corporation about retrenchment in its present establishment, the Hon'ble the Revenue Member said that it would be forwarded to the Board of Directors of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation.

Yet another motion tabled by the same members asked for the submission of the accounts of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation to the Working Committee every six months. This was accepted and the resolution would be forwarded to the Board of Directors of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation.

Qazi Abdul Ghaffar raised the question of godowns and said that the financing of the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation's godowns from the proceeds of the Excess Profits Tax was hardly justifiable. The assurance given by Government at the time of the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax was that the proceeds would not be utilized for such purposes. Mr. L. N. Gupta explained that these godowns were not being constructed by the Corporation but by a special Trust for helping the cultivator to store his produce. They would be placed at the disposal of the Corporation for the present but would be handed over to the Co-operative Societies as soon as they were ready to take them over.

(THIRTY-FOUR YEARS' RULE—*Continued from p.* 10)

reign of His Exalted Highness. The total number of factories in the Dominions is about 650.

Miscellaneous

1942. Retrenchment Committee set up to investigate and report on the possibility of effecting economy in public expenditure.

1943. Anti-corruption drive launched.

1945. Advisory Board of Archæology constituted.

1945. Advisory Board of Technical and Vocational Education formed.

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Expansion of Facilities for Collegiate Education

NUMBER OF SEATS DOUBLED

It has been the settled policy of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to attune the educational system of the State to changing needs and to make it conform to modern requirements. With an ever-increasing number of students desirous of availing themselves of facilities for higher education, the clamour for expansion has become insistent. The magnitude and urgency of the problem may be gauged from the fact that a large number of students pass out of the Higher Secondary Stage every year who are eligible for collegiate studies, while the accommodation available at present at the Intermediate Colleges in the City is limited to 550. To accommodate as many students as possible in these circumstances, it has been decided to make immediate arrangements for almost doubling the admission to 1st year classes by providing 500 extra seats at the various institutions in the City.

Providing Stimulus for Specialisation

In the interests both of economy and efficiency it has been decided to confine the teaching of science and mathematics to the City Intermediate College and to provide admission for 500 students in the 1st year Class at this institution. Similarly, the teaching of Arts subjects, excepting the language subjects of Arabic, Persian and Urdu, is to be confined to the Chaderghat Intermediate College with a target of 300 students on its rolls. Under the same arrangement the Darul Uloom High School, which is to be raised to the status of an Intermediate College, will provide for the teaching of language subjects—such as Arabic, Persian and Urdu, in addition to Indian History, Islamic History, Economics and optional Theology,—and will admit up to 200 students in the 1st year class. One of the advantages accruing from this arrangement will be to provide the much-needed stimulus for specialisation in the various groups of subjects at the initial stages of collegiate education. It may be made clear here that arrangements for teaching compulsory subjects will continue to remain in force in all Intermediate Colleges.

Suba Colleges

The proposals do not leave out of their scope the question of the immediate expansion of the three Suba Intermediate Colleges of Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal. The implementation of these proposals will involve an additional annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,34,766 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,44,359.

Financial Implications

Side by side with the provision of increased facilities for instruction at the Intermediate stage a scheme has been prepared and sanctioned by Government for the consolidation and expansion of the different departments of the Osmania University. A Research Institute is to be set up immediately, while expansion is contemplated of the Medical, Engineering and Training Colleges. The scheme will cost Government an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 7,27,119 in the year 1355 Fasli rising to Rs. 7,55,351 in the following year. The total non-recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 14,19,294 spread over a period of three years.

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Provision of Godowns for Storing Grain

INSTITUTION OF GODOWN TRUST FUND

Co-operative Warehousing to be Encouraged

TO PROVIDE adequate facilities of storage, particularly in rural areas, and to encourage co-operative warehousing, His Exalted Highness has graciously been pleased to sanction the institution of a Godown Trust Fund with a corpus of Rs. 50 lakhs—Rs. 20 lakhs contributed by the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation out of the profits earned on the export of pulses and Rs. 30 lakhs by Government from the proceeds of the Excess Profits Tax.

Trustees

The Hon'ble the Revenue Member is the chairman and the Hon'ble Members of Finance and P.W. are the other Trustees. An Advisory Board comprising officials representing Revenue, Supply, Public Works, Finance, Co-operative, Agriculture and Marketing Departments and non-officials representing the Chamber of Commerce and the co-operative societies will be constituted to advise the trustees. An officer of the rank of First Taluqdar has been appointed Secretary and Executive Officer of the Trust.

Net-work of Godowns in Rural Areas

The Trust will have suitable godowns constructed in rural areas to store improved varieties of seed and manure for distribution to cultivators and enable them to store their produce and develop co-operative warehousing and marketing. For the present, because of the shortage of storage accommodation in districts, the Hyderabad Commercial Corporation will hire many of these godowns for storing foodgrains. They will later be handed over to the Taluqa Co-operative Development Unions and other Co-operative societies to be used for the distribution of seed, manure and other similar purposes. The rent of the godowns will not exceed 3 per cent. of the capital outlay.

Income to be Utilized for Constructing more Godowns

The income of the Trust, which will be derived from interest on investments and rent of godowns, will be utilised for the construction of new godowns and the maintenance of existing ones.

Removal of Storage Difficulties

The Trust has arranged to purchase 50 Twin Nissen sheds and 50 M.B. sheds from the Munitions Production Department, Bombay, with a storage capacity of nearly 75,000 tons. It is hoped that these sheds, which are expected to be completed within the next 6 months at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs, will greatly alleviate difficulties of storage in districts. A few of these sheds have been reserved for Nizamabad to be used by the Agriculture Department for storing groundnut oil cake to be distributed to cultivators.

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"Black Panther"

HYDERABAD SQUADRON'S EXCELLENT RECORD

ADOPTED by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in October 1939, the Hyderabad Squadron, known all over the Burma Front as the "Black Panther" by reason of the panther adorning the Squadron's Spitfires, has been operating overseas since the early days of the North African Campaign.

Assignments

Flying from Gibraltar to an airfield near Algiers in November 1942, the Squadron saw difficult days at Souk-el-Arba, shared in the discomfiting of the Boche over Tunis and Cap Bon and covered the landings in Sicily and Italy. Afterwards it flew from Cairo to India to help repel the Japanese from the Imphal plain and to escort our supply-dropping Dakotas over Indawgyi Lake.

The Squadron was equipped at first with Gladiators which were quickly exchanged for Spitfires. With these it took part in the Battle of Britain and shot down 70 enemy aircraft during this vital period in the history of the war. Later, equipped with the long-range Spitfires, the Squadron did staunch service over Holland and Western France, escorting bombers to attack vital targets. In January 1942, the Squadron was sent to Northern Ireland for a rest and remained there until August when it moved to England prior to embarking for the North African invasion.

Hardships

The Squadron's first job in North Africa was to take part in the defence of Algiers, a vital supply port for the invasion forces. It met little opposition there in daylight, for it was almost always at night that the Huns came to bomb the aerodrome and harbour with considerable regularity. The pilots had to operate at first without their ground crews, cooking their own rations on the airfield in mess tins over improvised petrol fires. It was some time before the rest of the ground staff, travelling slowly over the congested North African Railway via Constantine where they were held up for nearly three weeks, caught up with the pilots, who meanwhile were finding the going anything but easy.

Opposed to them were the then new Me 109G and the F.W. 190. At the time conditions at Souk-el-Arba were far from healthy. Added to this was the rain which turned the airfield into a quagmire and the runway into a mudbath.

Difficulties

Losses among pilots were not light during these early days though the Squadron had its successes too. It operated from a single bell tent set up amid the mud in the centre of the vast airfield. This did service for dispersal, operations and intelligence room—all in one!

Accurate Bombing

In December the Squadron flew to Constantine for a rest and in February 1943 it returned to the Paddington airfield and had bomb racks fitted to its Spitfires and became the first Spit-bomber Squadron to operate in North Africa. Here it quickly established a reputation for the accuracy of its bombing of German troop concentrations and strong points. After the close of the North African Campaign the Squadron was moved to Malta from where it covered the landings on the Sicilian coast prior to moving in to Lentini airfield, South-West Catania.

(*Continued on p.* 26)

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Labour Advisory Committee at Work

MEASURES FOR PROMOTING LABOUR WELFARE

That relations between employers and employees were steadily improving and that there was a genuine desire on the part of labour to develop "constructive" leadership were among the points emphasized by the Hon'ble Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur, Labour Member to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, in the course of his inaugural speech at the 3rd meeting of the Statutory Labour Advisory Committee. He referred in passing to the achievements of the Labour Department since the last meeting of the Committee held in March last.

THE NAWAB SAHEB remarked: "We are meeting at a time when bold and new ventures are being tried on the anvil of Time, as is evidenced by what is happening in India and abroad. About two years back our beloved Sovereign had said: '*I am particularly concerned in measures conducive to the prosperity of labourers and to the safeguarding of their interests,*' and the simple austerity of his own personal life and his deep concern for his people go to show that great men are fully alive to the forces which culminate in far-reaching changes. The Labour Department is trying to live up to the standards expected by our Sovereign.

Ameliorative Measures for Depressed Classes

"I would like to tell you in brief about the achievements of the Department of Labour since we met last. The Standing Orders (Conditions of Employment) have already been enforced. It is a great step forward. The Employment of Children's Regulation is also in operation. The Trade Union Act will soon be a *fait accompli*. Your proposals for bringing the Factories and Boilers Inspectorate and the Labour Welfare Inspectorate of Coal Mines under the Labour Department are under active consideration, while the Employment Exchange is to be amalgamated with the Employment Bureau and the whole organisation affiliated to the Labour Secretariat. I may inform you that Government are particularly anxious about improving the condition of the Depressed Classes, to which reference was made at the last meeting. The stopping of the Begari system, the prevention of land belonging to petty cultivators from passing into the hands of money-lenders and protection against atrocious rates of interest and the special Laoni Rules for the assignment of lands to landless members of the Depressed Classes are some of the measures already taken in this direction. Further proposals have also been invited. The labour representatives (who had referred to the question of Post-War Schemes at the last meeting) will be interested to learn that the Post-War Planning Department has agreed to keep this Committee in touch with the Post-War Schemes for Labour.

Labour Trouble—A Luxury

"Regarding industrial relations, it is a generally accepted principle that labour trouble is a luxury which we cannot afford in the future. The principal obstacle to labour peace is not any serious difference in objectives, but simply a misunderstanding of each other's objectives. Each has a fundamental willingness to live and let live, but this tolerance is commonly coloured by misinformation or erroneous assumptions. Both labour and capital can do a better job in humanising their contacts, in developing an atmosphere of mutual trust and in realising that they have more in common than in opposition. I am very glad to note that in our State relations between employers and workers are daily improving, as is borne out by the increasing recognition that Workers'

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Unions are receiving and by the desire on the part of labour to develop constructive leadership. You will be interested to know that many disputes have been settled in their early stages by the good offices of the Labour Department, in co-operation with the District Officers, and only on a few occasions was it found necessary to appoint Conciliation Boards. The machinery for adjudication is always available; but it has not been found necessary, even on a single occasion, to refer a dispute to the Industrial Court. It cannot be denied that the 'court room' approach is poor business in labour relations.

Personnel

"Trained and experienced personnel is essential for the success of the Department. The Manager of the Employment Exchange has been sent to gain experience at the Exchanges at Delhi, Bombay and Madras. The Labour Officer will be leaving soon for the United Kingdom to undergo about eight months' training, arranged by the British Ministry of Labour, and the Labour Welfare Inspector is to be sent to Calcutta to attend a course arranged by the Government of India. It has also been proposed to appoint more Labour Welfare Officers at Suba Headquarters. It will thus be seen that the Department is taking a long-term view in labour matters and realises the importance of proper machinery for implementing the various schemes we have on hand."

Labour Welfare Centres

Stressing the need for Labour Welfare Centres, the Labour Member said: "In May last, I visited Bombay and, through the courtesy of the Bombay Government, was able to see important Labour Welfare Centres organised by the Labour Welfare Department, the Municipal Corporation and the Port Trust, as also the welfare work carried on in Mills and Factories. I am fully convinced that Welfare Centres would render a great service to labour in Hyderabad. However modest the beginning may be, in course of time, the number of services will be increased and the Centres developed to touch all aspects of labour life."

(BLACK PANTHER—*Continued from p.* 24)

"Great Day"

The pilots arrived at Lentini in July 1943 and three days later had a great day over the Gulf of Milazzo. Flying as one of three Squadrons they ran into a number of Ju 52 transports, escorted by Me 109's. The transports were apparently carrying petrol, for they burst into flame one after the other until every one was down on the beach or in the sea. The Squadron's bag was ten Ju 52's and 2 Me 109's. Later in the day it added another Me 109, making a total tally for the day of 13 enemy planes.

Home-Coming

After the fall of Naples, the Squadron was moved across to Cioia Del Colle between Bari and Taranto prior to embarking for India in November 1943.

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Monthly Survey of Business Conditions

MAY 1945—THIR 1354 FASLI

Wholesale Prices of Commodities

During the month under report, the average index number of cereals remained stationary while that of pulses declined by one point as compared with the last month. The average index numbers of other food articles shot up by 45 points owing to the increase in the prices of ginger, beef, mutton and potatoes. This contributed to a rise of 26 points in the index number of all food articles.

The average index numbers of oil seeds, hides and skins, and other raw and manufactured articles appreciated by 7, 10 and 10 points, respectively, while that of vegetable oil recorded a fall of 3 points.

The average index number of all non-food articles increased by 3 points. The market for building materials was featureless : strong conditions prevailed in the markets for raw and other manufactured articles displayed in the index number of this group which stood at 263 as against 253 and 248, respectively, in the two preceding months. The general index number shot up by 15 points during the month under report.

The following statement compares the group indices for the month of May 1945 and those for the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

Group	No. of items	Index Number			(+) or (—) as Compared with	
		May 1945	April 1945	May 1944	April 1945	May 1944
Cereals	10	279	279	241	..	+ 38
Pulses	6	198	198	212	— 1	— 15
Sugar	2	123	123	132	..	— 9
Other Food	16	247	202	209	+ 45	+ 38
All Food	34	248	222	219	+ 26	+ 29
Oil Seeds	5	252	245	257	+ 7	— 5
Vegetable Oil	4	273	276	310	— 3	— 37
Raw Cotton	1	200	200	250	..	— 50
Cotton Manufactures ..	5	290	290	335	..	— 45
Hides and Skins ..	2	345	335	253	+ 10	+ 92
Building Materials ..	8	278	278	244	..	+ 34
Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	7	263	253	248	+ 10	+ 15
All Non-food	32	274	271	272	+ 3	+ 2
General Index	60	261	246	245	+ 15	+ 16

The general index number for the month of May 1945 was 261 and 224 worked out on the bases of August 1939 and July 1914, respectively.

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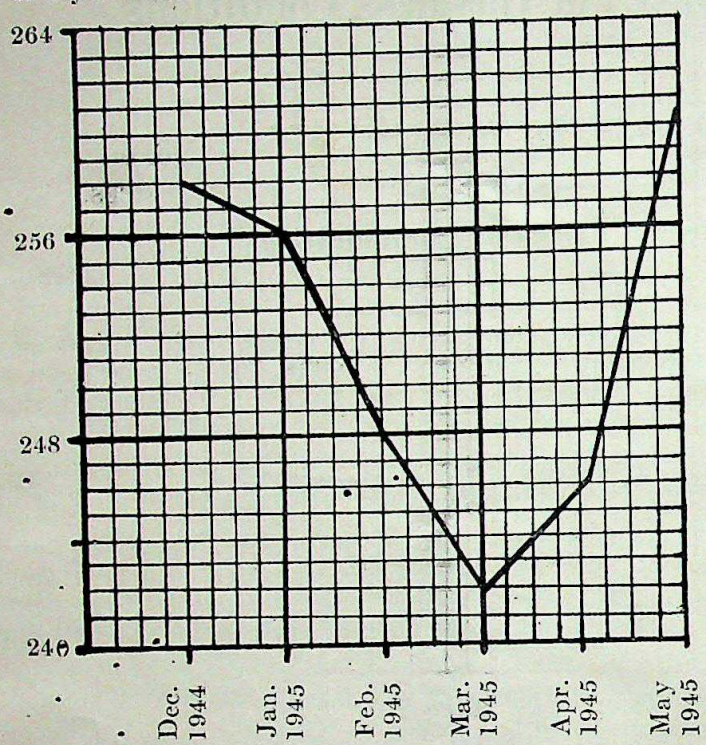
The following graph gives a comparative idea of the general index numbers of wholesale prices in the City of Hyderabad from December 1944 to May 1945.



INDEX NO. OF WHOLESALE PRICES.
BASE: AUG. 1939=100.

Retail Prices

During the month under report, prices of paddy, bajra, ragi and maize shot up while those of others except gram and salt remained stationary. The general tendency was towards a rise as compared with the last year.

Average retail prices in seers and chhataks per O.S. Rupee with their index numbers are given in the following table. (Base August 1939=100) :—

Commodities	Base Price August 1939	PRICES FOR		INDEX NOS.	
		May 1945	April 1945	May 1945	April 1945
Coarse Rice	7– 3	3–1	3– 1	235	235
Paddy	14–12	5–5	5– 6	278	274
Wheat	7– 5	2–7	2– 7	300	300
Jawar	10– 0	5–8	5– 8	182	182
Bajra	10– 8	5–7	5– 9	193	189
Ragi	11– 5	6–4	6– 9	181	172
Maize	10–13	5–9	5–10	194	192
Gram	7–10	4–1	4– 0	187	190
Tuar	10– 1	6–5	6– 5	159	159
Salt	8–13	6–6	6– 5	138	140
General Index No.		..	..	206	203

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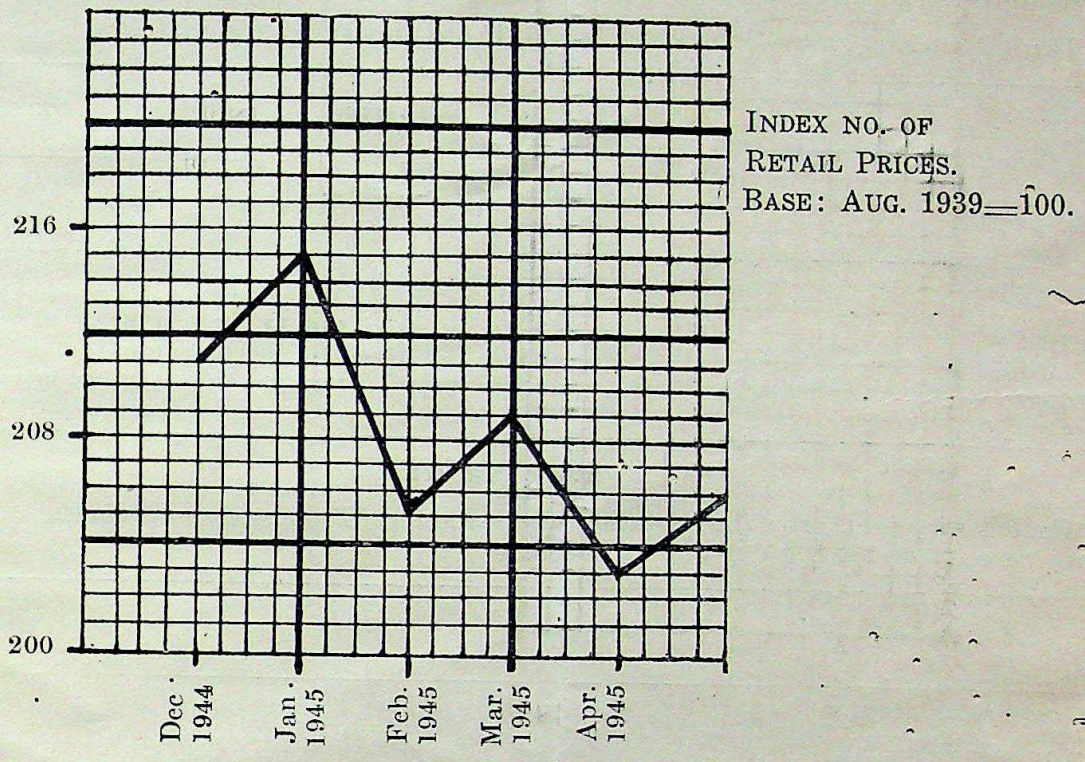
The following graph compares the general index numbers of retail prices of the ten main commodities (mentioned in the above table) from December 1944 to May 1945.



Import of Foodgrains into the City of Hyderabad

The following statement gives the quantities of certain food articles imported into the City of Hyderabad from British Indian Provinces, Indian States and from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions during the month of May 1945 :—

Commodities	TOTAL IMPORT DURING (IN PALLAS of 120 SEERS)	
	May 1945	May 1944
Wheat	13,574	2,193
Wheat flour	..	171
Paddy	..	4
Rice	52,290	28,879
Jawar	35,052	28,707
Bajra	6,930	..
Ragi	..	7
Urad	2,000	415
Gram	8,157	3,075
Ghee (in maunds)	209	349
Tea	3,249	452
Sugar	6,211	1,730

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Prices of Gold and Silver

During the month under report, the highest and lowest quotations of gold were Rs. 93-8-0 and Rs. 89-0-0 per tola, while for silver they were Rs. 154 and 150 per hundred tolas, respectively.

The B.G. exchange rates for May and April 1945 and May 1944 are given below.

For the month of	Buying		Selling	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
May 1945	116 9 0	116 11 0	116 11 0	116 12 0
April 1945	116 5 0	116 8 0	116 8 0	116 12 0
May 1944	116 10 0	116 12 0	116 12 0	116 13 0

Share Market

The following table gives the quotations for Government Promissory notes and for other shares of leading concerns on the last day of May 1945.

Particulars		Closing rates on the last day of May 1945
Government Securities.		Rs. a. p.
N. G. P. 2½ per cent.	.. ..	101 8 0
Do 3 ,,	.. ..	103 10 0
Do 3½ ,,	.. ..	100 11 0
Banks.		
Hyderabad Bank	(O.S. 50)	50 0 0
State Bank	(O.S. 100)	122 8 0
Railways.		
N. S. Railway 5 per cent.	(O.S. 250)	740 0 0
Do 6 per cent.	(O.S. 250)	510 0 0
Textiles.		
Azamjahi	(O.S. 100)	700 0 0
D. B. R. Mills	(B.G. 300)	675 0 0
Hyderabad Spg. and W. M. S. K. Mills	.. ..	3,300 0 0
Osmanshahi	(B.G. 100)	1,700 0 0
	(B.G. 100)	306 0 0
Sugar.		
Nizam Sugar Ord.	(O.S. 25)	86 0 0
Do Prof.	(O.S. 25)	38 0 0
Salar Jung Sugar	(O.S. 50-20 PD)	17 2 0
Chemicals.		
Bio-Chemical	(O.S. 10-8-0 PD)	6 0 0
Chemical and Fertilizer	(O.S. 50)	49 2 0
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	(O.S. 25)	44 0 0
Miscellaneous.		
Allwyn Metal	(O.S. 50)	89 2 0
Hyderabad Construction Co.	(O.S. 100)	355 0 0
Sirpur Paper	(O.S. 100)	286 0 0
Vazir Sultan Tobacco	(O.S. 10)	95 12 0

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Cotton

During May 1945, ginning and pressing factories in the Dominions pressed 12,105 bales of cotton as against 13,376 in April 1945 and 8,590 in May 1944.

Mill Consumption

During the month under report, 24.05 lakh lbs. of cotton were consumed as against 25.10 and 25.66 lakh lbs. in April 1945 and May 1944, respectively.

Cotton Manufactured

During the month under report, the total output of cotton piece-goods stood at 48.79 lakh yards showing decreases of 2.31 and 4.60 lakh yards as compared with the figures for May 1944 and April 1945, respectively.

Production of cotton yarn in May 1945 amounted to 18.99 lakh lbs. which was less by 2.31 and 3.71 lakh lbs. as compared with the figures for the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year, respectively.

Cotton Exports

Export of cotton by rail and road from the Dominions is given below :—

Variety	By Rail		By Road	
	May 1945	May 1944	May 1945	May 1944
Ginned cotton (pressed)	23,214	9,172	2,880	745
Ginned cotton (unpressed)	135	1	5,699	5,746
Unginned Kapas	..	..	11	609
Total ..	23,349	9,173	8,590	7,100
Total No. of bales of 400 lbs. ..	14,009	5,504	5,153	4,260

Sugar

The output of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Bodhan) in May 1945 was 21,770 cwts. recording a decrease of 17,893 cwts. compared with the figures for the preceding month.

Matches

The production of match factories for the month under report was 17,077 gross boxes as against 21,564 gross boxes during April 1945 and 20,308 boxes during May 1944.

Cement

The output of cement for the month under survey stood at 10,673 tons as against 14,733 tons in the preceding month and 17,990 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

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Comparative figures of production of certain articles during May 1945 and 1944 and April 19 are given in the following statement.

Commodities	Units	May 1945	April 1945	May 1944	(+) OR (—) AS COMPARED WITH	
					May 1944	April 1945
Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	48,79,355	53,39,712	51,10,522	— 2,31,167	— 4,60,35
Cotton yarn ..	Lbs.	18,89,214	21,20,774	22,60,759	— 3,71,545	— 2,31,56
Cement ..	Tons.	10,673	14,733	17,990	— 7,317	— 4,06
Matches ..	G.B.	17,077	21,564	20,308	— 3,231	— 2,48
Sugar ..	Cwt.	21,770	39,663	..	..	— 17,89

Joint-stock Companies

During the month under report no fresh joint-stock company was registered.

Transport

During the month under report, approximate total earnings of B.G. and M.G. (including B.E. a D. K. Rlys.) and Road Transport Department amounted to Rs. 45.05 lakhs and 8.65 lakhs, respec ively, as against Rs. 41.28 and Rs. 7.75 lakhs during the corresponding month of the last year.

The earnings from goods traffic of the Railway (whole system) amounted to Rs. 22.64 lakh May 1945 as against Rs. 20.21 lakhs in May 1944.

During the month under report, 18,13,737 and 17,43,532 passengers travelled by rail and road, re pectively, as against 15,63,279 and 16,46,867 passengers during the corresponding month of t s la year.

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